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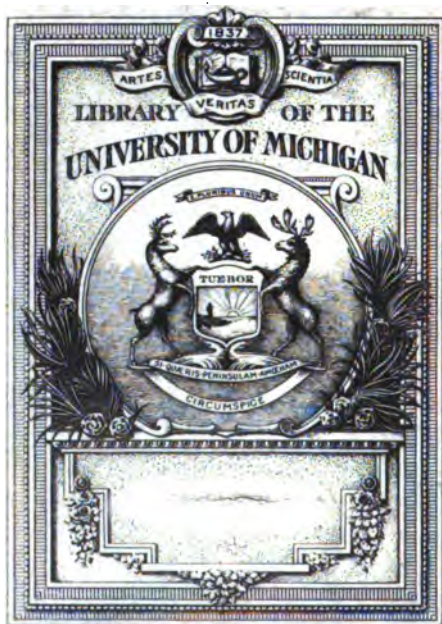
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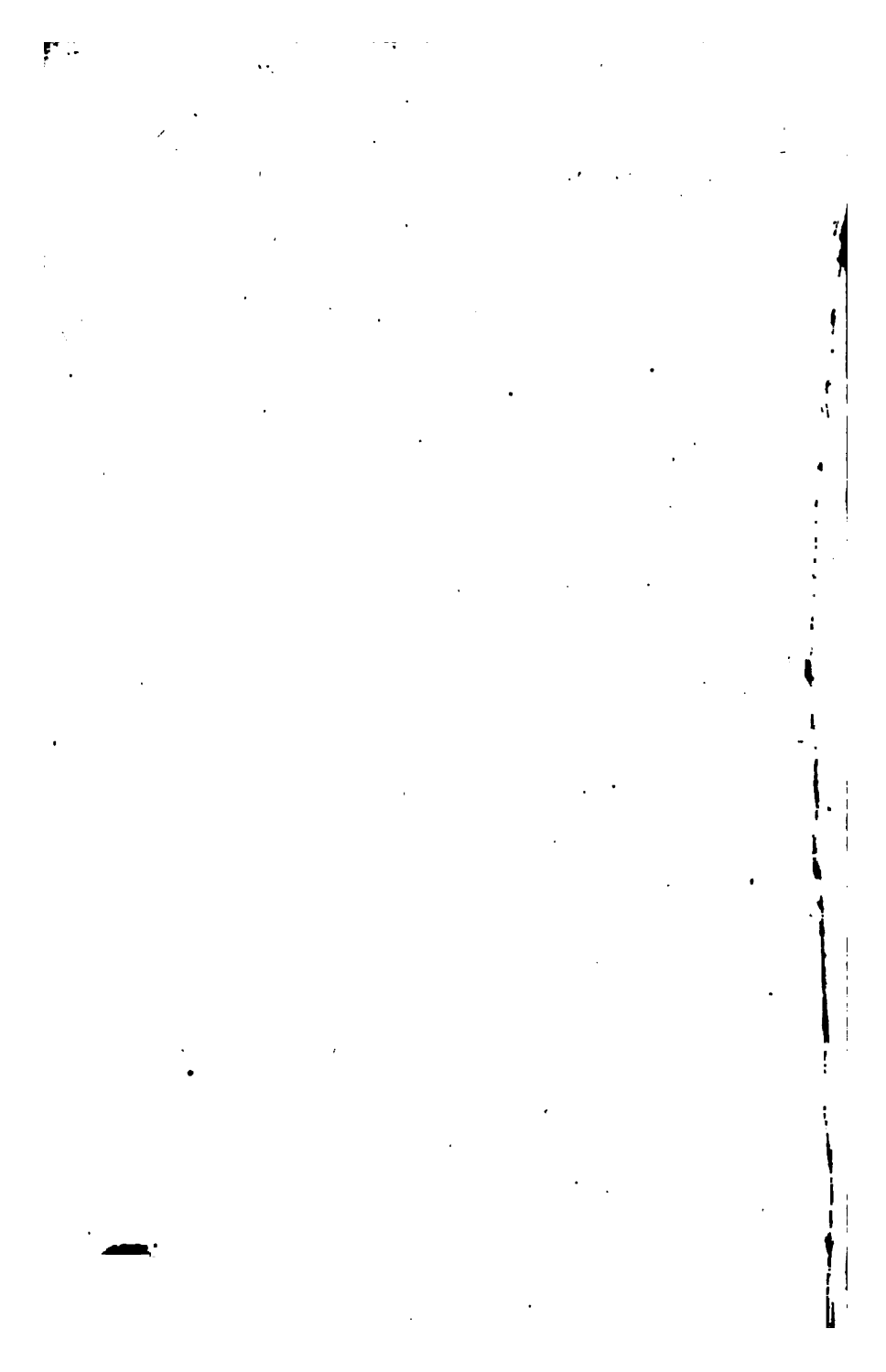
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Bayes A. 1. 1.

THE
HISTORY
Of the REIGN of
Queen ANNE,
Digested into
ANNALS
Year the Eleventh.
BEING THE
PACIFICK YEAR.

CONTAINING,
A Full and Impartial Account of all Affairs Civil
and Military, both at Home and Abroad : Particularly the
Negotiation of PEACE, from the Opening of the Congress
at Utrecht, to the Signing of the Treaties between France,
on the one Part, and Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, the
States General and the Duke of Savoy, on the other Part.....

TOGETHER
With the Coincident Transactions in all Parts of
EUROPE ; The REMARKABLES of the Year 1712. and
a large APPENDIX containing all the Authentick Pa
pers relating to the Peace, with the Treaties between
GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE at large.

*Nunc genus humanum positis sibi consulat armis,
Iuque Vicem gens omnis amet : PAX missa per Orbem
Ferreæ belliperi compescat Limina fani.
Jam nihil è Superi querimur : SCELERA ipsa, NEFAS que
Har Mercede placent.*
Lucan. Lib. I.

By the Author of the TEN preceding VOLUMES

L O N D O N :

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the Black Boy in Pater-Noster-Row. MDCCXIII. (Pr. 8s. 6d.)

Y O R P H

H O R I Z O N T A L

E M A S

O R I G I N A L

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E M A S

English

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E M A S



T H E

P R E F A C E.

I*T having pleas'd the Almighty to put an End to the War the Queen had declar'd against France and Spain, soon after Her Auspicious Accession to the Throne; and the Arts of Peace, which, 'tis hop'd, will fill the remaining part of Her Majesty's Glorious and Happy Reign, not being like to produce so great a Variety of Memorable Events, as the Eleven preceding Years, I shall here, in all Probability, close this Annual History,*

A 2

The Preface.

History, which is already grown but too Voluminous.

It were now Preposterous for me to complain of the Difficulties I have met with in the Prosecution of this Work, since I had sufficiently foreseen them; from my first setting out, as the inevitable Attendants of faithful Relations of Actions and Passages, in which Men Living, and in Power, are concern'd. Nor shall I animadvert on the Malice of some factious Scriblers: For when the Liberty of the Press is most scandalously abus'd, by those very Men, who most loudly complain of its Licentiousness; When the common Rules of Truth, Honour, Equity, Decency and Good-Manners are violated and despis'd; When Calumny and Defamation are countenanc'd, as if some People despair'd of any other Means to support their Greatness; When the most venerable

The Preface.

nerable and most respectable Names are branded in the most flagitious manner, how is it possible for an Impartial Annalist, to escape the Lash of Prostituted Pens? Neither shall I take Notice of the ill Treatment I have receiv'd from some Persons, but wait for a better Opportunity to vindicate my Honesty, and expose their Ingratitude. In the mean Time their Consciences, if they have any, will do me sufficient Justice.

The main Design of this Preface is to clear My Self of the Imputation of Unsteddiness and Partiality; which some have endeavour'd to fix upon Me, on account of the several Dedications prefix'd to the preceding Volumes; particularly for my Addressing the Two last to Two Peers, whose Principles, Interests and Views seem to be diametrically opposite. I do therefore solemnly protest, that in the Prosecution of this Annual Task,
my

The Preface.

my constant Aim and Study have been to get the best Information I could of Matters of Fact, and to relate them with Candor, without any By-Design of currying Favour with private Persons, or a particular Set of Men. I knew long before I began to write these Annals, that the Names of Whigg and Tory, High and Low Church, and the like, were only popular Distinctions, industriously kept up and improv'd by Crafty Men, in order to lead the unthinking Multitude, and such as are Strangers to the Affairs of the World, and make them subservient to ambitious Designs. I was sensible, at the same Time, That whoever writes History, ought to be entirely disingag'd and unprejudic'd, and therefore, as a Writer, I never list'd under the Banner of either Party, but still lamented the Passion, Fury, Intoxication and Folly, of the Hot-Men

The Preface.

Men in both; and took all Occasions to do every Body Justice, without Distinction. Nor do my several Dedications prove either my Unsteadiness or Partiality; but rather shew I constantly maintain'd a perfect Neutrality between the Two Contending Parties, and, at the same Time, paid a due Respect to the Great Men in both. In Truth, my Dedications only, and not my History, were calculated for my Patrons; But as some of these have, Three or Four Times, chang'd Sides, in the Compass of a few Years, so, tho' I still continued the same, I have had the Misfortune to pass, by Turns, for a Whigg, with some Tories, and for a Tory with some Whiggs; because I never went all the Extravagant Lengths of either.

*I might easily enlarge upon this Subject, and shew that some Men who appear'd the most forward in the late Revolution, were the first
that*

The Preface.

that flew in the Face of their Deliverer ; That others, on the contrary, who were against the Prince of Orange's Advancement to the Throne, prov'd the steddiest Friends to King William ; and that some Persons who, for many Years, had profess'd Nonconformity, and even pursu'd Republican Schemes, did afterwards set up for the Defenders of the Church, and the Assertors of the Prerogatives of the Crown: But the bringing in particular Instances would be thought invidious on the one hand, and altogether needless on the other ; they are so Notorious.

I shall conclude with repeating what I said in my Preface to the First Volume of these Annals, viz.
' That they are chiefly written
' for Posterity, by whom alone,
' They will be esteem'd according to their Intrinsick Value.

London, May,
27, 1713.

A. Boyer.

T H E
A N N A L S
O F
Queen ANNE's Reign.
Year the Eleventh.

The INTRODUCTION.

TH E Transactions of the *Eleventh* Year of Her Majesty's Reign, both at Home and Abroad, so vastly differ from the Events related before in the Course of these *Annals* ; and the Measures lately pursued seem so contradictory to former Counsels, that when succeeding Generations shall peruse a faithful History of both, they will hardly believe it to be the continued Account of the same Reign and Nation ; but rather judge it to be a Narrative of different Times and various People. This Consideration must needs render the Prosecution of my Annual Task very uneasy and difficult ; and might tempt another either to stop short, or to temper *glaring Opposites* by adapting, if not the Ground-work, at least his Colours to the Humour of the Time he writes in. But History disdains such a base

A. C.
1712:
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Con-

A. C.

1712.



Condescension; and for my own part, as I never courted *Fortune* at the Expence of Truth; and, rather than to prostitute my feeble Pen, have expos'd my self to the *Ungenerous*, and, I may say, *Ungrausful* *Resentment* of some Persons, of whom I had deserv'd better Things; so, with the help of GOD ALMIGHTY, the Fountain and Asserter of TRUTH, whose Protection I have hitherto experienc'd, and still humbly implore, I shall continue relating Matters of Fact, with my usual *Sincerity* and *Impartiality*. These, I hope, will blunt and repel the Arrows of Envy and Malice; and, at least, secure to Me the main Object of my Ambition, *viz.* the Approbation of all  *Candid Readers*, who will readily allow, that an Historian ought to maintain a perfect *Neutrality* between contending Parties.

Proceedings  
in Parlia-  
ment.

Ways and  
Means,  
March 26th  
1712.  
Duty on Che-  
quer'd or  
Strip'd Lin-  
nens.

WE shall begin the Year 1712, where we concluded the last, by resuming the Proceedings in the *British* Parliament, which were prosecuted in the preceding Volume of these *Annals* as far as the 25th of *March*. The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee on *Ways and Means* to raise the Supply, resolv'd, That an additional Duty be laid upon the Importation of all Chequer'd or Strip'd Linnens, and upon the Importation of all Linnens, painted, stained or dyed, after the Manufacture, or in the Thread or Yarn, before the Manufacture; That the said additional Duty be after the Rate of Fifteen per Cent. ad Valorem; That the said Duty be granted for Thirty Two Years; That one half of the said Duties be charg'd on all the Stocks of the said Linnens for Sale. That the Duties upon Bricks, Tiles, Slate and Lime, and Stone made or brought within the Bills of Mortality, to be used in Building or Paving, be granted for Thirty Two Years; and that the said Duties upon Bricks, Tiles, Slate, Lime and Stones, be extended to all Places within Ten Miles of the Cities of London and Westminster, and granted for the said Term of Thirty Two Years: Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to the 27th. The same Day the Commons



Commons resolv'd to address Her Majesty, that an *Account of what Money issued last Year, for the Service of the Navy, when it issued, and to what uses the same had been appli'd,* might be laid before the House; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, they took into Consideration the Trade to *Africa*: And having heard both the separate Traders and the Royal *African* Company, they came to these Resolves. . 1. That the Trade to *Africa*

A. C.  
1712.

*Address for an Account of the Money issued for the Navy.*

ought to be free to all Her Majesty's Subjects of *Great Britain*, and the Plantations, in a regulated Company. 2. That for the preserving, better carrying on, and improving the Trade to *Africa*, it is necessary that Forts and Settlements be maintained, and enlarged on that Coast. 3. That the Charge of maintaining the said Forts and Settlements, be born out of the said Trade. 4. That it is necessary the Contracts already made with the Natives be maintained, and other Alliances, from time to time made, for the Enlargement of the Trade to *Africa*. 5. That the Plantations ought to be supplied with sufficient Quantities of Negroes at reasonable Rates. 6. That a considerable Stock is necessary for the carrying on the Trade to *Africa*, to the best Advantage of Her Majesty's Subjects, and for preserving and improving the same. 7. That it is necessary an Export of 100000 *l.* at least, in Merchantdize, be annually made from *Great Britain* to *Africa*. These Resolutions were, on the last Day of *March*, reported to the House by Mr. *Farrer*, Chairman of the Grand Committee, and the first Six being severally read a second time, were severally agreed to; but the last of the said Resolutions being read a second time, and the Question put that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, is pass'd in the Negative: After which a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the Six Resolutions agreed to.

*Resolutions about the Trade to Africa.*

*A Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.*

Three Days \* before, the Commons, in a Grand \* *March 28.* Committee, on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, resolv'd; That a Fund of 168003 *l.* per Ann. for Thirty Two Years, be charg'd upon,

*Ways and Means. A Fund for a Lottery and V. sed.*

A. C.  
1712.



and made payable out of the several Duties granted in this Session of Parliament, and to be paid upon all Soap, and Paper made in Great Britain, or imported into the same, and upon all Silks, Callicoes, Linnens, and certain Stuffs, Printed, Painted, Stained or Dyed, and upon Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime, and Stones used for Building or Paving, for raising the Sum of 1800000 l. by way of Lottery: Which Resolution was, on the 29th reported and agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought on thereupon, and upon the Resolutions from the Committee of the whole House on *Ways and Means*, agreed to the 11th, 24th and 27th of

† March 29. *March*. The same † Day, the House being mov'd, that the standing Order of the House relating to Protections and written Certificates of the Members might be read; the same, as entred in the Journal the 31st of *March*, in the Second Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, was read accordingly, viz. That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of this House be declared void in Law, and be forthwith withdrawn and called in, and that none be granted for the future; and that if any shall be granted by any Member, such Member shall be liable to the Censure of this House; and that the Priviledge of Members for their Menial Servants be observ'd according to Law; and that if any Menial Servant shall be arrested or detained contrary to Priviledge, he shall (upon Complaint thereof made unto the Speaker) be discharg'd by Order from him: After which it was order'd, That this order be publish'd, by setting up the same in the Lobby of the House Door, at Westminster Hall Gate, at the several Courts of Westminster Hall, and at the Royal Exchange, &c. On Monday the last Day of March, the Commons in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolv'd, That the Sum of 328956 l. 16 s. 7d. be granted to defray Her Majesty's Proportions of Subsidies payable to the Allies pursuant to Treaties, for the Service of the Year 1712. Secondly, 80000 l. towards defraying the Charge of Transporting Land-Forces for the Service of the

Order against  
the Members  
of the House  
granting Prote-  
ctions to  
any but their  
Menial Serv-  
ants re-  
vied.

Resolutions  
on the Sup-  
ply.

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

5:

' the Year 1712. And 3dly. the Sum of 589839 l. A. C.  
 ' 17 s. 4 d. to make good the D:iciencies of the 1712.  
 ' Grants for the Year 1711. Which Resolutions were on the 1st. Day † of April, reported and † Agreed to April 1st.  
 were on the 1st. Day † of April, reported and † Agreed to by the House.

The same Day, the Commons in a Committee *Patronage Bill goes through the House of Commons.*  
 of the whole House, went through the Bill, *To re-fore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of Presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant in Scotland*; and made several Amendments to the same, which were reported and agreed to two \* Days after; \* April 3d. and other Amendments being made by the House to the Bill, the same was Order'd to be engros'd.

On the 4th of April, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, *Resolutions on Ways and Means.*  
 ' resolv'd to lay a Duty on all Wrought Silks,  
 ' and upon all such Stuffs as are made of Silk  
 ' mixt with Incle, Thread, Cotton, or Worsted;  
 ' and all Stuffs made of, or mixt with Gros-  
 ' grain-Yarn or Cotton, and upon all manner  
 ' of Fringes, Tapes, and Wrought Incle, which  
 ' shall be imported into *Great Britain*, except  
 ' Wrought Silks, *Bengalls*, and Stuffs of *Persia*,  
 ' *China*, and the *East-Indies*, and in Thirty distinct  
 Resolutions, settled the Rates of the said Duties on  
 the several Stuffs and Manufactures therein men-  
 tion'd: Which Resolutions were the next \* Day \* Agreed to April 5th,  
 reported and agreed to.

We may here take Notice, That some Days  
 before the Prince of Savoy left England, upon  
 occasion of some Disorders committed in the Night-  
 time, either by Town-Rakes, or Drunken Soldi-  
 ers; a Report was spread, that there were great  
 Numbers of Persons disaffected to Her Majesty's  
 Government, who, under the Name of MO-  
 HOCKS or HAWKUBITES *Account of the Mohocks and Hawkubites.* had com-  
 bined together to disturb the Publick Peace; and in  
 an Inhuman Manner, without any Provocation, as-  
 saulted and wounded those they met with in the Streets;  
 flitting or flitting People's Noses, gagging or distend-  
 ing their Mouths with Iron Instruments for that pur-  
 pose, running Pins into their Bodies, and committing  
 many other extravagant Cruelties. This Report was

A. C.

1712.



*Proclamation  
for the Sup-  
pressing of  
Riots, and  
the discovery  
of such as  
have been  
Guilty of the  
late Barbari-  
ties within  
the Cities of  
London and  
Westminster.  
dated March  
17th.*

*The Report of  
the Mohocks  
and Hawk-  
bites found to  
be ill ground-  
ed.*

*And raised  
only to af-  
fess the  
Whiggs*

so industriously improved, that printed Lists were handed about of many Persons said to have been taken up, and committed to several Prisons upon account of these Barbarities, amongst whom some Men of Figure and Titles were insinuated to be; which gain'd so strong a Belief, and struck such a Terror among the Credulous and Timorous Vulgar, that as soon as Night drew on, many were deter'd from going about their lawful Occasions in the Streets. Hereupon those who sat at the Helm thought fit to lay this Matter before the Queen, who, By the Advice of the Privy-Council, issued out Her Royal Proclamation, for the Suppressing of Riots, and the Discovery of such as had been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent; charging and commanding that the said Offenders be prosecuted with the utmost severity and rigour of the Law, and promising a Reward of One Hundred Pounds for the Discovery and Apprehending of any Person, who, since the 1st Day of February last, had without any Provocation, wounded, stabb'd, or maim'd, or who should before the 1st. Day of May, Wound, Stab, or Maim any of Her Majesty's Subjects. Tho' this Proclamation, at first, fortifi'd the belief of the Barbarities and Riots, for the suppressing of which it was intended; yet, by the consequence of it, it shew'd upon what slight Grounds that Belief had been entertain'd: For when People under the Security of this Proclamation, came to inquire calmly and coolly into the Matter, it was found that no other Disorders had happen'd of late, but such as are usual, and almost unavoidable, in Populous Cities. But 'tis remarkable, that some Agents of Men in Power were shrewdly suspected of having rais'd and improved the Report of this pretended Combination of *Mohocks* and *Hawkbites*, in order to throw the Odium of it upon the *Whiggs*; whom by all possible means they endeavour'd to render obnoxious to the People.

Many were confirm'd in this Suspicion, when they saw that on the 19th of April Publick Notice was given in the *London Gazette*, That whereas many Riots and Assaults had been lately committed within

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

7

within the Cities of London and Westminster, and several Persons, against whom there was sufficient Evidence, were now under Prosecution for the same, but the Authors and Abettors of the Facts hereafter mentioned, being not yet discovered, These were to require all Persons who could give Evidence therein, forthwith to appear before any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, pursuant to Her Majesty's Proclamation of the Seventeenth of March last.

A. C.  
1712.  
Advertis-  
ment about  
Persons Af-  
fected in  
the Streets.  
Which revives  
the Belief of  
Mobocks.

To this Advertisement were subjoyn'd the Particulars of thirteen Assaults, committed on different Persons therein named, between the beginning of February and the latter end of March. Moreover on the 26th of April, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the City and Liberty of Westminster, John Goulding, alias Macken- toish, and John Bend, were Indicted for assaulting John White and his Wife, without any Provocation, and giving them several Wounds in the Breast, Back and Arms with a Penknife; But tho' it appear'd that the said Goulding and Bend were notorious Pick-Pockets, yet, being found Guilty, the Bench thought proper, in *Terrorum*, to fine them One hundred Pounds each, and they were to remain in Prison till it were paid. Nor was this All: For a Young Lord and an Officer of the Army, who, at the Desire, and in Company of a Constable of Westminster, went out one Night in quest of the pretended Mobocks, in order to surpris them; were afterwards arraign'd and try'd as if they had themselves been Distrubers of the Publick Peace. But their Innocence appearing manifest, the Notion of Mobocks and Hawkubies was entirely exploded, to the Shame and Confusion of those who breach'd and endeavour'd to support it.

Two Pick-  
Pockets try'd  
and find.

A young  
Lord and an  
Officer of the  
Army presen-  
ted as Mo-  
bocks.

The Notion of  
Mobocks en-  
tirely explod-  
ed.

We may here likewise take Notice, That pursuant to the Queen's Answer \* to the Resolutions of the House of Commons, in relation to the Duke of Marlborough, Orders were given about the beginning of April, to the Attorney General to prosecute his Grace, for the Two and an Half per Cent. deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, which had been Voted to be

\* See the last  
Years Annals  
p. 328.

Orders given  
for Prosecut-  
ing the D. of  
Marlborough

*A, C. Money, and that it ought to be accounted for. But*  
 1712. 'twas the general Opinion of those who had per-  
 used the Duke's Case, many written Copies of  
 which were handed about long before it appear-  
 ed in Print, that there was no Law on which an  
 Action might be grounded against his Grace, up-  
 on Account of the said Deduction, for which, and  
 for the Application thereof, he could plead Her  
 Majesty's Warrant: On the other Hand, some  
 Foreign Princes who had Troops in Her Majesty's  
 Pay, did, about this Time, order their Ministers  
 to represent, 'That the said Two and an Half per  
 Cent. was their own Money, but that they were  
 willing to allow it as a Free-Gift to the Duke of  
 Ormond, as they had done before to the Duke  
 of Marlborough: Which was a full Justification  
 of the latter, and prov'd no small Mortification  
 to his Grace's implacable Enemies, who, after a  
 great deal of Noise and Bustle, could fix no  
 Crime upon his Grace.

*Some For-  
 eign Princes  
 claim the 2  
 and Half per  
 Cent. as their  
 own Money,  
 which they  
 are willing to  
 allow the D.  
 of Ormond.*

Notwithstanding this Disappointment, Endeavours were used to make good the Charge of Mis-  
 management and of Plundering the Nation, if not a-  
 gainst the Duke himself, at least against the late  
 Lord Treasurer, who, with his Grace, had the  
 greatest share in the Administration of Affairs. In  
 order to that, the Commissioners for the Taking,  
 Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts,  
 did on the 17th of March lay before the Commons  
 a Second Report, whereby it appear'd, 'That of  
 20000 l. Sterling, lent by the Queen to the Treas-  
 ury of Scotland, to be employ'd for Her Majesty's  
 secret Service there in the Year 1706, while the  
 Treaty of Union was depending, about 12000 l.  
 Sterling, had been repaid to the Earl of Godolphin,  
 with which he had not charg'd himself, so that,  
 tho' his Lordship had affirm'd, to the best of his  
 Remembrance, that the Queen's Servants of Scot-  
 land, prevail'd with Her Majesty not to require  
 the Remainder of the 20000 l. yet the Commis-  
 sioners were of Opinion, that the whole remain'd  
 to be accounted for to Her Majesty. This Re-  
 port took likewise Notice of several other Over-  
 sights in the Management of the Crown Revenues  
 and

*The Earl of  
 Godolphin  
 charg'd by the  
 2d Report of  
 Commissioners  
 of Publick Ac-  
 counts, laid  
 before the  
 Commons,  
 March 1716  
 1711-12.*

and Public Monies, both in *England* and *Scotland*: But whether it was the Opinion of the Prevailing Party, that the Earl of *Godolphin* might clear himself of all these trivial Accusations, in case he were order'd to be prosecuted thereupon, the Consideration of the said Report was put off from time to time, and no further Notice taken of it during this Session:

A. C.

1712.

*The Consideration of the said Report put off from Time to Time.*

While these Things pass'd in *England*, the States General highly resenting the late \* Resolutions of the Commons of *Great Britain* against their Conduct in the present War; drew up a long Memorial to vindicate themselves from that Censure; which their High Mightinesses caus'd to be publish'd both in *French* and *Dutch*. Several Copies of it having been transmitted to *England*, the Writer of a News-Paper call'd the *Daily Courant*, out of mere Zeal for the Common Cause, resolv'd to print it in *English*, and accordingly publish'd about one half of it in his Papers of the 7th and 8th of *April*. The Ministry, and their Friends in the House of Commons, could not but be enraged at the Printing of a Writing, which flatly contradicted their former Assertions against the *Dutch*; and the spreading of which might go near to restore to Sight a great many whose Eyes had been fascinated by false Colours and Misrepresentations of Things. ' Hereupon a Complaint \* being made ' to the House Commons, of a printed Pamphlet ' entituled, the *Daily Courant*, Monday April 7 ' 1712. Reflecting upon the Proceedings of this ' House; the same was brought up to the Table, ' and the Title of the pretended Memorial there ' inserted, and a Paragraph therein were read: After which it was Resolved, that the pretended Memorial printed in the said Daily Courant, is a False, Scandalous and Malicious Libel, Reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and Address of this House to Her Majesty thereupon, in Breach of the Privilege of this House. And a Committee was appointed to enquire who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the said Libel, with Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records. On the 11th of April Mr. *Hungerford* made his Report from that

*See the last Annual, P. 42.*

*The States General publish'd a Memorial against the Votes of the H. of Commons.*

*See the Appendix, No. I.*

*The same highly resent-ed by the Ministry and the House of Commons.*

*Complaints against Mr. S. Buckley, for Printing the Memorial of the States General.*

*Resolutions thereupon,*



A. C. that Committee, importing in Substance, That  
 1712. *Samuel Buckley* the Writer and Printer of the  
*Daily Courant*, had own'd the having Translated and Printed the said Memorial. Whereupon the Question was put, 'That it appearing to this House, That *Samuel Buckley* is the Printer of the pretended Memorial in the *Daily Courant* of the 7th Instant (which had been adjudged by this House, to be a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and the Address to Her Majesty thereupon, in Breach of the Privilege of this House) he, for the said Offence, be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; upon which the House divided, but the same was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 188 Voices against 57. It was then generally reported, that the main Handle for this Censure was a Supposition, that the said Memorial was not Genuine: Which appeared, not long after, to be but a poor Pretence; the said Memorial having not only been printed at the *Hague* by the Printer to the States in Ordinary, but deliver'd, by their High Mightinesses Envoy Extraordinary, to the Queen of *Great Britain*, by whose Order Mr. Secretary St. John wrote the following Answer:

Mr Secretary  
 St. John's  
 Answer to the  
 Dutch Memorial.

THE Queen having maturely consider'd the  
 ' Memorials of the 3d of *April*, which were  
 ' presented to Her Majesty by the *Sieur van*  
 ' *Borselen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Lords  
 ' the States General, and the Resolution of the  
 ' said States of the 22d of the same Month, which  
 ' was communicated to Her Majesty by the Earl  
 ' of *Sirafford*, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and  
 ' Plenipotentiary in *Holland*, has order'd me to  
 ' give this Answer in a few Words.  
 ' That Her Majesty is surpriz'd to find, that  
 ' far from giving the deserved Praises to the  
 ' Efforts which Her Majesty has made in *Spain*  
 ' and *Portugal*, Two Theatres of the War that  
 ' have been abandon'd by the States for so many  
 ' Years, the said Efforts are look'd upon only as  
 ' Quotas

Quotas which the Queen was obliged to furnish according to Rule of Propotion; which has not the least Foundation. Her Majesty agrees that according to the Principles laid down in the Resolution abovemention'd, *Great Britain* will never contribute Enough, nor the United Provinces too Little.

A. C.  
1712.

There it is advanc'd as a Maxim, that the Power of each of the Allies is the only Rule and Measure of the Efforts they are to make; and after this, the States set up for Judges as well of the Power of Her Majesty's Kingdom, as of that of their own State: 'Tis not difficult to perceive how far this sort of Logick would carry us; but Her Majesty, far from being obliged by the Memorial mention'd in the Resolution of the 22d of *April*, to change Her Sentiments, thinks fit to renew the Declarations which the Earl of *Sirafford* made by Her Order, and in Her Name. These are not Points which the Queen proposes as a subject of Negotiation, but a Communication to Her Allies of a Resolution She has taken, and of a Rule laid down, that they may thereupon concert their Measures.

The House of Commons, which is compos'd of Members sent from each County of the Kingdom, and who are competent Judges of what Burden the People are able to bear, have only granted Subsidies for the current Year, according to the Proportions, and under the Conditions which have been imparted to the States General.

Her Majesty has declared to the House, that She thought those Conditions reasonable, and has given Her Orders according to the Plan, in which, by consequence, there is not the least Alteration to be expected.

The Queen looks upon an Union betwixt Herself and the States to be the strongest Support of the Common Cause, and for that Reason has done all that She could to traverse the Designs of those Factious Spirits which tended to break that Union: The Proposals which have been made

A. C.  
1712.



‘ made by Her Majesty’s Plenipotentiaries to the  
 ‘ Ministers of the States General, do uncontroversi-  
 ‘ bly manifest the Queen’s sincere Desire to enter  
 ‘ into a good Correspondence and strict Union  
 ‘ with the States. These are all the Steps which  
 ‘ Her Majesty could take for that End. Her Majesty  
 ‘ flatters Herself, that they will have the Effect  
 ‘ which She ought to expect from them, and that  
 ‘ they will dissipate all those vain Fears and ill  
 ‘ grounded Jealousies which have been dispers’d  
 ‘ with so much Industry throughout the Seven  
 ‘ Provinces. But however that be, Her Majesty will  
 ‘ have this Comfort, that She has neglected no-  
 ‘ thing of what was in Her Power to contribute  
 ‘ towards the Satisfaction of the States General,  
 ‘ without abandoning the Interest of Her own  
 ‘ Kingdoms.

Done at *White-hall*,

May 8—19, 1712. Sign’d,

H. St. J O H N.

Nor did the Resentment of the Commons fall only on Mr. *Buckley*; for the Majority of the House were so exasperated at the *Dutch* Memorial being printed in an *English* News-Paper, that they thereupon resolv’d effectually to restrain the Licentiousness of the Press; altho’ the reigning Party was chiefly indebted to it for their present Strength and Popularity. Accordingly, on the 12th of *April*, the House being resolv’d into a Committee, to consider of that Part of the Queen’s Message to the House, the 17th of *January* last, which related to the Great License taken in Publishing False and Scandalous Libels, and Sir Gilbert *Dolben* being the Chairman, they came to the two following Resolutions, ‘ That the great Liberty taken  
 ‘ in Printing and Publishing scandalous and im-  
 ‘ pious Libels creates Division among Her Ma-  
 ‘ jesty’s Subject; tends to the Disturbance of the  
 ‘ publick Peace; is highly prejudicial to Her  
 ‘ Majesty’s Government, and is occasioned for  
 ‘ want of due Regulation of the Press. 2. That the  
 ‘ Printing Presses be registred with the Names of  
 ‘ the Owners and Places of Abode; and that the  
 ‘ Author

*Resolutions  
 about the  
 Licentious-  
 ness of the  
 Press.*

‘ Author, Printer or Publisher of every Book, set  
 ‘ his Name and Place of Abode thereto. These  
 Resolutions were order’d to be reported the *Tues-*  
*day* \* following; but the said Report was then  
 put off till that Day Sevensnight, and afterwards  
 further adjour’d from time to time; some Mem-  
 bers having in the Grand Committee on Ways  
 and Means, suggested a more effectual way for  
 suppressing Libels, viz. the laying a Duty on all  
 News-Papers and Pamphlets, which was after-  
 wards inserted in a Lottery Bill.

A. C.  
 1712.  
 ~~~~~  
 April 15.

On the 9th of *April* the Commons, in a Grand
 Committee, consider’d further of Ways and
 Means to raise the Supply, and resolv’d, ‘ That
 ‘ Two Pence per Pound weight (Part of the Duties
 ‘ on Tobacco) be retained upon Exportation of
 ‘ any Tobacco from *Great Britain* into *Ireland*,
 ‘ or the Isles of *Man*, *Fersey*, or *Guernsey*, over
 ‘ and above the half Subsidy, which is retained
 ‘ by the Laws now in Force : Which Resolution
 was, two Days † after reported and agreed to.

Resolution in
 Ways and
 Means.

† April 11.

‘ On the 12th the House order’d their Speaker to
 ‘ write his Circular Letters to the Sheriffs and
 ‘ Stewards of the several Counties of *Great Bri-*
 ‘ *tain*, requiring the Attendance of the Members
 ‘ of the House, on *Tuesday* Fortnight the 1st of
 ‘ *May* next following, and that it be signified in
 ‘ the Circular Letters, That the House would pro-
 ‘ ceed with the utmost Severity against all such Mem-
 ‘ bers who should then be absent, and whose Excuse
 ‘ should not be allow’d. This strict Summons oc-
 casioned a Report, and rais’d a general Expectation,
 that, on the first Day of *May* the Queen would
 come to the Parliament to communicate to both
 Houses, the final Proposals of *France* for a General
 Peace. The Commons having on the 7th of *April*
 read the third time and pass’d the Bill to restore
 Patrons to their ancient Rights in Scotland, and sent
 it to the Lords for their Concurrence, the Agents
 for the Presbyterian Ministers of *North Britain*
 drew up the following Representation.

Order for
 strict Sum-
 mons to be
 sent to the
 Absent
 Members
 to attend on
 the first of
 May.

The Patron-
 age Bill
 sent up to the
 Lords.

A. C.
1712.

To the Most Honourable Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled. The humble Representation of William Carstairs, Thomas Blackwell and Robert Bailie, Ministers of the Church of Scotland, appointed by the Commission of the late General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for preserving the Rights and Privileges of the aforesaid Church.

*Representati-
on in the
Name of the
Commission of
the Church of
Scotland
against the
Patronage
Bill.*

IT is with all humble Duty and Submission represented unto your Lordships, that this depending Bill seems to be contrary to the present Constitution of our Church, so well secured by the late Treaty of Union, and solemnly ratified by the Acts of Parliament in both Kingdoms: That this may be more clear, it is to be observed, That from the first Reformation from Popery, the Church of Scotland hath always reckon'd Patronages a Grievance and Burden, as is declared by the first and second Books of Discipline published soon after the said Reformation, since which time they were still judged a Grievance, till at length they came by a Law to be abolish'd. These Patronages having been restored with Episcopacy, in the Year 1661 and 1662, did continue to the Year 1690. that Episcopacy was abolished, and Presbyterian Government again established; and tho' the Act of Parliament 1690, resettling Presbyterian Church Government, was founded upon the Act of Parliament 1592, which bears a Relation unto Patronages, yet the said Act of Parliament 1690, doth expressly except that Part of the old Act, and refer Patronages to be thereafter consider'd, which accordingly was consider'd in the same Parliament 1690, whereby it is plain, that the Abolition of Patronages was made a Part of our Church Constitution, enacted by the Act 1690, and that this Act 1690, with all other Acts relative thereto, being expressly ratified, and for ever confirmed by the Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government, and ingrossed as an essential Condition of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Union past in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms; The said

‘ said Act abolishing Patronages, must be under- A. C.
‘ stood to be a Part of our Presbyterian Constitution, secured to us by the Union Treaty for ever. 1712.

‘ Yet it is to be particularly consider'd, that the
‘ same Parliament 1690, was so tender of the civil
‘ Rights of Patrons, and so sincerely desirous only
‘ to restore the Church to its just and primitive
‘ Liberty of calling Ministers in a Way agreeable
‘ to the Word of God, that they only discharged
‘ the Patrons Power of presenting Ministers to
‘ vacant Churches, but as to any thing of their
‘ civil Rights, did make the Conditions of Patrons
‘ better than before, not only by reserving unto
‘ them the Right of Disposal of vacant Stipends,
‘ for pious Uses, within the Paroch, but also giving
‘ unto them the heretable Rights of the Tythes,
‘ restricting the Minister, who formerly had the
‘ said Right to Stipends, much below the Value of
‘ the said Tythes, notwithstanding, which advan-
‘ tageous Concession to the Patrons by the Parlia-
‘ ment, this Bill takes back from the Church the
‘ Power of Presentation of Ministers, without
‘ restoring the Tythes which formerly belong'd to
‘ her, by which the Patrons come to enjoy both
‘ the Purchase and the Price.

‘ This being then the true Account of our legal
‘ Settlement as to this Matter, it appears to be
‘ evident that the Restitution of Patronages, as to
‘ the Point of Presentation, can only gratifie a
‘ few, while on the other Hand it must necessarily
‘ disoblige a far greater Number, that are now
‘ freed of that Imposition, and indeed it cannot
‘ but seem strange, that this Bill should be so
‘ much insisted upon, when there are so many
‘ Patrons, and those too of the most considerable
‘ in Scotland, that are against such a Restitution.

‘ It is also apparent, that Presbyteries must come
‘ under many Difficulties and Hardships, as to
‘ their Compliance with this Innovation, and that
‘ many Contentts, Disorders and Differences, will
‘ probably insue betwixt Patrons, Presbyters,
‘ Heretors and People, besides the known Abuses
‘ wherewith Patronages have been attended even
‘ in their most settled Condition; whereof many
‘ Instances

A. C. ' Instances might be given ; especially, that there-
1712: ' by a Foundation was laid for Simoniack Faction,

' betwixt Patrons and those presented by them,
' and likewise Ministers were imposed upon Pa-
' roches by Patrons who were utterly Strangers
' to their Circumstances; having neither Property
' nor Residence therein.

It is therefore with all Submission expected from your Lordships Justice and mature Deliberation, That a Bill as we humbly conceive so nearly affecting the late Treaty of Union in one of its most fundamental and essential Articles, respecting the Preservation of the Rights and Priviledges, which our Church at that time was possess'd of by Law, for the Security of which the Parliament of Scotland was so much concern'd, as not to allow their Commissioners to make it any Part of their Treaty, but reserv'd it as a thing unalterable by any Judicature deriving its Constitution from the said Treaty, shall not be approv'd by your Lordship's, especially while the Nature of the Treaty it self shews it to be a reciprocal Transaction betwixt the two Nations.

W. Carstairs.
Tho. Blackwell:
Ro. Bailie.

*Exception
taken to the
first Title of
this Representa-
tion,*

It is to be observ'd, That this Representation was first printed and presented with this Supercription, *to the most Honourable the Peers of Great Britain*; but an Exception being taken to it, because it seem'd either to imply that the Bishops were Peers upon the same Foot with the Temporal Lords, or to exclude them from being concern'd in the Address; neither of which would be admitted, the said Representation was thereupon withdrawn, and then printed and presented as above. It is also to be observ'd, that notwithstanding the said Mistake, which some were apt enough to construe as an intended Slight on Episcopacy, yet five of the Bishops who entertain'd more charitable Thoughts, and were apprehensive of the fatal Consequences of the Bill for restoring Lay Patronages, gave their Votes against it. But the Majority of the

*The Bill to
restore Lay
Patronages
in Scotland
posses both
Houses,*

the House of Lords were of another Opinion, and so the Bill was on the 14th of April sent back to the Commons with a small Amendment, to which the Commons afterwards agreed.

A. C.
1712

The same † Day the Commons, in a Committee † April 16
of the whole House, on the Supply resolv'd to
grant to her Majesty, I. 'The Sum of 4980 l. 15 s. 6 d. *Resolutions*
' for the extraordinary Allowance of Green and *on the Supp 1712*
' Dry Forage for the several Regiments of Dragoons
' quarter'd in *North Britain*, between the 22d of
' December 1710, and the 23d of December 1711.
' II. 23637 l. 13 s. 2 d. ½, for the Pay of several
' Officers in *New England*, sent under the Com-
' mand of Brigadier *Nicholson*, and of other Offi-
' cers and Soldiers of the Troops form'd there, for
' the taking of *Port Royal*, with the incident
' Charges relating to that Expedition: III.
' 1473 l. 9 s. 9 d. ¾ for 100 Days Forage Money in
' the Spring 1711, and 100 Days more for the
' Winter 1711, for Colonel *Kerr's* Regiment of
' Dragoons sent from *North Britain* to *Flanders*: IV.
' 2460 l. for 123 of the *English* Light Horse, kill'd
' and left in the Service of the last Campaign in
' *Flanders*: V. 50000 l. upon account for Her
' Majesty's Proportion of the extraordinary Charge
' of Forage to the Troops in their Winter Quar-
' ters in *Flanders* 1711-12, and for Magazines of
' Dry Forage, to enable the Troops to take the
' Field early in the Spring: VI. 4285 l. 15 s. for
' the ordinary and extraordinary Expence of the
' Battalion of *Ostinghen*, taken into the Service
' of Her Majesty in the Year 1711, on account
' of the Neutrality: VII. 2133 l. 17 s. and 6 d.
' for Her Majesty's Share, being a Moiety of the
' Charge of two Regiments formed in *Flanders* out
' of *French* Deserters, from their raising to the
' 31st of October 1711: VIII. 7142 l. 17 s. and 2 d.
' for Her Majesty's Proportion, being a Moiety of
' 60000 Crowns, to be paid the Elector *Palatine*,
' in Consideration of the Expence in sending his
' Troops into the *Low Countries* in the Campaign
' 1711: IX. 986 l. 1 s. 1 d. towards Her Majesty's
' Proportion of Forage or Bread for the four *Pa-*
' *larine* Battalions of the Corps of *Neutrality*: X.

A. G.

1712.

2425 *l.* for the Pay of the Commissioners, and
 their Secretary, to inspect the Accounts relating
 to the War in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, to the
 2d of *December* 1711, and for Contingencies
 of their Office upon Account. XI. 60000 *l.* upon
 Account, for defraying the Charges incur'd, or
 to be incur'd, for the Support of the Royal
 Hospital of *Chelsea*, and of the Invalids, Out-
 Pensioners thereunto belonging, over and above
 the POUNDAGE and Day's Pay applicable to that
 Use, and also to defray the Charge of Cloathing,
 and paying off the Invalid Companies. XII. 6205 *l.*
 for the Pay of the Commissioners for inspecting
 the Accounts relating to the War in *Italy*, *Spain*,
 and *Portugal*, and of their Secretary, for the
 Year 1712. XIII. 5663 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* for the
 Pay of the several Officers employed with
 the Troops in *New England* (sent thither with
 Brigadier *Nicholson* in 1710, and of 30 Lieute-
 nants sent thither in 1712, upon Ensigns Pay)
 for the Year 1712. XIV. 13500 *l.* upon Account,
 for Her Majesty's Bounty to Volunteers and Im-
 press'd Men, raised and to be raised, for Recruits,
 for the Service of the Year 1712, and for
 the Pay of Commissioners Clerks. XV. 1914 *l.*
 5 *s.* for Forage, Waggon-Money, and Bread-
 Waggons, for Colonel *Kerr's* Regiment of Dra-
 goons, and a Batallion of Foot-Guards serving
 in the *Low Countries*. XVI. 7555 *l.* 10 *s.* for
 the Pay of two Additional Troops, and Addi-
 tional Men, to the other Troops of the Earl of
Staire's and General *Ross's* Regiment of Dra-
 goons, XVII. 8700 *l.* upon Account, for the
 Pay of several Officers *en Second*, in *Britain*, and
 of others serving in *Spain* and *Flanders*, for the
 Year 1712. XVIII. 34000 *l.* upon Account,
 for Half Pay, to the Officers of several Regiments
 of Foot and Dragoons reduc'd and to be reduc'd,
 upon the Establishment of *Spain* and *Portugal*
 in the Year 1712. And in the XIXth and last
 Place 8417 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* for Pay of the General
 and Staff Officers serving in *Portugal*, for one
 Quarter of a Year, from *Christmas* to *Lady-Day*
 1712. and for Contingencies for the Army and
 Hos-

¹ Hospitale, and for Forage and Waggon, and
² Baggage Money for the same time. These Resolutions being on the 15th of April reported, and read a second time, were all except the Fourth agreed to by the House. The same Day the Commons read the 3d time, and pass'd the Bill for more effectually preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires, to serve in Parliament: And order'd Mr. Cholmondeley to carry it up to the Lords.

A. C.
 1712.

Agreed to, except the 4th Bill to prevent Multiplying of Votes in Elections for Knights of Shires sent up to the Lords, April 15th.

On Easter-Monday (April 21st.) The Commons read a second time, A Bill to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown since the 12th Day of February 1688-9. and upon what Considerations such Grants were made; and committed the same to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to raise Money by way of a Lottery, was committed.

Bill to appoint Commissioners to enquire into the Value of the Grants made by the Crown since 1688, committed to the Committee of the Lottery Bill.

It appearing by this, that the Commons design'd to Tack those two Bills, notwithstanding a former Resolution of the House of Lords against such a Practice; which made the Court apprehensive that the same might occasion unhappy Differences between both Houses, some of the Commons endeavour'd to prevent it: But the Majority appear'd then to be of a contrary Opinion. The same Day, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, the Commons resolv'd, first, That certain Stamp Duties shall be laid upon Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, whereupon shall be engrossed, written, registred, or entred, several Masters and Things not heretofore charged with any Stamp Duties, either in England or Scotland.

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

New Stamp Duties.

Which Matters and Duties were specified in Seven other Resolutions. Then in the 9th place is was resolv'd, 'That a Duty be laid upon all Pamphlets, and News Papers, printed or written.
 10th. That the said Duty be One Penny on every single half Sheet printed or written. 11th, That a Duty of Twelve Pence be charged for every Advertisement in any printed Paper. 12th. That a Duty of Two Pence be laid upon every whole Sheet of any Pamphlet or News Paper printed or written. 13th. That the aforesaid Duties

Duties on News-Papers and Pamphlets.

A. C.

1712.

upon all Stampd Vellom, Parchment and Paper, be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years. 14th. That a Duty be laid upon all Stock in Hand of Cards and Dice, that has not already paid the former Duty thereon. 15th. That the said Duty be Sixpence per Pack on Cards, and Five Shillings a Pair for Dice. 16th. That a further Duty be laid upon all Pafteboard, Millboards and Scaleboards made in *Great Britain*, or imported into the same. 17th. That the said farther Duty on the said Commodities imported, be after the Rate of Thirty per Cent. *ad Valorem*, and upon those made in *Great Britain*, after the Rate of Twenty per Cent. *ad Valorem*. 18th. That the said farther Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years. These Resolutions were the next * Day reported, and the 1st, and 2d, being severally read a second Time, were agreed to by the House. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, were re-committed. The 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, were agreed to. The 15th, was re-committed. The 16th, was agreed to. The 17th was amended and (so amended) agreed to by the House, as followeth, *viz.* That the said farther Duty on the said Commodities imported, be after the Rate of Eight Shillings for every hundred Weight, and upon those made in *Great Britain*, after the Rate of Six Shillings for every hundred Weight. And the last Resolution was agreed to by the House. After this a Motion being made, and a Question being proposed, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to raise Money by way of a Lottery was committed, That they do leave out of the said Bill, such Clauses as relate to the laying a Duty on Brick, Tiles, Slate, Lime and Stone, and to receive such Clauses as are necessary to substitute an Equivalent for the same out of the Duties upon Stamps, agreed to by the House, and a Debate arising in the House thereupon, a Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Debate be adjourned; but it pass'd in the Negative: However,

ever, after some farther Debate, a Motion was A. C.
made for Adjourning the same to the next Day, 1712.
which was carried in the Affirmative. Accord-
ingly, on the 23d. of April, the Commons in a
Grand Committee on Ways and Means, consider'd
of the Resolutions recommitted the Day before, and
also the Report of the Committee about the
Petitions of the Manufacturers in Copper-Oar, *Further Re-*
Lapis Calaminaris, wrought Brass, Battery &c. in solutions on
Great Britain, and of the Braziers, and other Ways and
Artificers in and about the Town of Derby, and Means,
resolv'd, First, 'That the new Duty for every
' Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or
' Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed,
' or written, any principal or original Instru-
' ment of Surrender, or Resignation of any Mes-
' suages, Houses, Lands, Tenements, Heredita-
' ments, Tythes, Mills, Fishings, and other here-
' table Rights, or any of them, to be made to
' any of Her Majesty's Subjects, who are, or shall
' be the Superiors thereof, or to any City, Town,
' Burgh, or Corporation, or to any Magistrates,
' or others, who have Power to receive such Sur-
' renders, or Resignations in *Scotland*, be the Sum
' of Two Shillings and Three Pence. 2d. That
' the Duty for every Piece of Vellom, or Parch-
' ment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which
' shall be engrossed, or written, any Charter of Re-
' signation, Confirmation, Novodamus, or Char-
' ter, upon Apprizing or Adjudication made or
' granted by such Superior, or others, as aforesaid,
' in *Scotland*, be the Sum of Two Shillings and
' Three pence. 3d. That the Duty of every Piece
' of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of
' Paper, upon which shall be engrossed, or writ-
' ten any principal or original Retour of any
' Service of Heirs, or any Precept of Clare con-
' stit in *Scotland*, be the Sum of Two Shillings
' and Three pence. 4th. That the Duty for
' every Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet,
' or Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed,
' or written, any principal or original Saisine
' taken, or followed upon any Mortgage, Wad-
' set, heretable Bond, Alienation, or Disposition,

A. C.

1712:



‘or upon any Charter, Precept of Clare constat,
 ‘Retours, Apprizing, or Adjudications in *Scotland*,
 ‘be the Sum of Two Shillings and Three pence.
 ‘5th. That the Duty for every Piece of Vellom,
 ‘or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon
 ‘which shall be engrossed, or written, any principal
 ‘or original Instrument of Surrender, or Resignation,
 ‘Services, or Cognitions of Heirs, Charter, Saifines
 ‘of any Houses, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments,
 ‘holding Burgage, or of Burgage Tenure in *Scotland*,
 ‘be the Sum of Two Shillings and Three pence.
 ‘6. That where more than one of any of the
 ‘Matters, or Things aforesaid, shall be engrossed,
 ‘written, entred, or registred, upon one Piece of
 ‘Vellom, Parchment, or Paper, that then the said
 ‘respective Duties be charged on every one of such
 ‘Matters and Things. 7. That the Duty upon Stock
 ‘in Hand of Cards and Dice, that have not already
 ‘paid the former Duty, be an Half-penny *per* Pack,
 ‘for Cards, and Six Pence a Pair for Dice. 8.
 ‘That a certain Time be limited for the bringing
 ‘into the Office for Stamp Duties all the Stock in
 ‘Hand of Cards and Dice that have not already
 ‘paid the former Duty, to be stamp’t. 9. That the
 ‘said Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term
 ‘of thirty two Years. 10. That a farther Duty be
 ‘laid on all wrought Brass, call’d *Black Lattin*, and
 ‘Metal prepared, imported into *Great Britain*. 11.
 ‘That the said farther Duty upon *Black Lattin* imported,
 ‘be Eleven Shillings *per* Hundred. 12. That the
 ‘said farther Duty upon *Metal* prepared, imported,
 ‘be Eight Shillings and Four pence *per* Hundred.
 ‘Which Resolutions were on the 24th of *April*
 ‘reported, and agreed to by House; and order’d,
 ‘That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the
 ‘said Resolutions, and the Resolutions from the
 ‘Committee, who were to consider of Ways and
 ‘Means for raising the Supply granted to Her
 ‘Majesty, that were agreed unto by the House
 ‘the 23d of *February* last, and the 22d Instant;
 ‘And that Mr. Conyers, Sir Thomas Powys, Mr. At-
 ‘torney

Clause for
 Draw Back
 on Soap and
 Learned Books
 exported &c

* *torney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. A. C. Lowndes, do prepare and bring in the same.* 1712.

On the 25th of April, the Commons Order'd, That the Committee of the whole House to whom the Lottery Bill, &c. was committed, have Power to receive Four Clauses, viz. One for *Allowing a Draw-back for Soap used in the Woollen Manufacture exported*; another for *Relief of such Persons as had neglected to bring and prove their Benefit Lottery Tickets in due Time, upon the Lottery Acts for 1710. and 1711. or any of them*; a third, For *Relief of such Persons as were entitled to any Monies due, and unpaid, upon any Exchequer-Bills or Lottery Bills, which had been lost, burnt, or otherwise destroy'd*; And a fourth, For a *Draw-back to be allow'd for the Duties laid upon all Paper used in the Printing any Books in the Learned Languages, upon the Expatriation thereof.* Then the House having resolv'd it self into the said Committee, made some Progress in the said Bill, and put off that Matter till the Monday * following, when in a Grand Committee, they made some further Progress in it. April 28th

The next Day (April 29th) a Bill for *laying several Duties upon such Stamp Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, therein mentioned*; and for *Licensing an Additional Number of Hackney Chairs, and for charging certain Stocks of Cards, and Dice, in the Hands of the Dealers therein, was read a second time, and committed to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for laying several Duties upon Soap and Paper made in Great Britain, or imported into the same*; and upon *chequered and stained Linens imported*; and upon *certain Silks, Calicoes, Linens, and Stuffs, printed, painted, or stained*; and upon *Bricks, and other Things therein mentioned, to raise Money by way of a Lottery towards Her Majesty's Supply*: And also to whom the Bill to *appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown since the 13th. Day of February 1688, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, were committed.* And it was order'd, 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they do leave out of the Bill for laying several Duties on Soap and
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A. C.
1712.

and Paper made in *Great Britain*, or imported into the same, &c. such Clauses therein, as related to the laying a Duty on Bricks, Tiles, Slate, Lime, and Stones, and insert in lieu thereof, the Duties on Stamp Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, and that they do alter and make the said Bills into one. Then a Bill for laying Duties on *Black Latten*, and Metal prepared, was read a second time. And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Bill be committed, it passed in the Negative.

The Principal Congregations of the *French* Protestant Refugees in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, having appointed a Committee of Twelve Persons to concert such Measures as should be thought proper to engage the Crown of *Great Britain* powerfully to support their Interest in the present Negotiation of Peace; and this Committee being inform'd, that some unlucky Doubts had been started, and an Odious Parallel made between the *French* Refugees and the Subjects of *Great Britain*, who had been in open Rebellion and were Refugees in *France*: They did thereupon draw up a *Petition* and *Representation*, which, on *Monday* the 21st of *April*, was by the Secretary of State laid before Her Majesty in Council as follows:

To the *QUEEN*: Most Excellent Majesty.

MADAM,

*Petition and
Representation
of the
French Refu-
gees.*

YOUR MAJESTY's Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the *French* Protestant Refugees, having before had the Honour to approach Your Royal Person with a *Petition*, most humbly to beseech Your MAJESTY to procure the Restoration of the Protestant Religion in *France*, according to the Edicts, and the Restitution of the Estates of such as have taken Sanctuary in Your Dominions, Your MAJESTY, in Your wonted Clemency and Charity, was graciously pleas'd favourably to receive their said *Petition*, and to give thereupon Your Orders to Your Plenipotentiaries at the Conferences at *Utrecht*.

But whereas there has been spread about an Odious and Unjust Comparison between the *French*,



French Protestant Refugees in Your MAJESTY's Dominions, and the *English* and *Irish* Rebels who have retired into *France*, as if their Case were the same: Your Petitioners beg once more leave to throw themselves at Your Royal Feet, most humbly to beseech Your MAJESTY to consider, that no manner of Parallel can be made between them.

' In the first Place, the Publick Exercise of the *Romish* Religion is forbidden by the Laws of Your MAJESTY's Kingdoms; whereas that of the Protestant Religion was allow'd by Authority in *France*, and founded upon perpetual and irrevocable Edicts, of which the Kings, Your MAJESTY's Predecessors of Glorious Memory, were become GUARANTEES; and which had been executed, in a continued Possession for above a Hundred Years.

' Secondly, the Estates of the said *English* and *Irish* were confiscated upon account of their Rebellion; whereas the *French* Protestants were never wanting in their Duty and Loyalty to their Sovereign.

' Thirdly, the withdrawing of the *English* and *Irish* was Voluntary; whereas the *French* Protestants were forc'd to fly: The former might, after their Rebellion, have enjoy'd the Benefit of the General Pardon, and remain'd undisturb'd in their own Country, with full Liberty of Conscience; but the latter, altho' they never had been Rebels, could not stay in *France* without either abjuring their Religion, or being expos'd to a Cruel Persecution.

' These Disparities are so evident, that the Court of *France*, who at the beginning of the present War pretended to exchange Rebels Prisoners, with Your MAJESTY's *French* Refugee Subjects, were obliged to wave that unjust Pretension, and to acknowledge that Reprisals cannot take Place between Persons in so different Circumstances.

' Permit, MADAM, Your Petitioners most humbly to represent to Your MAJESTY, that the King of *Prussia* and the States General having
de-

A. C.

1712:



demanded, that the Estates of such as are Refugees in their Dominions be restor'd to them; if they who have the Happiness to be Refugees in Yours, were depriv'd of the same Advantages, it would occasion a sad inequality in their Condition; and Your MAJESTY's Refugee Subjects, who have a strong Inclination to Live and Dye in Your MAJESTY's Dominions, would, in that Particular, be upon a worse Foot than such of their Brethren who are Refugees in other States.

Wherefore Your Petitioners, who have received so many Proofs of Your MAJESTY's Generosity and Favour, hope still that Your Zeal and Piety will incline Your Royal Heart to give Orders to Your Ministers to insist, not only on the Restoration of the Edicts in their behalf, particularly that of *Nantes*, with the Enlargement of such as are confin'd in the Gallies, Goals, or elsewhere on account of their Religion, but also on the Restitution of the Estates of which the Refugees have so unjustly been depriv'd; and as in Duty bound, they will continue putting up to Heaven their most fervent Prayers for the Preservation of Your MAJESTY's Sacred Person, and the Prosperity of Your Reign.

† April 23d. Two Days † after, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State; wrote a Letter directed to the Reverend *Messieurs du Bourdieu* and *Graverol*, two *French* Ministers, of the Committee before mentioned, as follows:

White Hall, April 23d: 1712.

Gentlemen,

The Earl of *Dartmouth's* Answer, by Her Majesty's Command. I Have laid before Her Majesty the Representation You left with me, upon which I am commanded to acquaint You, that my Lord *Privy-Seal* and the Earl of *Strafford* are already under the strictest Orders to support Your Interests at the Negotiations of Peace. Her Majesty has so much Consideration of your Sufferings, that she is willing to give any further Directions that may be of Advantage to you; and

and has therefore commanded me, to enquire into that part of Your Representation, wherein You say Her Majesty's Predecessors were GUARANTEES of the Edicts for Toleration of the Protestant Religion in France, which I must desire Your Assistance in, it being of great use to the support of Your Interests, that that matter should be fully explained. I am,

A. C.
1712.

Gentlemen, Your Humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

In Obedience to this Letter, the Committee appointed by the French Refugees in London and Westminster, did on the 12th of May lay before his Lordship a Memorial to prove the Guaranty of the Crown of England, for the Edicts in Favour of the Reformed Churches of France; which the Reader will find at length in the Appendix to this Volume. That Memorial was in outward appearance so favourably received, that the Queen was pleased to appoint Armand de Bourbon, Marquis de Miremont, Nephew to the late Earl of Feversham, to go to Utrecht, to take care, in a particular manner, and in Her Majesty's Name, of the Interests of the French Refugees, with which extraordinary Commission that Noble-man set out for Holland, about the middle of June. On the other Hand, the French Refugees in London made choice of a Minister and a Gentleman to go to Holland to solicit their Affairs there; but finding afterwards, both by the Course of the Negotiations at Utrecht, and by the renewing of the Persecution of their Brethren in France, that they were either but faintly supported by Great Britain, or that the Court of France shew'd no regard to Her Majesty's Intercession, that Deputation was laid aside. However, the French Refugees in Switzerland, being big with Hopes from the Protection of the most Powerful Protestant State, did by their Brethren in England put up the following Petition to Her Britannick Majesty,

Memorial proving the Guaranty of the Crown of England for the Reformed Churches of France, See the Appendix, No. II. The Marquis de Miremont appointed so 10 Utrecht.
Deputation of the French Refugees in London laid aside.

A. C.

1712.



Petition of
the French
Refugees in
Switzerland
to the Queen.

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

MADAM,

YOur Majesty's Most Humble and Most Obedient Servants, the *French* Protestants Refugees in *Switzerland*, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Throne, to implore Your Royal Protection, and represent with a most profound Respect, that the Laudable Cantons having no Ministers at the Congress of *Utrecht*, there is no Body there that can take a Particular Care of the Concerns of Your Petitioners: But as God has been pleased to raise Your MAJESTY to be the Universal Benefactor of Mankind, and the Protector of all who suffer for his Cause, and bless'd Your Reign with so many Victories and Glorious Successes, that Your Majesty may the better be able to assert Your Glorious Title of the Defender of the Faith, and restore Peace and Tranquility to his Church wherever it is oppress'd; so the said *French* Protestants hope that Your Majesty will have a most Particular Regard to that part of the Church of Christ, which a violent Persecution in *France*, has dispers'd throughout the World.

And altho' Your Petitioners have not the Honour and Happiness to live in Your MAJESTY's Dominions, and consequently to partake of the many Blessings Your Subjects enjoy, under Your MAJESTY's Auspicious Reign, they humbly presume and hope, that Your MAJESTY's gracious Compassion and Favours, will not be confin'd within the Bounds of Your Kingdoms, and limited only to those of their Brethren, who are Refugees therein; and therefore they take the Liberty, humbly to beseech Your Majesty to extend Your Favour unto them, and take them under Your Royal and Powerful Protection; and to be pleased to give Orders to Your Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to insist, that Your Humble Petitioner, the *French* Refugees in *Switzerland*, be included in the Demands, that Your MAJESTY shall think fit, in Her great Wisdom and

and Charity, to make in behalf of the *French*
 Refugees settled in Your MAJESTY's Dominions
 for the Re-establishment of our Common Rights
 and Liberties; the Releasement of our Confessors
 on Board the Gallies, or in Prisons; and the
 Restitution of our Estates. This great Favour,
 MADAM, will raise in our Hearts, a most
 profound Gratitude, which shall be transmitted
 to our latest Posterity, and will redouble the
 Ardour and Fervency of the Prayers which our
 Churches do continually send up to God for
 the Preservation of Your Majesty's Person, and
 the Prosperity of Your Glorious Reign.

A. C.
 1712.



This Petition was also very graciously receiv'd;
 and the Presenters were assured in Her Majesty's
 Name, That the same Care should be taken of
 the *French* Protestant Refugees in *Switzerland*, as
 of their Brethren in *England*.

To resume the Proceedings in Parliament, We
 must again take Notice of what was mention'd
 before, viz. That the strict Summons sent by
 the Speaker of the House of Commons to the
 several Counties of *Great Britain*, requiring the
 Attendance of the Members of the House on the
 1st. of *May*, raised a general Expectation, that
 the Queen would then communicate to Her
 Parliament the Terms of a General Peace; but
 many look'd upon it as a Political Amusement
 to keep the Members of the House who were
 not in the Secret, and the Bulk of the Nation
 in good Humour. And, indeed, when that Day
 came, the Call of the House was farther ad-
 journ'd to the 8th of *May*; then to the 15th;
 and then again to the 22d: The Ministry not
 thinking it proper to lay the Result of their Ne-
 gotiation with *France* before the Parliament, till
 the Commons had entirely dispatch'd the Business
 of the Supply.

The Call of the
 House of Com-
 mons put off
 from time to
 time.

On the 3d of *May* the Speaker of the Com-
 mons acquainted the House, That by the last Post
 from *Holland*, he received a Letter from the *Hague*,
 dated the 6th instant, N. S. Signed A. de Mule-
 ncester Terlooven; wherein was inclosed a Pactet

A satirical
 and imperti-
 nent Paper
 sent to the
 Speaker of the
 House of
 Commons.

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A. C.
1712

directed. to this House, which he desired might be laid before this House, it containing Matters for the Service of the Queen and the Common Cause; And Mr. Speaker desired to know the Pleasure of the House, how the same should be disposed of: Whereupon it was order'd, That a Committee be appointed to open the said Pacquet, and report whether there was any Thing therein fit to be laid before the House. Which Committee being appointed accordingly, and order'd immediately to withdraw into the Speaker's Chamber, Mr Shattlesworth reported soon after, That they had open'd the Pacquet, and read several of the Papers contain'd therein, and found the same so trifling, that they did

Drawback of not think it worth while to trouble the House with them.
The same Day, the Commons order'd that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for laying several Duties on Soap and Paper, &c. was refer'd to receive Two

Clauses, one, ' That for the Encouragement of Learning, there be a Draw-back of the Duty upon Paper used in the two Universities in the printing Books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, and Northern Languages; The other to reduce the Rates of Brocade for Transfers upon the selling of Publick Stocks, so as not to exceed Two Shillings and Nine-pence upon every hundred Pounds.

It was hinted before, That some Courtiers in the House of Commons did on the 21st of April, endeavour to prevent the Tacking of the Bill to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, &c. granted by the Crown since the 13th of Feb. 1688-9, to the Lottery Bill: But tho' they then fail'd therein, yet (as the Report was then current) upon a Promise made by a Great Minister to several leading Men, That he would use all his Interest to procure the Passing of the first of these Bills, Single, in the House of Lords, on the 6th of May, the Commons resolv'd That the Committee of the whole House be discharged from the Instruction to alter and make those two Bills into one: Which was carried by a Majority of 300 Voices against

The Grants Bill untack'd from the Lottery Bill, May 6th.

† May 10th.

81. Four Days † after, the Grants-Bill, with the Amend-

Amendments made to it, both by the Committee of the whole House, and the House it self, was order'd to be engros'd; after which the Commons resolv'd, 1. 'That the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Trusts and Powers in the said Bill be Seven. 2. That no Person should be a Commissioner who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to Her Majesty, or had, or held under any Grant from the Crown, since the 13th of February 1688-9, 3. That the Commissioners might be Members of the House. 4. That they be chosen by Ballotting: Which, according to Order was done on Tuesday the 13th of May; and the Majority of Voices fell upon John Hind Cotton Esq; the Honourable James Murray Esq; the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Down, of the Kingdom of Ireland; Charles Cholmondeley Esq; James Bulstee Esq; William Levinz Esq; and Sir Edmond Bacon, Bart. The next * Day, the Commissioners Names were inserted in the Blank left for them in the Bill, which being engros'd, was read the third time, pass'd, and sent up to the House of Peers for their Lordships concurrence.

A. C.
1712.

Commissioners to execute the Grants Bill chosen May the 13th.

* May 14

The Bill sent up the Lords.

On Saturday the 17th of May, their Lordships read the said Bill the first Time; and the Question being put, that the Bill be read a second Time, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of two Voices. Accordingly, on the 19th the Bill was read the second time and committed to a Grand Committee, into which the House resolv'd it self immediately; and wherein the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Wharton, the Lords Cooper and Halifax, and several other Peers made Speeches against the Bill; But tho' there were six or seven Divisions in the Committee, yet the Affirmative still carried it by one Voice. The next * Day upon the third Reading of the Bill, there arose a warm and long Debate, in which the Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of May his Brother, distinguish'd themselves, and spoke very much in Praise of the late King William; from whence it was easie to conjecture that they did not go so entirely with the present Ministry, as they seem'd

Who read it three times.

* May 20th. Debate began in.

A. C.

1712.

W

The Duke
Argyle's
Speech.

to do the preceding Session. However that be,
the first said, 'That if for the Ease of the Publick
' it was found proper to resume the Grants of the
' Crown, he would readily give his Vote for it,
' provided they would go so far back as the
' Restoration of King Charles II. But that he
' could never agree to limit the Bill to the Grants
' of King William; because such an Act would be
' injurious to the Memory of the Deliverer of
' Great Britain and all Europe; which ought to
' be had in Reverence by all Honest Men. The
Peers above mention'd, and some others, spoke
likewise against the Partial Distinction between
Grants since the Revolution, and those before it;
Adding, that such a Distinction gave too much
Credit to a Ministry, who by the Passing of the
said Bill would have the Means in their Hands
to ruin and oppress those who had not the good
Luck to please them. To this the Earl of Oxford,
Lord High Treasurer answer'd, *That no one
had reason to be alarm'd at the Bill, since the
intent of it was only to examine the value of the
Grants made by King William, and upon what
Considerations they were given; but that, as it was
presumed, those that enjoy'd them had render'd every
Signal Service to their Country, so it was not to be
doubted, but the Parliament would confirm them.* The
Earl of Wharton reply'd, 'That it was also to be
' presum'd, that those who enjoy'd the Grants of
' King Charles II. and King James II. might have
' likewise done important Service to the Nation:
' Wherefore it would be very proper to look into
' the Motives of all those Grants, in order to con-
' firm them to those who had deserv'd them. The
Lords of the opposite side waved this shrew'd
Suggestion; and the Earl of Oxford only observ'd,
*That he had been inform'd, that the Commons had no
Design absolutely to resume the Grants of King Wil-
liam, but only to make the Possessors pay the Value of
four or five Years Rent, for which they would have
the said Grants confirm'd to them for ever:* To which
the Earl of Wharton again smartly reply'd,
' That he would not at all call in Question what
' a Lord of such known Probity and Sincerity
' had

The Lord
Treasurers
Speech.

had advanc'd; but that the Resumption of all the Grants of *Ireland* sufficiently shew'd, that the Commons had not been content with a part. Several other Speeches that were made on both sides, prolong'd the Debate till between six and seven in the Evening, when the Question being put, that the Bill do pass, it appear'd upon the gathering of the Votes, that there were 78, Voices on each side, viz. 53 present and 25 Proxies for the Affirmative; and 52 present and 26 Proxies for the Negative; so that the latter carried it, according to the Usage of Parliament; to the great Disappointment and Mortification of the Enemies of the Revolution. It was observ'd, that the Loss of this Bill was in great measure owing to the Vigilance of a Noble Peer, who was most concern'd in that Affair; and who being inform'd, that the Lord Colepepper had sent his Proxy to the Earl of *Sunderland*, who, by reason of his Indisposition, could not produce it, immediately dispatch'd an Express, who riding Post all Night, return'd soon enough to deliver the said Proxy to another Lord. On the other hand many were of Opinion, that had not a certain Duke and Marquis absented themselves from the House, the Bill had actually pass'd.

The Earl of Portland.

On the 16th of *May* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, on Ways and Means, came to several Resolutions, which the next Day were reported, as follows:

1. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, farther Duties be laid upon all Callicoes and Muslins, and all Dimities, and other white Manufactures of Cotton, and upon all Coffee, Tea, and Drugs (dying Drugs excepted) which shall be imported into Great Britain, over and above all Duties already chargeable on the said Commodities, or any of them.
2. That the said farther Duties upon Callicoes, Muslins, Dimities, and other white Manufactures of Cotton imported, be after the Rate of Ten per Cent. *ad valorem*, to be ascertained by the Sale at the Candle.

Resolutions on Ways and Means, for laying the Duties on East India Goods.

The ANNALS of

‘ 3. That the said farther Duty upon *Coffee* imported, be after the Rate of Twelve-pence per Pound Weight *Averdupois*.

‘ 4. That the said farther Duty upon *Tea* imported, be after the Rate of Two Shillings for every such Pound Weight imported from any Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the *East India Company*, and Five Shillings for every such Pound Weight of *Tea* imported from any other Places.

‘ 5. That the said farther Duties upon *Drugs* imported (except as aforesaid) be after the Rate of Twenty per Cent. as they are valued in the Book of Rates.

‘ 6. That the said farther Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

The first Resolution being read a second time, and a Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourn'd till *Tuesday* the 20th of *May*, when the House having resumed the said Debate, it was resolv'd, ‘ That the said Resolutions be recommended to the Committee of the whole House. The United Company of Merchants trading to the *East Indies*, used all possible means to prevent the laying of the farther Duties before mention'd, suggesting that it would amount to an utter Prohibition of their Trade, whereby the great Duties now payable to Her Majesty, would be sunk; 2d. That it would encourage the Clandestine bringing in of these Goods from *Holland*, which would pay no Custom: 3d. That it would prevent the Company's sending out *Woollen Goods*, and other *English* Product, and thereby the Employment of large Defensible Ships. 4th. And on the whole, would effectually give up this valuable Trade to the *Dutch*, and other *Europeans*. But notwithstanding these Reasons, and others, which were laid before the Commons, the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means came to the following Resolutions:

1. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Starch made in *Great Britain*, or imported into the same.

2. That

Reasons
offer'd by the
East India
Company.

Queen ANNE's Reign.

35

A. C.

1712.

2. That the said Duty upon all Foreign Starch imported, be after the Rate of Two Pence per Pound Weight *Averdupoiz.*, over and above the present Duties payable upon the Importation thereof.
3. That the said Duty upon all Starch made in *Great Britain*, be after the Rate of One Penny per Pound Weight *Averdupoiz.*
4. That the said Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.
5. That all Stock of Starch in the Hands of any Persons trading or dealing therein for Sale, be charged with the like Duties:
6. That farther Duties be laid upon all Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, (Dying Drugs excepted) which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, over and above all Duties chargeable on the said Commodities or any of them.
7. That the said farther Duties upon Coffee imported, be after the Rate of Twelve Pence per Pound Weight *Averdupoiz.*:
8. That the said further Duty upon Tea imported, be after the Rate of Two Shillings for every such Pound Weight, imported from any Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the *East India Company*, and Five Shillings for every such Pound Weight of Tea imported from any other Places:
9. That the said farther Duties upon Drugs imported, (except Dying Drugs) be after the Rate of Twenty per Cent. as they are valued in the Book of Rates.
10. That the said farther Duties upon Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.
11. That all Stock of Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, (except as aforesaid) in the Hands of Persons trading or dealing therein for Sale, be chargeable with the like Duties.
12. That towards raising the Supply, certain additional Rates or Duties be laid upon all Hides and Skins, and Pieces of Hides and Skins, and upon all Vellorn and Parchment to be imported into *Great Britain*, or to be tanned, tawed, or dressed

A. C. dressed within the same; to be paid over and
1712. above all Duties already chargeable, upon the
same Commodities respectively: The Rates of
which Duties were ascertain'd in 37 other Reso-
lutions.

50. That all the said new or additional Rates and Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of Thirty Two Years..

51. That all Stocks of such Hides and Skins, and all Stocks of such Vellom and Parchment within the Realm of *Great Britain* for Sale, be charged with so much Money as one fourth Part of the additional Rates intended to be imposed after the Commencement of the Term upon the like Commodities as aforesaid shall amount unto.

52. That a farther Duty be laid on all Gilt and Silver Wire.

53. That the said farther Duty on Gilt Wire imported, be after the Rate of One Shilling per Ounce; and on Gilt Wire made in *Great Britain*, Eight Pence per Ounce.

54. That the said farther Duty upon Silver Wire imported, be Nine Pence per Ounce; and upon Silver Wire made in *Great Britain*, Six Pence per Ounce.

55. That the said Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

56. That all Stock of Gold and Silver Wire in the Hands of any of the Dealers therein for Sale, be charged with one half of the like Duties.

57. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Policies of Assurance, to be made or enter'd into within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or in any Places within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, over and above all such Duties as are already chargeable upon them, or any of them, by any Act or Acts of Parliament formerly made in that Behalf.

58. That the said Duty so to be laid, be the Sum of Two Shillings and Four Pence for every such Policy.

59. That the said Duty be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

60. That

60. That for better securing the said Duty, the said Policies of Assurance shall be written or printed upon Paper, to be stamp'd with Stamps, denoting the Payment, or charging of the Duty aforesaid.

61. That a Fund of One Hundred Sixty Eight Thousand and Three Pounds *per Annum*, be charged upon the several Duties aforesaid, for raising the Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds by Contribution for *Exchequer* Orders payable in Course, with certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to the several Classes, with the Addition of Chances.

These Resolutions being the next * day reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Publick Bills, viz.

1. *AN Act for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great Britain, or imported into the same; and upon Chequer'd and Strip'd Linens, and Stuffs Printed, Painted or Stained; and upon several Kinds of Stamp Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets and Advertisements, for raising the Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds, by way of a Lottery, towards Her Majesty's Supply; and for licensing an additional Number of Hackney Chairs; and for charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better securing Her Majesty's Duties to arise in the Office for Stamp Duties, by Licenses for Marriages, and otherwise; and for Relief of Persons who have not claimed their Lottery-Tickets in due time, or have lost Exchequer Bills, or Lottery-Tickets; and for borrowing Money upon Stock (part of the Capital of the South-Sea Company) for the use of the Publick.* Acts pass'd May 22d.

2. *An Act for enlarging the Time given to the Commissioners, appointed by Her Majesty, pursuant to an Act for granting to Her Majesty several Du-*

A. C. ties on Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and other Purposes therein mentioned, &c.

3. An Act for better collecting and recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, &c.

4. An Act to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

5. An Act for repealing part of an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, An Act for discharging the Yule Vacancy;

6. An Act for repealing a Clause in the Statute made in the 21st Year of the Reign of King James I. entitled, An Act for the further Description of a Bankrupt, and for Relief of Creditors, &c.

7. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1712, &c. And for rectifying a Mistake in an Act passed this Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.

8. An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament.

9. An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of Mince or Medley Broad Cloath, and for the better Payment of the Poor employed therein.

10. An Act for erecting a Work-house in the City and County of the City of Norwich, &c.

11. An Act for prolonging the Term for Payment of certain Duties granted by an Act made in the 12th and 13th Years of King William, entitled, An Act for Recovering, Securing, and Keeping in Repair the Harbour of Minehead, &c.

12. An Act for repairing the Highway between Kilburn-Bridge, and Sparrow-Hern, &c.

13. An Act for making the River Avon in the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester Navigable, from the City of Bath, to or near Hanham's Mills,

14. An Act to give further Time for enrolling such Leases granted from the Crown, as have not been enrolled, &c.

15. *An Act for compleating a Chappel of Ease in the lower Town of Deal, in the County of Kent, by a Duty on Water-born Coals to be brought into the said Town,* A. C. 1712.

16. *An Act for reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned, for the preventing Mischiefs which may happen by Fire, for building and repairing Country Goals, for exempting Apothecaries from serving Parish and Ward Offices, and serving upon Juries, and relating to the returning of Jurors.*

17. *An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from America.*

18. *An Act for the better supplying the Town of Boston, in the County of Lincoln, with fresh Water.*

19. *An Act for the better repairing and amending the Road leading from Ipswich to Cleydon; and the Road called the Pye-Road, in the County of Suffolk.*

20. *An Act to prevent Abuses in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths, and equal sorting of Yarn for each Piece made in Scotland, and for whitening the same.*

21. *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmost Satisfaction they are capable to make, and restoring them to their Liberty.*

Notwithstanding the former Disappointment, it was by many expected, That the Queen would on the 22d of May, have laid the State of the Negotiation of Peace before the Parliament, the rather because the Earl of Strafford, one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, arrived in London some Days* before: But it seems some Points were not yet fully settled between the British Court and that of France; so that Her Majesty did not think fit to make a Speech to Her Parliament. It was observ'd, that at the presenting of the Money Bill, the Speaker of the House of Commons, insinuated in his Compliment to the Queen, That Her Faithful Commons were in Hopes, that what they had so cheerfully given for Her Majesty's Occasions, would enable Her Majesty to put an End to the present War by a Safe and Honourable Peace. But however,

The Earl of Strafford comes over.

* May 15th.

A. C. those Hopes were so far abated by Her Majesty's Silence, that as soon as the Commons were return'd to their House, Mr. *Benson*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, having mov'd, That the Call of the House might be adjourn'd till the 4th of *June* next, by which time he did not doubt but the Queen would lay before them the Result of the present

Bold Speech of
Mr. Hambden.

Negotiation of Peace: Mr. *Hambden*, one of the leading Members of the Moderate Party complain'd, 'That notwithstanding all the Promises given from Time to Time to the Commons we had an *Unactive and Lazy Campaign*, and a *trifling Negotiation of Peace*; so that we were *amused* by our *M——s* at Home, and *trick'd* by our *Enemies* Abroad. Mr. Secretary *St. John* had too great a Share in the Management of Affairs not to be piqu'd at, and resent that Expression; and thereupon he said, with some Vehemence, 'That it highly reflected on Her Majesty and Her Ministers; But tho' some Members had been sent to the *Tower* for less Offences, and that he who Spoke last might be fond of the same Punishment, yet he hoped the House would be of another Opinion: Sir *Richard*

To whom Sir
Rich. Onslow
replies.

Onslow reply'd, *That to suppose Her Majesty or Her Ministers to have any Influence on the Deliberations of that House, was to do an Injury to Her Majesty, and to violate the Privileges of that House*. In which he was seconded by Mr. *Lechmere*; But the Debate went no further, in Consideration (as the Friends of the prevailing Party suggested) that the Session drawing to an End, the Commitment of a Member, at that time, would rather be a Pride than a Mortification to him. According to the Motion made by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* the Call of the House was put off till the 4th of *June*.

The Call of
the House of
Commons
further ad-
journ'd.

What pass'd about this time in *Flanders* and at *Utrecht*, made, some Days after, a great Noise in both Houses of Parliament, and throughout all *Europe*: But before we give an Account of it, we must attend the Negotiation of Peace, which in our last * Volume We refer'd to another Opportunity; and what was done in the *Nether-*
lands

Lands previous to the Opening of the Campaign, On Friday the 28th of December 1711. the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Privy-Seal, Her Majesty's First Plenipotentiary, and Monsieur Buys, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, sail'd in their respective Yachts from *Gravesend*, and having reach'd the Coast of *Holland* on Tuesday the 1st. of January, O. S. or 12th N. S, Monsieur Buys went the same Day to the *Hague*. The next Day the Lord Privy-Seal came to *Rotterdam*, from whence he proceeded to *Delft*, and was there met by the Earl of *Strafford* one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries. After a Conference of some Hours, the Earl of *Strafford* return'd to the *Hague*, and the Lord Privy-Seal to *Rotterdam*; and on the 14th the latter went to the *Hague*, where, together with the Earl of *Strafford*, he was in Conference with the Grand Pensionary, and then went back to *Rotterdam*, from whence he proceeded the 15th to *Utrecht*, so that He was the First Minister that appear'd at the Place of Treaty: The Earl of *Strafford* went thither on the 17th, and on the 18th Messieurs Buys and Renswonde, Two of the Plenipotentiaries of the States General, arrived there also, and immediately paid a Visit to the *British* Plenipotentiaries. The next Morning about Eleven, the Marschal d'*Huxelles*, the Abbot *Polignac*, and Monsieur *Mefnager* the *French* Plenipotentiaries arriv'd at *Utrecht*, and the two *British* Ministers, after having been with the Plenipotentiaries of the States to return their Visits, went to see those of *France*, at the Marschal d'*Huxelles*'s House, where they were all three together. They receiv'd their Lordships at their Coaches, and conducted them thither again; And about Four in the Afternoon the *French* Plenipotentiaries return'd their Lordships Visit; and were receiv'd in the like manner. We may here take Notice that the Plenipotentiaries nominated by the States General, for the Conferences of Peace were the following Persons, Monsieur *Randwick*, for the Province of *Gelderland*; Messieurs Buys and *Vander-Dussen* for that of *Holland*; Monsieur de *Moermont* for *Zeeland*; Monsieur de *Renswonde* for *Utrecht*; Monsieur

A. C.
1712:

Account of
the Negotiation
of Peace.

The Lord
Privy-Seal,
and Mr. Buys
arrive in
Holland,
Jan. 12. N.S.

The Lord
Privy-Seal is
the 1st. Plenipotentiary
that appears
at Utrecht,
Jan. 15th.

The Dutch
and French
Plenipotentiaries
arrive
there.

Visits between
them and the
British Plenipotentiaries
interchang'd.

Eight Plenipotentiaries
named by the
States.

A. C. *fieur de Gossinga* for *Frinseland*; the Count *de Rechteren* for *Over-Iffel*; and the Count *de Tw and Knipbuisen* for *Groningen*. We may likewise ob-

M^r Buys's
Conduct in
England ap-
proved by the
States.

serve, That Monsieur *Buys's* dextrous Compli-
ance in *England*, in order to discover the Secret of
Monsieur *Mefnager's* Negotiation, occasion'd a
Report, That his Conduct was not approved by
the States; which was altogether false and ground-
less: For on the contrary, upon hearing the Re-
port of his Embassy, their High Mightinesses
highly applauded his Address and Penetration.

Paris-Ga-
zette of the
9th Jan. N.S.
† Post Boy of
Jan. 10th.

This at first gave occasion to the * *Paris Gazetteer*,
and after him to a Party News-Writer † in *Lon-*
don, to say, That the *Dutch* attributed the *Warmth*
of that had appear'd in the *British House of Lords*, to
the Management and Nocturnal Negotiations of
Monsieur *Buys*: Which, adds the *English Libeller*,
if true, may convince any considerate *English-man*,
who they are that labour to divide Us. As if
the concerting Measures with the Soundest and
Strongest Party in the Nation, for its Honour
and Welfare, were dividing it?

The Magi-
strates of U-
trecht pay
their Respects
to the British
and French
Ministers.

To proceed, the *British Plenipotentiaries* hav-
ing given Notice of their Arrival to the Magistrates
of *Utrecht*, four of their Deputies waited upon
them on the 20th of *January N. S.* in their re-
spective Houses, and afterwards paid the same
Compliment to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*,
having had the like notice of their Arrival.

Other Pleni-
potentiaries ar-
rive at U-
trecht.

In the Afternoon, a Conference was held between
the *British and Dutch Ministers* at Monsieur *Buys's*
House; and the same Evening the Marquis *del*
Borgo, one of the Duke of *Savoy's* Plenipotentiaries,
arrived at *Utrecht*, accompanied by Monsieur *de*
Salis, Minister of the *Grisons*. The next † Day, the
British, Dutch and Savoy Ministers met together
at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, to consider of the
Manner of Opening the General Conferences, and
the Method of carrying them on; and on the 22d.
the Ministers of the Allies went to the Town-
house, to examine and give Directions about
the Place of Conference, and the Apartments ap-
pointed by the Magistrates for the Ministers on
both sides. On the 23d they had a Conference

† Jan. 21st.
N. S.

together at which they drew up and agreed to the *Project* of a *Regulation*, to be observ'd by all the Ministers during the Congress which being afterwards communicated to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, they made some Alterations to it, which were agreed to; and the said Regulation was as follows:

A. C.
1712.

A Project for regulating the Opening and Method of the Conferences in the Congress at Utrecht, and whatsoever relates thereunto,

- THE Plenipotentiaries shall come to the Conferences each in a Coach with two Horfes, and very slender Retinue.
- Those of the High Allies shall go into the Town-House where the Conferences are to be held, at the Door which leads to their Apartment.
- Those of *France* shall go in at the Door which is on the side of their Apartment.
- All the Conferences shall be held without Ceremony or Distinction. Quarrels shall be hinder'd on both sides between the Coachmen and Footmen, who shall moreover be order'd to treat each other with good Nature and Civility, and to be ready on all Occasions, to do one another all the Kindness and Service they can.
- When Two Coaches meet in such narrow Places, that they cannot both pass at the same time; far from disputing which shall have the upper-Hand, or which of the two shall go first, and from creating Trouble by this means, the Coachmen shall be obliged, on the contrary, to make room for each other, and to forward the Passing, as much as lies in their Power; and he who is first inform'd of the Difficulty, shall stop, and make room for the other, if it appears, that he can do it the most easily on his side.
- In the Common Walks, as well within as without the Town, the Custom of keeping each the Right on his side, as has been agreed upon by

*A Regulation
for Opening
and Holding
the Congress.*

A. C.

1712:



by those who meet there, shall be observed; and so likewise in the Streets and Highways, and generally every where that it can conveniently be done; without the least Dispute, or Affectation of Precedence.

The Pages, Footmen, and generally all such as are in Liveries, shall neither carry Sticks, nor Arms; as Swords, Knives, Pocket-Pistols, nor any others of what kind soever, whether openly or secretly, in the Town or in the Walks. Pages may, however, if they please, carry little Wands. Moreover, all Domesticks shall be forbid going out after Ten a-Clock at Night, unless it be by express Order, or for the Service of their Master; so that none shall otherwise be found Abroad at unseasonable Hours; and such as shall act contrary hereto, shall be severely punish'd, and discarded immediately.

When a Domestick of the Plenipotentiaries is convicted of any Crime capable of disturbing the Publick Tranquility, the Plenipotentiary to whom he belongs, shall renounce his Right of punishing him himself, and having deprived him of all manner of Protection and Priviledge, shall cause him to be deliver'd up into the Hands of the ordinary Judge of the Place where the Fault is committed, be it in the Town or elsewhere, and shall even demand the Laws to be put in Execution against the Criminal: And in the same case, the Criminal Officer, commonly call'd the *Schout*, shall catch any one in the Commission of a flagrant Crime, either by himself, or by his Officers, or others, they shall be permitted to seize him, and even to imprison him, tho' they know him to be a Domestick of the Plenipotentiaries, till such time as they can send his Master word, which they shall be obliged to do immediately, and without Delay. The same shall be done, (and of this the *Schout* is to take notice) in case any of the said Domesticks are found in the Cabarets or Places suspected after the great Bell has done ringing; after which, whatever the Plenipotentiary orders, shall be punctually executed, whether he de-

sires

fires that his Domestick be kept in Prison, or released from it.

A. G.

1712.

‘ If any Plenipotentiary’s Domestick insults or quarrels with the Domestick of another Plenipotentiary, the Aggressor shall be immediately deliver’d up to the Master of him who is insulted, who shall do him Justice as he thinks fit.

‘ All the Plenipotentiaries shall very strictly forbid their Domesticks, as well Gentlemen as others, having any Quarrels or Janglings among themselves : And if it happen, contrary to this Order, that there should be Quarrelling, and that any one has the Boldness to pretend to clear himself by way of Arms, he shall be instantly turn’d out of the Plenipotentiary’s House, and indeed expell’d the Town, without the least Regard to what he may alledge in his own Vindication, as, that he was in Drink, or receiv’d the Affront, or was first attack’d; but he shall even be obliged to answer to the Complaint which may be made against him in any of the Courts of Judicature of his Natural Prince, upon this score, where he shall be punish’d according to Law.

‘ The Ministers on both sides make a mutual Promise not to receive into their Service any Domestick who is discarded by his Master.

‘ If any Minister has a mind to punish his Footman by Imprisonment, the Magistrates shall be desired to commit him to the Town Goal for a Time, at the Minister’s Charge.

‘ It is agreed, that the Coaches shall be ranged before the Town-House, according as they come, always leaving room enough for those which follow, to set down the Ministers conveniently, and then to range behind, so that there may still remain a sufficient Space between the Coaches and the Town House.

‘ All that is above unanimously agreed upon, for the Order and good Government of this Assembly, shall not be brought for an Example, nor drawn into Consequence, at any other Place, Time, or Juncture; and none shall take Advantage of it, no more than receive Prejudice by it, upon any other Occasion. *Done at Utrecht,*
January 23. 1712.

Besides

A. C. Besides this Regulation, it was agreed, That the
1712. General Conferences should begin on *Friday*, the
 29th of *January*, N. S. and that they should af-
 terwards be held on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at
 Ten in the Morning. On the 27th the *British*
 Ministers visited *Messieurs Vander Dussen* and *Gos-
 linga*, Two of the States Plenipotentiaries, and
Monfieur de Mellaredé, one of the Duke of *Savoy's*,
 who came to *Utrecht* the Morning before, and
 immediately notified their Arrival to their Lord-
 ships, whose Visits they return'd the same Day.
 The States of the Province of *Utrecht* being assem-
 bled there the 28th, the Regulation agreed to by
 the Ministers to be observ'd during the Congress,
 was communicated to them, and to the Magi-
 strates of that City, who both promised to con-
 tribute what belong'd to them towards putting it
 in Execution; as likewise to keep such Guards at
 the Town-House, as should be necessary to pre-
 serve good Order during the Conferences.

Days for the
 General Con-
 ference
 agreed on.

These Preliminary Points being settled, on the
 29th of *January*, at Ten in the Morning, the first
 Conference was open'd, by Eight Ministers of the
 Allies, *viz.* the two *British*, four of the States
 Generals, and two of the Duke of *Savoy's* before
 mention'd, and the three Plenipotentiaries of
France, and lasted till near one in the Afternoon.
 The Lord Privy-Seal appear'd in a black Velvet
 Gown, adorn'd with Gold Loops, with a long
 Train born up by two Pages in Ash-colour'd Coats
 lac'd with Silver Orris, and Waistcoats of green
 Velvet. When the Plenipotentiaries were as-
 sembled, his Excellency address'd himself to those
 of *France* in the following Speech :

Gentlemen,

WE are this Day met together, in the Name
 of G O'D, to lay the Foundation of a
 General Peace between the High Allies and
 the King your Master. We bring Sincere
 Intentions, and also Positive Orders from Our
 Principals, to concur in every thing on their
 Part, which may tend to the Furtherance and
 happy

' happy Conclusion of so Beneficial and Christian
' like a Work. A. C. 1712.

' On the other hand, We are in hopes, *Gentlemen*, that You are of the same Mind, and that your Instructions are so full, as to enable You to answer, without Loss of Time, the Expectation of the High Allies, in explaining yourselves clearly and roundly upon the Points which are to be settled in these Conferences; and that You will do it in so plain and particular a manner, that all and every of the Confederate Princes and States may find a just and a reasonable Satisfaction upon their respective Pretensions.

The *Marschal d' Huxelles*, First Plenipotentiary of *France* answer'd, ' That it could not be doubted, but his Most Christian Majesty had a

' Sincere and Ardent Desire to give Peace to *Europe*, adding, ' That with this View, his Majesty had furnish'd his Plenipotentiaries with ample Instructions, and a Full-Power to come to the Conclusion of so Beneficial a Work, which was so earnestly desired by all *Europe*. After this the *Abbot de Polignac* made an elaborate Speech, wherein, among other Remarkables, he declared, on the Part of the King his Master, ' That the Seven Propositions which his Colleague Monsieur *Mesnager* signed at *London* were obligatory to his Most Christian Majesty only, and not to any of the Allies. Adding, That upon this Foot, the Ministers of the said Allies might repair to Utrecht, assist at the Conferences, and produce their Demands and Pretensions; And that Endeavours should be used to give them a Reasonable Satisfaction. The *Earl of Strafford* and the Plenipotentiaries of the States and Duke of *Savoy*, made also Speeches suitable to that Solemn Occasion, after which the Assembly broke up. The next * Day, the Ministers of the Allies had a Conference together at the Town-House, and agreed to meet there in like manner twice a Week, during the Congress, in order to preserve Union amongst them, and to take the necessary Measures for promoting the Interest of the respective Princes and States they represented. Accordingly,

Speeches of the French Plenipotentiaries.

The other Plenipotentiaries made also Speeches. Jan. 30th. Private Conference between the Ministers of the Allies agreed on.

they

A. C.
1712:

they met again at the Town-House the 1st of February N. S. and in the Afternoon the *British* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had another Conference at Monsieur *Goslinga's* Lodgings: And because the *French* Ministers had in their Speeches promised to deliver up a Scheme or Plan of the Intentions of their Court, it was resolved to deliver them in the next Conference, a Declaration to the following effect.

Declaration
delivered by
the Allies to
the French
Ministers.

Second general
Conference
held Feb. 3d.
N. S.

' The Ministers of the High Allies, who are
' already here, will expect according to the Offers
' of the Ministers of *France*, the Plan or Scheme
' they have promised, and will not fail to return
' a particular Answer thereunto for what concerns
the particular Interest of their Principals.
' And as to the Ministers of such of the Allies,
' who are still absent, the Ministers aforesaid
' have reason to believe, that they will forthwith
' repair hither to concur with them in their Answer.

Count Metternich
arrives at Utrecht,
Feb. 4th.

This Paper was delivered to the *French* Ministers in the second Conference held the 3d. and they promised to deliver their Offers for a General Peace; but declared that they wish'd that all the Ministers of the Allies were present, that they might at the same time receive a Counter-Project or Answer from all the Members of the Grand Alliance. The 4th, the Count de *Metternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Prussia* came to *Utrecht*; and having notified his arrival, was complimented and visited by the other Ministers; for tho' the *French* has not yet owned the Title of his *Prussian* Majesty, it was agreed as an Expedient, that in the Visits between the Ministers of that Prince and those of *France*, they should use sometimes the Word *Master*, and sometimes that of *King*, without the Addition of *France* or *Prussia*.

Third general
Conference,
Feb. 6. N. S.

On Saturday the 6th of February N. S. was held the third General Conference, at which Count *Metternich* assisted; but it did not last above an Hour, the Plenipotentiaries on both sides having agreed to defer the most material Business till the next General Conference; and allow so much time

time to the other Ministers of the Allies to repair to the Congress. Messieurs *Bays* and *Goslinga* being the next Day in the Evening return'd from the *Hague*, assist'd the 8th in the Morning at a Conference of the Ministers of the Allies; and in the Evening, together with their Colleagues, were in a private Conference with the *British* Plenipotentiaries. The same Morning Monsieur *d'Elorme*, Minister of the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, arriv'd at *Utrecht*; as did in the Evening Monsieur *de Randwyck*, and Count *Kniphwyfen*, Two more of the States Plenipotentiaries. Before we proceed, we ought to take Notice, that the Concourse of *British* Gentlemen, and other Persons residing at *Utrecht*, who were desirous to join in the Divine Worship, after the manner of the Church of *England*, was so great at the *British* Plenipotentiaries, that the Magistrates of *Utrecht*, with a great deal of Civility, made an Offer of *St. John's* Church for their better Accommodation, which their Lordships having accepted, Divine Service was celebrated there on *Sunday* the 7th of *February* N. S. at which time Mr. *Ayres*, Chaplain to the Earl of *Strafford*, preach'd a Sermon.

A. C.
1712.

February 7.
N. S.

Other Ministers
arriv'd at
Utrecht
Feb. 8. N. S.

St. John's
Church in
Utrecht
given for the
Divine Ser-
vice of the
Church of
England.

The Difficulty the Emperor made of sending his Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, having at last, been removed, by the positive Declaration made to them by the Earl of *Strafford*, and confirm'd to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* at the *British* Court, that the seven Preliminary Articles offer'd by *France*, and signed by Monsieur *Mesnager*, were only bare Proposals, and shou'd not be admitted as the Basis of the ensuing Treaty; Count *Sinzendorf* and Monsieur *Consbruck*, Two of his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, came to *Utrecht* on the 9th of *February*, in the Evening; and immediately went to a Conference, at which the other Ministers of the Allies were then assembled:

The Imperial
Ministers
came to *U-*
trecht, Feb.
9. N. S.

The next Day, the Fourth General Conference was held, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies and those of *France*, which lasted from Ten in the Morning till two in the Afternoon. It

Fourth Ge-
neral Confer-
ence, held Feb.
10, N. S.

A. C.
1712.

Dispute be-
tween the
Imperial and
French Mi-
nisters.

* He said in
French, Sans
Detour &
Rondement.

† In French
Detour.

begin with reciprocal Compliments, but soon turn'd into a warm Dispute between the Imperial and French Ministers. The Marechal d' *Huxelles* made a Speech, importing, That the King his Master had most sincere Intentions to end this War to the Satisfaction of the Allies; That in order to that, they ought to deal roundly * and fairly; that he hoped a good success of this Negotiation, since the Ambassadors of the House of Austria had, at last, resolv'd to come to the Congress; and thereupon desired the Ministers of the Allies to deliver the Proposals they had to make. Count *Sinzendorf* very readily answer'd, that the Emperor, his Master, had no less sincere Intentions to contribute all that lay in his Power, towards so desirable a Blessing as a General Peace: But that it seem'd Monsieur d' *Huxelles*, instead of dealing roundly and fairly, begun on the contrary, with a † Fetch, since he could not be a Stranger to the Demands of the Allies, nor have forgot where the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg* broke off; that there was nothing for them to do now, than to find out Ways and Means to remove the Difficulties that obstructed that Negotiation; and since the King their Master had desired this Congress of the Allies, the latter had Reasons to expect, that he had given his Ministers the necessary Instructions for that End: Thereby insinuating, that the Allies insisted on the First Preliminaries signed at the *Hague* in the Year 1709. Count *Sinzendorf* likewise took notice of this Expression, the Ambassadors of the House of Austria; as derogatory to his Imperial Majesty. The Abbot de *Polignac* reply'd, That they ought to talk no more of the Affair of *Gertruydenberg*; since the King had fix'd a time for the Allies to accept his Proposals, which they not having done, he was under no Engagement. This occasion'd a high Debate; and the Marechal d' *Huxelles* having in relation to the Affairs of Spain, adventured to say, That they ought to wait the Arrival of the Ambassadors of that Crown: Count *Sinzendorf* briskly reply'd, He was present, and himself was the Person. Monsieur d' *Huxelles* return'd, He acknowledg'd none but King Philip's, which inflam'd the Dispute. The Marechal d' *Huxelles* having likewise made bold

to

Queen ANNE's Reign.

51

to advance, in relation to a Point in Debate, *that the Queen of England had engaged Her Promise*: The Lord Privy-Seal took him short, and said, *there was no such thing in his Instructions*. At last, the French Plenipotentiaries consented to deliver their Proposals in Writing; which they did accordingly the next Day, at an Extraordinary General Conference, being as follows:

A Specifick Explanation of the Offers of France for a General Peace; to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned in the present War.

Extraordinary General Conference, Feb. 11, N.S. Specifick Explanation of the Offers of France, delivered by the French Ministers.

THe King will acknowledge, at the Signing of the Peace, the Queen of Great Britain in that Quality, as also the Succession of that Crown according to the present Settlement, and in the manner her Britannick Majesty shall please.

His Majesty will cause all the Fortifications of Dunkirk to be demolish'd immediately after the Peace, provided an Equivalent be given him to his Satisfaction.

The Island of St. Christopher, Hudson's Bay, and Straits of that Name, shall be yielded up entire to Great Britain; and Acadia, with Port Royal and the Fort, shall be restored entire to his Majesty.

As to the Island of Newfoundland, the King offers to yield up that also to Great Britain, reserving only to himself the Fort of Placentia, and the Right of Catching and Drying Fish, as before the War.

It shall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce before or after the Peace, as England shall chuse, the Conditions of which shall be made as equal, between the two Nations, as they can possibly.

The King will consent, at the signing of the Peace, that the Spanish Netherlands, which are made over and given to the Elector of Bavaria by the King of Spain, shall serve for a Barrier to the United Provinces; and to augment it he will join *shere to Furnes and the Furner-Ambaght, or District, Knocque, Ypres, and the Castellany of Menin with its Verge*: In Exchange, his Majesty demands, to

A. C.

1712.



form the Barrier of France, Aire, St. Venant, Bethune, Doway, and their Dependencies.

If the States General are desirous to keep Garrisons in the fortify'd Places of the Barrier, so formed of the Dominions transferred to his Electoral Highness, and of what France adds thereto of its own; His Majesty consents, that they shall put their Troops into them in as great Number as they please; and besides, that they shall be maintained at the Expence of the Country.

In Consideration of this Cession and of this Consent, the King on his Side demands, as an Equivalent for the Demolishing of Dunkirk, the Towns and Cittadels of Lille and Tournay, with the Castellanes and Dependencies.

The Barrier thus regulated between France and the States General, the King will grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, wh at is stipulated by the Treaty of Ryswick and the advantageous Tariff of 1664. with an Exception only of Six Sorts of Merchandize which shall be agreed on, and which shall remain charged with the same Duties that are paid at this time; as also the Exemption of 30 Sols per Tun on the Dutch Shipping, that come into France from the United Provinces and Foreign Countries.

As to the Commerce of Spain and the Indies, the King will engage, not only to the States General, but likewise to Her Britannick Majesty, and to all the other Potentates, by Virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the said Commerce shall be allowed exactly, and carried on in the very same manner as it was under the Reign, and till the Death of Charles II. and will promise, that the French shall submit, as all the other Nations, to the ancient Laws and Regulations made by the Kings his Catholick Majesty's Predecessors, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of the Spanish Indies.

His Majesty further consents, That all the Potentates of Europe may enter into the Guaranty of this Promise. His Majesty promises, that the King his Grandson shall renounce, for the sake of the Peace, all Pretensions to the Kingdom of Naples and Sardinia, as well as to the Duchy of Milan; in whose Name he will consent, That the Part of that Duchy which

is made over to the Duke of Savoy, shall remain to his Royal Highness: Provided, that in Consideration of this Cession, the House of Austria do, in the like Manner, desist from all Pretensions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of Spain, from whence that House shall withdraw their Troops immediately after the Peace.

The Frontiers on both sides, upon the Rhine, shall be settled in the same Condition as they were before the present War.

In Consideration of all the Terms above specify'd, the King demands, That the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria shall be re-established in the full and entire Possession of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods moveable and immoveable, which they enjoyed before the present War; And reciprocally, his Majesty will recognize in Germany and in Prussia, all the Titles which he has not yet acknowledged.

The King will restore to the Duke of Savoy what he has taken from him during this War; as in like manner his Royal Highness shall restore to him what he has taken from France; so that the Limits on both sides shall be the same they were before the Declaration of War.

All things as to Portugal shall be re-established, and remain on the same Foot in Europe, that they were before the present War, as well with regard to France as to Spain; and as to the Dominions that Crown has in America, if there be any Differences to settle, Endeavours shall be used to agree them amicably.

The King will consent freely, and Bona Fide, to take in concert with the Allies, all the most just Measures, for hindring the Crowns of France and Spain from being ever united on the same Head; that is to say, that one and the same Prince shall never be at once King of both.

All preceding Treaties, that is, those of Munster and others that have been made since, shall be repeated and confirmed, to remain in their Force and Virtue; excepting only such Articles from which the

A. C. Treaty of Peace now to be made shall derogate, or
1712. alter something.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES

*The Reading
of these Offers
occasions a
great Sur-
prise, and
many shew'd
Reflections,*

*Count Tar-
ouca, and
Count Mas-
sey arrive at
Utrecht.
† Feb. 12th
N. S.*

** Feb. 12th
Sixth general
Conference
held, in
which it is
agreed that
the Allies
shall give in
their De-
mands on the
31st of March
N. S.*

It may easily be guess'd what Surprise the Reading of this *Specifick Explanation* occasion'd among the Confederate Ministers, particularly those of the Emperor and the States General, whose Creatures suggested, That if the *French* had gain'd as many Victories and Conquests as the Allies had won over them for Ten Years past, they could hardly have offer'd more unreasonable Conditions, or rather have made more extravagant Demands. But passing over the various Reflections that were made on this Occasion, we must take Notice, that Copies of these Offers were taken by the Secretaries of all the Ministers of the Allies, who dispatch'd Expresses with them to their respective Principals. The Count de *Tarouca*, the King of *Portugal's* First Plenipotentiary; and Count *Massej*, one of the Duke of *Savoy's* Ministers, order'd to the Congress from *England*, arrived at *Utrecht* the 11th, as did the next Day Count *Stadian* for the Elector of *Mentz*; Baron *Dalwich* from the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and several other Ministers. On the 12th of *February* the Two first assisted at a Conference of the Ministers of the Allies: And the next * Day was held the Sixth General Conference, which the Earl of *Strafford* open'd with acquainting the Ministers of *France*, in Pursuance of what was agreed the Day before between the Confederate Plenipotentiaries, That they had found it necessary to take Time till the Fifth of March N. S. to give the *Specifick Demands* of the respective Parties engaged in the present War; To which the Ministers of *France* agreed. As during that Interval the Subjects of the general Conferences were to be less Material, than at other Times, it was likewise agreed on all Sides, that they should be held only on the *Saturdays*; But, on the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies resolv'd to

to meet more frequently. On Sunday the 14th in the Evening, the Count de Sinzendorf, and Monsieur Conbruck visited each the British Plenipotentiaries; and the next Morning set out for the Hague, where they immediately repaired to the Congress of the Confederate Ministers of France. The same Evening Count Denboff, the King of Prussia's First Plenipotentiary arriv'd at Utrecht, so that by this time the Congress was almost complet.

The Imperial Ministers Protest against the Offers of France. February 15, N. S.

The Propositions of France were soon dispers'd in Print through the United Provinces; and it is hard to express with what Indignation they were receiv'd by People of all Ranks. The wisest and better bred among the Dutch, either kept their Thoughts to themselves, or communicated them only to particular Friends; but the giddy Multitude could not forbear venting their bitter Reproaches against those from whom they suppos'd the French Court had receiv'd Encouragement. These unsatisfactory, if not impolitick Offers, had however this good Effect, that they knitted faster than ever the Band of Union which began to grow loose among some of the Confederates; And those among the Dutch who before were most eager for Peace, particularly the Regency of Utrecht, resolv'd to spend their last Penny to carry on the War. The People of Amsterdam were on this occasion, so enraged, that a Menial Servant of one of the French Plenipotentiaries having on the 12th of February, offer'd to force his Entrance into the Exchange, without paying the usual Fee, after a certain Hour, the Town Bailies disarm'd him, broke his Sword, and laid him on so severely, that he had much ado to escape with his Life.

The 1st Plenipotentiary of Prussia arrives at Utrecht.

The Offers of France receiv'd with Universal Indignation in Holland.

They Unite more strongly some of the Confederates.

A Servant of the French Plenipotentiary is abused at Amsterdam.

How the Specifick Offers of France were entertain'd in England, was related in the preceding Volume of this History*; to which I shall only add, that on the 3d of March O. S. the Lord High Treasurer acquainted some of the Peers, as Mr. Secretary St. John did several Members of the House of Commons, with the Death of the Duke of Bretagne, who upon the Decease of his Father.

page 358, 359. Three Daughters of France D in One Year.

A. C.
1712.

some time before; had been declared Dauphin of France. Thus in less than One Year, Three Dauphins were laid in their Graves, to the extreme Grief of the Most Christian King, whose chief Comfort, of late, lay in his Numerous Posterity; and to the great Consternation of the French Court and Nation; who were justly apprehensive, that the Death of the Two last Dauphins would occasion great Alterations in the Affairs of Europe, and make the Allies stiffer in their Demands. Nor were these Apprehensions ill grounded: For the Foundation on which the British Ministry had mainly built their Scheme for a General Peace, viz. that the Kingdom of France and Spain should never be united under one Head, was now become very precarious; as depending only on the Life of the French King, who was in a very advanc'd Age; and on that of the Young Duke of Anjou, now declared Dauphin, who, at this Juncture, lay Sick of the same Distemper that carried off his Two Brothers; and who was observ'd to be of a very tender Constitution. But whatever was the Reason, the Death of those French Princes caus'd no Visible Alteration in the Councils and Measures of Great Britain; whose Ministry pursued their Plan with unparell'd Steadiness and Resolutions, notwithstanding the Contradiction and Obstacles they met in their way.

Which however occasions no Alteration in the Measures of the British Ministry.

Seventh General Conference Feb. 20th.

To return to Utrecht: According to what had been agreed the 13th of February between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies and those of France, they met again on the 20th of the same Month, at the Seventh General Conference; at which a Method was agreed upon for the delivering to each other Authentick Papers, containing such things as should be thought necessary to be put in Writing at the General Conferences, viz. That one signed by one of the Ministers of the Allies, should be delivered to those of France; one of which having in like manner, signed another of the same Tenor, should give it to the Allies. At the same Conference, the manner of granting Passports mutually was settled, excepting only the Couriers

to

to and from *Portugal*, who were to pass through *A. C.*
France and *Spain*; for which an Expedient was
 afterwards found: The 22d. in the Morning, the

1712.

Ministers of the Allies had a Conference among
 themselves at the Town-House, wherein all that
 were present communicated mutually their several
 Powers, and agreed to give in Authentick Copies
 of them to Monsieur *Buy*, in order to be registred
 by him, who, by common consent, was appoint-

Conference
 between the
 Ministers of
 the Allies.
 Feb. 22. 29.
 and 28. and
 March 3 and
 4.

ed to keep all such Acts and Instruments as should
 pass in Writing during the Congress; to which
 the other Ministers were to have recourse, as there
 might be occasion. The 25th, the Ministers of the
 Allies met again at the same Place, at which Con-
 ference the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, who
 returned the Evening before from the *Hague*, were
 present. All the said Ministers held the usual
 Conference on the last Day of *February*, N. S. at
 which the Ministers of *Triers*, *Munster*, and *Hesse*
 assisted for the first time; and exhibited their full
 Powers; as did likewise the Imperial and *Portu-
 guese* Ministers, who were at the *Hague* when a
 former Conference was held on this occasion. The
 Ministers of the Allies did likewise in this Con-
 ference, agree upon the manner in which they
 were to deliver in their Demands to those of *France*,
 after they had been mutually communicated to each
 other; and the same Morning a Conference was
 held at Count *Sinzendorf's* of all the Ministers of
 the Empire, about Matters relating to the Inter-
 rests of their respective Masters, Members of that
 great Body. On the 3d. of *March* another Confe-
 rence of the Ministers of the Allies was held at the
 Town House, at which Messieurs *Buy*, *Goslinga*, and
 the Count *de Rechieren*, who, some Hours before,
 return'd from the *Hague*, assisted. At this Con-
 ference a Clause of mutual Guaranty, or general Claim,
 was propos'd to be inserted among the Demands
 each particular Ally should make upon *France*,
 importing, That a just and reasonable Satisfaction
 should be given to all the Allies, according to Treaties,
 Engagements, and other Conventions; which Claim
 was agreed to and made part of the respective De-
 mands. Moreover, it is remarkable, that upon
 be earnest Instances of the Imperial Ministers, the

A General
 Claim agreed
 on.

British

A. C. *British and Dutch* Plenipotentiaries made some
 1712. Days after a Declaration, (which was inserted in
 the Protocol, kept by Monsieur *Bays*) importing,
Remarkable Declaration of the British and Dutch Ministers. *That by the aforementioned Clause inserted in their respective Demands, they understood the Restitution of Spain and the Indies to the House of Austria.*

The Ministers of the Protestant Allies were several times in Conference together, to concert such Measures as might be proper to be taken, during the Course of this Congress, for the Security of their Religion, and particularly the Abolition of a Clause in the Fourth Article in the Treaty of *Ryswick*, prejudicial to the same: As likewise the making some Provisions in their Negotiations with the Ministers of *France*, for the Relief of the Protestants of that Kingdom. But tho' these Particulars were mention'd in the Demands of the Protestant Allies, yet they were afterwards but faintly insisted on; and it was observ'd that in this Negotiation, as in most former Treaties, the Protestants shew'd not an equal Zeal for their Religious Concerns, as they did for their private Worldly Interests. The Elector of *Hanover* having not yet any Plenipotentiary at the Congress, Monsieur *Nebour*, one of his Counsellors and Secretary at the *Hague*, went to *Utrecht*, by Order of his Electoral Highness, to desire of the *British* Plenipotentiaries, that what the said Elector had to demand, might be inserted among the Demands to be made for the Queen; which Desire their Excellencies comply'd with. The next * Morning, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies had an extraordinary Conference, wherein they communicated mutually their respective Specifick Demands, which at a General Conference held the 5th of *March*, N. S. in the Morning, they deliver'd to the Ministers of *France*. Those deliver'd on the part of the Emperor were as follows:

* March 4.
Eighth general Conference
 March 5, in
 which the
 Ministers of
 the Allies
 deliver their
 Specifick Demands.

The

The Demands made in the Name of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty and the Empire.

1. Demands of the Empire
row.

That the Decrees and Conventions concerning the Constitution and Internal State of the Empire, made or to be made amongst themselves, remaining unalterable and in their vigour, France shall entirely restore to the Emperor and the Empire for their Satisfaction and future Security, whatever was yielded to that Crown by the Empire and the House of Austria, by the Treaties of Munster, Nimeghen and Ryswick, or has been otherwise kept or retained by the Crown aforesaid. France shall likewise, according to the Instances and Desires of the Associated Circles of the Empire, and for their necessary Security, restore to the most Serene Duke of Lorraine, all the Dominions, Fortresses, and Places, which were yielded to that Crown in several Treaties by Charles IV. Duke of Lorraine, renouncing all manner of Pretensions of Vassalage, Homage, &c. upon that account; his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire reserving to themselves to make a further and more ample Declaration.

His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty insists, that besides the Kingdoms and Provinces he is already in Possession of in Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, the whole Spanish Monarchy, such as it was possessed by King Charles II. be entirely restored to him (saving however the Conventions already made, or that shall be made, by the said most Serene House of Austria with the most Serene King of Portugal, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, as also with the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the Lords States General of the United Netherlands) to remain for ever, and without any Interruption to the Princes of the said House of Austria, their Heirs and Successors, according to the Order and Disposition made in the last Will and Testament of Philip IV.

How-

A. C.
1712

‘ However his Imperial and Catholick Majesty will not refuse to enter upon further Negotiations, in concert with his Allies, if the Plenipotentiaries of the Most Christian King, offer hereafter in his Name more reasonable Propositions than their former.

‘ All Satisfaction shall be given to all the Allies of his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and the Empire, according to the Tenor of the Alliances and Conventions whereby they have respectively bound themselves to each other, as to what they may pretend from *France*, and now demand or shall demand hereafter.

‘ Sufficient Reparation shall be made to the other Friends and States of the Empire, their Vassals and Subjects, for the Damages they have received on the part of *France*, or their Adherents, both before and after the breaking out of this War.

‘ As to the rest, his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, reserves to himself the Power and Faculty of enlarging, interpreting, and also of altering the present Demands, as it shall be thought fit for the Good of the Peace, and the Publick Security. Done at *Utrecht*, March 5th 1712.

The Specifick Demands of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, for what relates to France.

II. Demand,
of Great
Britain.

‘ THE Most Christian King shall acknowledge in the clearest and strongest Terms the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, according as it is limited by Acts of Parliament (made during the Reign of the late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, and of Her Majesty now reigning) to the Protestant Line in the House of *Hanover*.

‘ The Most Christian King shall likewise promise besides, as well for himself as for his Heirs and Successors, never to acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of *Great Britain*, other than Her Majesty now reigning, and those Kings or Queens who

- who shall succeed Her by virtue of the aboveſaid Acts of Parliament. A. C. 1712.
- ‘ The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall likewise oblige himſelf to cauſe the Perſon who pretends to the aforeſaid Crown of *Great Britain*, to depart forthwith the Territories of *France*.
- ‘ The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall promiſe for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, never to diſturb the ſaid Queen of *Great Britain*, Her Heirs and Succeſſors of the aforeſaid Proteſtant Line, in the Peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and of all depending thereon, as alſo never to grant any Aid or Aſſiſtance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Marriners, Soldiers, or otherwiſe, to any Perſon or Perſons, who hereafter would attempt, under any Pretext or any Cauſe whatſoever, to oppoſe the aforeſaid Succeſſion; or to favour thoſe who ſhould oppoſe it, directly or indirectly by open War, or by fomenting Seditions and Conſpiracies, againſt ſuch Prince or Princeſs who ſhall be on the Throne of *Great Britain*, by virtue of the aforementioned Acts, or againſt Her or Him, on whom the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall devolve conformably to the aforeſaid Acts.
- ‘ The Plenipotentiaries of *France*, ſhall forthwith enter into Negotiation with thoſe of *Great Britain*, to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two Kingdoms.
- ‘ The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall cauſe all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolished, as alſo that Port to be filled up, and the Sluices which ſerve to cleanſe it to be deſtroyed; the whole at his Expence, and within two Months after the ſigning of the Peace: And his ſaid Maſteſty ſhall likewise be obliged never to cauſe the ſaid Fortifications, Port or Sluices to be repaired.
- ‘ His Moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty ſhall remit to Her Maſteſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the Day of exchanging the Ratifications of the Peace to be made, Authentick Acts and Formularies of Ceſſion of the Iſlands of *S. Chriſtopher*, and of *Newfoundland*, with the Town of *Placentia*, and the

A. C.
1712.



the other Islands situate in the Sea round the same: As also *Acadia*, with the Town of *Port-Royal*, otherwise called *Annapolis-Royal*, and such part of the said Country as depends thereon.

The Most Christian King shall restore to the Queen and Kingdom of *Great Britain*, *Hudson's Bay*, and *Straitis*, together with all the Countries, Seas, Coasts, Rivers, Places and Forts belonging thereto; and shall consent that the Limits betwixt the said *Hudson's Bay* and the Possessions of the *French* on the Sides of the River of *St. Lawrence*, shall be regulated, and the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *France*, prohibited from ever passing the said Limits, or going by Land or Sea, one to the other.

The Most Christian King shall likewise cause just and reasonable Reimbursements to be made to the *English Hudson's Bay Company*, of all the Losses which the said Company has suffered by the Invasion and Depredation made by the *French* in Time of Peace, to their Colonies, Ships, Persons and Effects.

The Subjects of *France*, who are Inhabitants of *Canada*, and others, shall for the future forbear to hinder the Reciprocal Traffick between the Subjects of *Great Britain*, and the Natives of the Country of *America*; as also to disturb the Five *Indian Nations* or Cantons, or others who are under Obedience.

Her Majesty, conformably to Her Alliances, insists, That the Most Christian King shall cause just and reasonable Satisfaction to be given to all and every one of the High Allies, upon what they demand of *France*.

Although it be found convenient, that every one of the High Allies should make their own particular Demands, yet because the Ministers of his Electoral Highness of *Hanover* are not yet arriv'd, and for other Considerations, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries insist, that *France* shall own the Electoral Dignity of his said Highness, with all the Rights and Prerogatives thereto appertaining.

Her Majesty the Queen, reserves to all the Allies whose Ministers could not yet come to the Congress, the Priviledge of delivering in hereafter, their Pretensions and Demands, which shall be received and considered in the same manner, as if they were now presented; it being Her Majesty's Intention, That the same regard should be had thereto, and just Satisfaction given them:

The Queen demands likewise, that the better to preserve Tranquility in the Empire, the Clause added to the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, shall be abolished, and that *France* shall not in any manner oppose the settling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire, conformably to the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

What Her Majesty thinks Herself obliged to demand in favour of the Reformed Protestants of *France*, of those who are in, or are Condem'd to the Gallies, detained in Prisons or other Places, or are Refugees, shall be explained in the Course of the Negotiation, in concert with those of the Allies, who concern themselves therein.

Her *Britannick* Majesty Demands further, That the Most Christian King cause good and speedy Justice to be done to the House of *Hamilton*, for the Dutchy of *Chastellerauli*, to Collonel *Charles Douglas*, for the Lands taken from him by *France*, and others of Her Subjects:

Her Majesty demands besides, That *France* cause just and equitable Satisfaction to be given to Her Friends, who shall be named in the Progress of the Negotiation, for the Losses and Damages which they have suffer'd by *France*, with the Re-establishment of the Liberties and Privileges which they have Right to claim.

A. C.

1712.

The Specifick Demands of the most Serene and
most Potent King of Portugal.

III. Demands
of the King
of Portugal.

HIS Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* judging, that the Interest of *Portugal* would not be sufficiently secured, unless all and singular the Dominions of which the *Spanish* Monarchy was formerly composed when possessed by the Catholic K. *Charles II.* be restored to the House of *Austria*: Demands that the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, including the *West Indies*, be yielded to the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Charles VI.* Emperor of the *Romans*, except those Cities, Towns, Fortresses, Villages, Territories, Lands, and Rights as well in *Europe* as *America*, which by Agreement between the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Leopold*, Emperor of the *Romans*, and the most Serene and Potent Prince *Peter II.* King of *Portugal*, and the other Allies, are to be made over and given for ever to His sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, or promised to the other Allies.

II. That *France* yield to Him and to the succeeding Kings of *Portugal* for ever, all the Right which that Crown pretends to have to the Countries about the North Promontory, commonly called the *North Cape* belonging to the Territories of the State of *Maranon*, and situate between the River of *Amazons* and that of *Vincent Piso*; notwithstanding any Treaty either provisional or decisive, made concerning the Possession of, and Right to those Countries: As also that *France* yield (or renounce) whatever other Right, which that Crown pretends to have to any other Territories of the Monarchy of *Portugal*.

III. His said sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* reserves besides to himself the Right of making a more ample Explanation of the aforesaid Demands, during the Course of these Conferences.

IV. He insists likewise, that pursuant to the Alliances just and equitable Satisfaction be given
by

by *France* to all and each of the Allies, upon their Demands. A. C. 1712.

V. Lastly, that the like just and equal Satisfaction be given by *France* to the Friends of the said most Serene and Potent King, who shall be named when the Negotiation of Peace is more advanced, for the Losses and Damages they have sustained from *France*. Sign'd,

Utrecht, March 5. 1712. L. Comte de TAROUCA.

The Specifick Demands of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

HIS Majesty the King of *Prussia* shall be acknowledged in that Quality, without Restriction or Condition. IV. Demands of the King of Prussia.

II. His said Majesty shall be acknowledged for the natural and lawful Sovereign Prince of the City and Principality of *Orange*, and that City and Principality shall be restored to him, with all the Rights, Appurtenances and Dependencies thereof, in the Quality of lawful Successor of the House of *Chalon-Orange*.

III. All the Estates of the House of *Chalon-Orange* and *Chatel-Belin*, situate in the *Franch-Comté*, *Burgundy*, and other Provinces under the Dominion of *France*, shall be restored to his said *Prussian* Majesty by Virtue of the aforesaid Rights of Succession and others, conformable to the Treaties of Peace between the Princes of *Orange*, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, to the last of which Princes his *Prussian* Majesty succeeded; together with all the Rights, Appurtenances and Dependencies, which shall be restored to him with the Incomes, Rents and Revenues of the said Principality, and the Revenues of the other Estates situate in *Franch-Comté*, and others under the Dominion of *France*, receiv'd since the Death of his late *Britannick* Majesty.

IV. That his said *Prussian* Majesty shall likewise be acknowledged for the lawful Sovereign Prince of the Counties of *Nenschatel* and *Valengin*, with all their Rights, Appurtenances and Dependencies, by Virtue of the Sentence of the

A. C.
1712.

Three States of the Country the 3d of *Novemb^r* 1707. and the said Country of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* shall be for ever and in all Respects acknowledged and reputed a Member of the laudable Helvetick Body.

V. That all the Arrests, Judgments, Declarations, Deeds of Exchange, and others of what Nature soever they be, contrary to the Sovereignty and Propriety of the Principalities of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, as also of the Estates of the Successions of *Chalon* and *Chatel-Belin*, wherever they are Situate, shall be entirely revoked, annulled and annihilated.

VI. That the Arrests, Ordinances and Judgments given against the Protestants of *Orange*, issued in 1703. and since, shall be likewise revoked, annulled and annihilated.

VII. *Switzerland* their Allies and Confederates, and particularly the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Glaris*, *Bazil*, *Schaffouze* and *Appenzel*, the Sovereignty and the Town of *Neufchatel*, and *Valengin*, the City of *Geneva*, and that of *St. Gall*, *Mulhausen* and *Bienné*, with all their Appurtenances and Dependencies, shall be comprehended in the Treaty, as a Condition of the Peace, nor shall any Part of the laudable Helvetick Body, particularly of the laudable Protestant Cantons, and their Confederates, be attack'd, nor their Tranquility disturbed under any Pretext whatsoever.

VIII. To the State of *Neufchatel* shall be united in all Sovereignty, the small Part or Tract of the County of the *Pranche-Comé*, which is on this Side of the River *Doux*, the Castle of *Joux* and its Dependencies therein included: And this shall be done by way of Satisfaction and Reparation to his Majesty, for the Waste and Havock made in different Parts of his Lands, Estates and Provinces.

IX. His Majesty's Subjects every where, shall enjoy all the Advantages for Commerce that shall be enjoyed by the Subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of *Gr. Britain* and of their High Migh-
tinesses, nor shall his said Subjects be obliged to pay

pay higher, or other Duties, Gabels, or Imposts whatsoever, on Account of their Persons, Goods, Ships, or their Lading, directly or indirectly, than what shall be paid by the Subjects of the said Potentates.

X. The Town of *Gelder*, with the Canton of that Province, and the Town and Country of *Erklent*, which his *Prussian* Majesty possesses, shall remain to him in full Sovereignty and Propriety, as taken from *France* by his Majesty's Arms, and for other considerable Pretensions, for which His Majesty is not yet satisfied by *Spain*.

XI. Whereas many *French* of the Reformed Religion having been obliged to quit *France*, have settled themselves as Refugees under the Obedience of his Majesty, and are become his Subjects by Right of Naturalization, Burghership, or other Right; and whereas among those Refugees some have left in *France* their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, and other near Relations, and several of them have likewise left their Goods or Estates, or have acquired Goods or Estates there since, by Succession, Inheritance, or otherwise, without having been able to withdraw or enjoy the same, His Majesty in Consequence of the Protection which he owes to his Subjects, demands, First; That it may be permitted to those Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers; or other near Kindred of the said Refugees, to depart freely out of *France*, and to come to live with their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations, who are settled under the Obedience of his said Majesty. Secondly, the Restitution of all the Goods or Estates, movable or immovable, by Right appertaining as well to the said *French* Refugees, as to their Descendants born under the Obedience of his Majesty, or to their Heirs in his Dominions. Thirdly, That the said Refugees or their Descendants, born Subjects of his Majesty, shall enjoy as well in *France* as in any part of its Dominions, all the Rights, Privileges, Franchises,

A. C.
1712.



chises, Immunities, Liberties and Advantages which his Majesty's other Subjects ought to enjoy there, without any Exception or Reserve. His Majesty is desirous besides, that it may please his Most Christian Majesty, to grant, in Consideration of the Friendship which is to be re-established by the Peace, Liberty of Conscience to those of the Reformed Religion, who shall remain in *France*, as also to release and set at Liberty all those who for the sake of the Reformed Religion are detained in Prisons, Convents, Gallies, and other places.

XII. The Clause to the 4th Article of the Peace of *Ryswick* shall be abolished, and the Affairs of Religion in the Empire, and particularly in the places restored by the Peace of *Ryswick*, and to be restored by the Peace now to be made, shall be put into the Condition they ought to be according to the Tenor of the Peace of *Westphalia*.

XIII. One or more Articles shall be made of what is mentioned above, with Clauses necessary for the Explication or Security of what shall be agreed.

XIV. His Majesty's High Allies shall have Satisfaction conformably to his Alliances.

XV. His Friends, who shall be mentioned in the Progress of the Negotiation, shall have just and reasonable Satisfaction, for the Losses, and Damages which they have suffered by *France*, as likewise the Re-establishment of the Liberties and Privileges which they have Right to Claim.

XVI. His Majesty reserves to himself the Right and Liberty of making other Demands, according as the Course of the Negotiation for a general Peace shall require. Done at Utrecht the 5th of March, 1712.

Sign'd,

O. M. C. de *Denhof*, C. de *Meerwisch*.

The

The Specifick Demands of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands; to his Most Christian Majesty the King of France, for the General Peace.

A. C.

1712.

The said Lords States demand in order thereunto.

I. That his said Most Christian Majesty, as well for himself as for the Prince or Princes his Allies, and all others who might have any Pretensions, shall renounce, and will cause to be renounced, in the fullest and strongest manner that can be, all the Rights He or the Prince or Princes, His Allies or others might pretend to have on the *Spanish Netherlands*, such as they were possessed or should have been possessed by his late Catholick Majesty *Charles II.*, according to the Treaty of *Ryswick*. And because the Dutchy, Town and Fortres of *Luxemburgh*, with the County of *Chiny*, the County, City and Castle of *Namur*, as also the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Newport* are still in the Power of France or her Allies, his Most Christian Majesty shall procure that that Dutchy, Counties, Towns and Fortresses, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies, and every thing else which besides may belong to the said *Spanish Provinces* determined as abovesaid in the state they are at present, with the Fortifications; as also the Cannon, Artillery and Ammunition, which are therein at present, with all the Papers, Letters, Documents and Archives, concerning the said *Spanish Netherlands*, or any part of them, be immediately after the Peace, and within Fifteen Days at the furthest, after the Exchange of the Ratifications, put and delivered up into the Hands of the said Lords the States General, to restore them with the rest of the *Spanish Low Countries* already recovered, to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as soon as the said Lords the States General have agreed with him, about the Manner in which the said *Spanish Netherlands* are to serve them for a Barrier and Security; and as soon as his Imperial and Catholick Majesty shall have, according to the Treaty of *Munster*, yielded to them in full Property and Sovereignty

v. Demands
of the States
General.

At G. ty, the Upper Quarter of *Golderland*, for an
 1712. Equivalent that shall be agreed upon.

II. That the Towns and Places of *Menin*, with
 its Verge; *Lille* with its Cittadel; *Douay*, with
 the Fort of the *Scarpe* and *Orchies*, and with the
 whole *Charelnie* of *Lille*, their respective Baili-
 wicks and Districts, including the Country of
La Loen, and the Borough of *La Gorgue*; *Tour-
 nay*, with the Cittadel and the Tournelles; *Aire*,
 with its Bailiwick or Dependencies, and the Fort
Francois Theronanne; *Lilliers* with its Bailiwick;
St. Venant, with its District; *Bethune*, with its
 Dependencies or Bailiwick; and *Bouchain*, with
 its District, shall remain to the Lords States
 General, with the whole Extent of their Ver-
 ges, Chatellanies, Territories, Governances, Bai-
 lywicks, Appurtenances, and Dependencies,
 and whatever is annexed to the same, or inclu-
 ded therein, without any Exception, the whole
 in the same manner as the Most Christian King
 has possessed the aforesaid Towns, Places, Ports
 and Countries, with all their Appurtenances,
 Dependencies, &c. before the present War; and
 that the Most Christian King, as well for him-
 self, as for the Princes his Successors, born or to
 be born, shall renounce to the Benefit of the said
 Lords States General, in the fullest and strongest
 Terms, all his Pretensions to the said Towns,
 Places, Verges, Bailiwicks, &c.

III. That his Most Christian Majesty, as well
 for himself as for the Princes his Heirs and Suc-
 cessors, born or to be born, shall yield by the
 Treaty of Peace to be made in the fullest and
 strongest Terms, and shall cause immediate-
 ly after the Peace, and fifteen Days after the
 Exchange of the Ratifications at the furthest, to
 be evacuated and delivered up to the said Lords
 States. *Farnor* and the *Furnes Ambachy* or
 District, including therein the 8 Parishes, and
 Fort *Knoque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmuyden*,
 with their Dependencies, *Ypres* with its Cha-
 tellany and its Dependencies, and the Towns
 and Chatellanies of *Balient* or *Belles*, *Alerville*,
Wärneron, *Comvines*, *Werpick*, *Poperingen*, *Cassel*,
 and whatever depends or belongs to the Place,
 aforesaid *Valenciennes* with its Provostship,
 Cande.

Condt, *Munbenge* with its Provostship, and all their Dependencies and Appurtenances whatever, annexed or included therein, without any Exception, all in the same manner as the Most Christian King possesses at present the said Towns, Places, Forts, and Countries and their Dependencies, &c. with their Fortifications, Artillery and Ammunition, which are theirs at present, and all Papers, Letters, Archives and Documents concerning the said Towns, Forts, and their Dependencies. It shall be however lawful for the said Lords States, to enter into an Agreement, as well in relation to the said *Spanish Neiberlands*, as to the said Towns and Places which they are to keep, and the others they Demand from *France* for their Security, with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and Successors, and to make thereupon such Conventions from time to time with his said Majesty or Successors, as the said Lord States shall think fit. Provided however that none of the Provinces, Towns, Ports or Places of the said *Spanish Neiberlands*, nor any of those which are to be yielded by the Most Christian King, shall ever be yielded, granted, made over or otherwise devolve to the Crown of *France*, nor to any Prince or Princess of the House or Line of *France*, either by virtue of any Gift, Sale, Exchange, Matrimonial Convention, Succession by Testament or *ab Intestat*, or under any other Title whatsoever; nor be put into the Power or under the Authority of the Most Christian King, or any Prince or Princess of the House or Line of *France*;

IV. That his Most Christian Majesty shall not oppose in any manner whatsoever, the Garrisons which are, or shall be hereafter on the part of the Lords States, in the Town, Castle, and Forts of *Huy*, the Cittadel of *Liege*, and the Town of *Ban*, to continuetherein, till it is otherwise agreed on with the Emperor and the Empire.

V. That his Most Christian Majesty shall grant to the said Lords States and their Subjects, all the Advantages of Commerce and Navigation, mentioned in the Treaties of Peace and Commerce of *Ryswick*, and consequently the Exemption of the Imposition of 50 *Sols per Tun* on

A. C.
1712.

Shipping belonging to Foreigners, as that Exemption was explained in the separate Article of the said Treaty of Commerce. Furthermore, That his Most Christian Majesty shall absolutely and fully grant them the Tariff of the Year 1664, without excepting any kind of Merchant-dize, or any other Exception: That no Tariff, Edict, Declaration, Order, or Arrest, made since that time, shall have any Force against them, but that the said Tariffs, Edicts, Orders or Arrests, and all other Grievances introduced since the Year 1664, to the Prejudice of the Commerce and Navigation of the Subjects of the States; as also the Tariff settled the 29th of May, 1699, between the Commissaries of France and the States, shall be made null and void in their respect, and that no Alteration shall be made in this Article, as to them for the future, directly or indirectly, under what Name or Pretext whatsoever.

VI. Whereas many *Frenchmen* of the Reformed Religion, having been obliged to quit France, have taken Refuge under the Protection, and in the Territories of the said Lords States General, and are become their Subjects by Right of Naturalization, Burghership, or otherwise, and amongst the said Refugees, some have left in France their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations, and whereas many have left there their Estates, or have since acquitted Estates therein, by Succession, Inheritance, or otherwise, without being allow'd to enjoy or withdraw the same, the said Lords States General, in Consequence of the Protection they owe to their Subjects, demand,

Primo, That it may be lawful for the said Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations of the said Refugees, freely to come out of France, to rejoin their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations, settled under the Obedience of the said Lords States.

Secundo, The Restitution of all the Goods, movable and immovable belonging by Right, as well to the said Refugees, as to their Descendants

ants, born Subjects to the States, or their Heirs.
 ¶ *Tertio*, That the said Refugees as well as their
 Descendants, born Subjects of the States, be con-
 sidered, deem'd and reputed in every respect, as
 true Subjects of the States, and that as such they
 may enjoy in *France* and the whole Extent of
 her Dominions, all Rights, Privileges, Franchi-
 ses, Immunities, Liberties and Advantages which
 the other Subjects of the States ought to enjoy
 by virtue of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce,
 without any Exception or Reservation.

¶ The said Lords States desire furthermore, That
 his Most Christian Majesty be pleased to grant in
 consideration of the Friendship which is to be
 re-established by the Peace, Liberty of Consci-
 ence to those of the Reformed Religion, who shall
 remain in *France*, as also to cause all such who
 upon account of the Reformed Religion are de-
 tained in Prisons, Convents and other Places to
 be released and set at Liberty.

VII. ¶ That his Most Christian Majesty shall
 likewise, immediately after the Peace, restore to
 the said Lords States, as Executors of the Testa-
 ment of the late King of *Great Britain*, and of the
 late Prince *Frederick Henry*, the Principality of
Orange, and all the other Lordships and Territo-
 ries which did belong to the said King of *Great*
Britain, and are situate within *France*, or other
 Countries under the Dominion of the Most
 Christian King, with all the Revenues receiv'd,
 or become due, and with all the Rights, Actions,
 Privileges, Customs, and Prerogatives, in the
 same State, and in the same manner they were
 enjoy'd or ought to have been enjoy'd by the K.
 of *Great Britain*, before the present War, to be
 afterwards restored by the said Lords States, to
 him or them who shall have a Right thereunto.

VIII. ¶ That his Most Christian Majesty shall
 cause all the Fortifications of the Town of *Dun-*
lirk, all the Forts of the Port and Rixbanks, and
 other depending on the same, without any
 Exception, to be demolish'd, and the Harbour
 to be filled up, the whole at his own Charges, and
 without any Equivalent, so that the half of the
 said

A. C.

1712:



‘ said Fortifications be razed, and the half of the Harbour fill’d up within 2 Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and the other half within two other Months without ever being allow’d to re-establish the said Fortifications; or render that Harbour Navigable, directly or indirectly.

IX. ‘ As the Clause added to the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, concluded between the Emperor and the Empire on one Part, and the Most Christian King on the other, (Importing, That the Roman Catholick Religion should remain in the Places restored) has been a manifest Contravention to the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and has already occasion’d several others which have disturbed the Repose of the Empire, and that the Tranquility thereof cannot be well preserved, unless the Ecclesiastical Affairs are re-established, and preserved on the Foot of the said Treaties; the said Lords States being highly concerned, that the Publick Tranquility (after it shall have been restored within the Empire by a good Peace) may not be disturbed for any Cause whatsoever, demand, That the said Most Christian King consent as far as he is concerned therein, that the said Clause be abolished in the Treaty of Peace to be made, and consequently, that his said Most Christian Majesty shall not oppose in any manner whatsoever, that in the Countries, Towns, and other Places already restor’d, and that shall be restor’d to the Emperor, and the Empire, the Ecclesiastical Affairs shall be intirely re-established, and remain in the State and Condition as they ought to be by virtue of the said Treaties of *Westphalia*.

‘ The said Lords States demand further, and above what has been specify’d, Satisfaction for all their High Allies; and every one of them, according to Reciprocal Treaties and Alliances made on the occasion of this War, and this in a manner that by virtue of the same Treaties, the said Lords States obtain also the Security of their Republick, and the Interest of their Trade.

‘ Reserving on the other hand to themselves, the Faculty to explain, and enlarge the Contents of these

Queen ANNE's Reign.

75

these Articles, as they shall think fit, in the Course of this Negotiation: The said Lords Seates reserve likewise to such of their High Allies whose Ministers and Plenipotentiaries could not yet repair to the Congress, the Power and Faculty to make and exhibit their Demands, and that they shall be receiv'd and consider'd, as if they had been deliver'd at present. Their High Mightinesses reserve further to themselves the Power and Faculty to support, and second, during the Progress of the Negotiation, the other Demands and Interests of their Allies, as also the Interests of the Kings, Princes and States in Amity with them, and those of their own Subjects.

Done at Utrecht, March 5, 1712.

A. C.
1712.

Demands of his Royal Highness of Savoy for the General Peace to be made

AS the just Satisfaction of his Royal Highness of Savoy cannot better be regulated, than by his Treaties of Alliance, and by a reasonable Security of his Territories, his said Royal Highness demands,

VI. Demands of the Duke of Savoy.

That in the Treaty of Peace to be made, the known and indisputable Right, which belongs to his Royal Highness, and which has been declared by the Will of Philip IV. King of Spain, to the Succession of the Spanish Monarchy, immediately after the most August House of Austria, be maintain'd entirely, without the least Prejudice; and, That no third Prince be introduced or establish'd preferably to his said Royal Highness, in any of the Territories of the said Spanish Monarchy.

That his said Royal Highness be immediately restored to the Possession of the Duchy of Savoy and the Provinces depending, of the County of Nice and its Dependencies, and of all the Places and Countries which belong to his said Royal Highness, and which have been kept by the Arms of his Most Christian Majesty during the Course of this War without any Reserve.

That his Most Christian Majesty shall forego, in favour of his Royal Highness, and yield to him

A. C. 1712. him all Rights of Property and Sovereignty over the Forts of *Exilles* and *Peneßrelles*, and over all the Valleys beyond Mount *Genevre* and other *Alps*, including therein the Valley of *Chateau Dauphin*; and, that to form the Barrier of the Territories of his said Royal Highness, who shall receive it at the same time, to make him amends for the Places of his Territories which have been demolished, his Most Christian Majesty shall yield to him, on the side of *Piedmont*, the Fortresses of *Mount Dauphin* and *Briançon*, with the *Briançonnois*, and the Valley of *Queirasq*; on the side of *Savoy*, the Place of *Barraux*, with its Fort and Territory, and the little Ground from thence to the Confines of *Savoy* on one side of the River *Isere*; and on the other side, *Gonjelin*, and thence drawing a Line to the *Col de Vaugrant*, with all that shall be between the said Line and *La Rochelette*, and other Lands of *Savoy*: Together with the Grounds, Places, and Villages, which are on the other side of the *Rhone* on the side of *Savoy*; the Use of the *Rhone* remaining common between the King of *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*, from *Geneva* to *S. Genis d'Asfla*; and on the side of *Nice*, the Fort of *Monaco*; the Most Christian King remaining obliged to indemnify the Prince of that Name.

The Cessions made by the Emperor *Leopold*, of Glorious Memory, to his Royal Highness, by their Treaty of Alliance, and Secret Article of the same, of the 8th of *November* 1703. shall remain in their Force, and Valid, and shall have their entire Effect; and for that end, his Most Christian Majesty shall acknowledge them for such, and shall not act contrary thereto directly or indirectly, at any time, or upon any Account whatever, nor hinder, by way of Right, or by Violence, his Royal Highness from enjoying all the Countries, Territories, Places, Lands, Rights, and Use of those which are comprized in the said Cession.

That it may be lawful for his Royal Highness to make such Fortifications as he shall find most

most convenient in all Places, which have been acquired to him by his former Treaties.

That the Prince of *Monaco* shall acknowledge his Royal Highness's Superiority, and direct Dominion over the Places of *Menton* and *Roc cabruna*, and shall receive the Investitures of him; as his Predecessors have done.

That the Commerce of *France* to *Italy*, and *vice versa*, shall be carry'd on in the Manner stipulated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of *Turin*; and the Letters and ordinary Mails shall continue to be sent by the same Route, observing, as to this Particular, in the Territories of his Royal Highness, what has been practis'd in *France* for the Mails from *Italy* to *Spain*, and *vice versa*, in the time of *Charles II.* without altering the Routes. The *French* Ships shall pay the ancient Duty (commonly call'd, *The Duty of Villa-franca*) conformable to what was done in the time of former Dukes of *Savoy*; nor shall any Opposition be hereafter made thereto, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, or his Subjects.

That his Royal Highness may freely sell the Barony of *Essarts*, and other Estates, and Effects, which he has in *France*, without any Impediment given on the part of his Majesty, who shall forego, in favour of his said Royal Highness, and of his Successors, or of their Purchasers, all the Right which he might pretend in time to come, to Lands which are in *Bugey*, and which at present belong to his said Royal Highness, to whom, upon Occasion, the Most Christian King yields irrevocable Property of them, for him, and his Successors, Dukes of *Savoy*, or their Purchasers.

The Treaty of *Turin*, of 1696, shall be kept, and punctually observ'd so far as it is not alter'd by the present.

His said Royal Highness reserves to himself to explain and specify more at large the above said Demands, and to augment them according as the Negotiation shall give him Occasion, and as to him shall seem fit and reasonable.

His said Royal Highness insists, moreover, That pursuant

A. C.
1712.

purſuant to the Treaties of Alliance, all the High Allies, and each of them, may find and have their Satisfaction; and, That that the Treaties of Peace which they ſhall make with France ſhall be renewed, and ſtipulated reſpectively in thoſe which the other High Allies ſhall make with his Moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty, as if they were inſerted therein Word for Word, reſerving to the abſent Allies, and to ſuch whoſe Miniſters could not yet come, to make their Demands:

‘He Demands further, That France ſhall give Satisfaction to his Friends and Subject, which ſhall be named in the Sequel of the Negotiation, for the Loſſes and Damages which France has done and cauſ’d them, and upon the Demands which they have Right to make.

Done at Utrecht, the 5th of March, 1712.

Sign’d, Count de Maſſey,

Marquis de Bourg;

Mellaredé.

Demands of the Affiliated Circles

VII. Demands of the Affiliated Circles.

SAD Experience having ſhewn that the Circles adjoining to France, have not from the Time of the Treaty of Munſter been ſuffered by the Moſt Chriſtian King to enjoy the Fruits of Peace; but have been continually moleſted by him, as well in time of Peace as in time of War, either by Re-unions, or by open Hoſtilities; the Security of thoſe Circles does therefore abſolutely require, That the moſt Chriſtian King do reſtore, with Reimburſement or Reparation of the Damages occaſion’d by the preſent War, all that was yielded up to him by the Peace of Munſter and the ſubſequent Treaties, by the Circles and by the Houſe of Austria; as alſo that He reſtore thoſe Parts of the Two Lorrains and of the Duchy of Bar, which were wretted from them either by Treaties or by Force of Arms, and that all Obligation of Fealty for the ſame be abſolutely annulled: That ſo the Peace now to be made may be a Bar againſt ſuch Ills as have already been ſuſtained and might be apprehended for the future; and publick Tranquillity between the

the Kingdom of *France* and the adjacent Circles of the Empire may be established and hold firm: Done at *Utrecht*, March 5, 1712. *Stadian.* A. C. 1712.

The Specifick Demands of the most Reverend and most Serene Prince Elector of *Trier*, &c.

THE most Reverend and most Serene Elector of *Trier* demands that the City of *Trier* be restored to him, and its Fort called *St. Maritz*, as also the Town and Castle of *Scarbrug* in the Condition they are at present, without demolishing any thing more, and without destroying in them any Publick or Private Buildings, with the Cannon found in them at the time they were taken; also that he be put into Possession and intire Enjoyment for ever, without any trouble or hindrance for the future on the part of *France*, of the Village of *Foppin*, and of all the other Places, Fees, Revenues, Rights Ecclesiastical and Secular, that himself or his Predecessors have had for possessed, or ought to have had or possessed as well before as since the Peace of *Munster*; with respect to the Archbishoprick and the Electorate and the Abbey of *Prumes*; reserving to himself to set forth in Particular the Losses suffered on Occasion of this War.

His Electoral Highness further demands to be re-established in the Peaceable Possession of the grand Priory of *Castile* and the Abbey of *Palerino*, and of all Revenues and Rights depending thereon with the Perquisites and Emoluments, which have been unjustly detained from him during this War.

Moreover the most Serene Elector demands, that according to the Tenour of the Treaties, just and fit Satisfaction be given to his Allies on the part of the most Serene King of *France*. Done at *Utrecht* the 5th of March, 1712.

Sign'd,

J. W. V. B. d' El. De Kayserfelds.

The

A. C.

1712.

The Elector Palatine's Demands.

IX. Demands of the Elector Palatine.

THE most Serene *Elect*or Palatine being informed that the Ministers of his Most Christian Majesty sent to the present Conferences for Peace, have therein made some Propositions; and that the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies have thought it convenient that each of them should give in their particular Demands; his Electoral Serenity desires above all things, that all and every one of the Allies should obtain just and reasonable Satisfaction.

He Demands to be maintained in the peaceable Possession of the Upper *Palatinate* and the County of *Chamb*, in which he was reinstated by the deceased Emperor, with the Consent and Approbation of the whole Electoral College, with all the Dependencies, Rights, Privileges, Emoluments, and the antient Pre-eminence of his Electoral Dignity, conformable to the Tenour of the Investiture and Patents which have been granted to him: As likewise to be re-established in the Places, Territories, Towns, Villages, and Castles which have been taken from him by the Arms of his Most Christian Majesty, under Pretext of a Right of Superiority, Sovereignty, Confiscation or otherwise; and that he receive due Satisfaction for the Damages and Injuries suffered; and for the Contribution extorted without Measure Done at *Utrecht* March 5 1712. *MUNDHEIM*.

The Specifick Demands of the most Reverend Lord the Bishop and Prince of Munster and Paderborn.

X. Demands of the Bishop of Munster.

HIS Highness having been necessitated to employ immense Sums during the present War undertaken for the Liberty and Safety of all *Europe*, to be at great Expence for maintaining his Troops, and for that End to burthen his good Subjects with excessive Contributions; and his Country having suffered great Damage by the continual Marches of Auxiliary Troops: On this Account his Highness demands, in Right of Sa-

‘tisfaction and Indemnity, that those Expences
and Damages be made good and repaired by the
Most Christian King; and this with so much the
more Justice, because in a like Case the Bishop-
ricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn* were obliged, by
the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia*, to pay a great
Sum of Money, under the denomination of
Satisfaction, to the Allies of *France* at that time.
Done at *Utrecht* the 5th of *March*, 1712.

A. C:
1712.

Sign'd,

De DUCKER.

*The Demands of his Most Serene Highness the
Landgrave of Hesse Cassel,*

• HIS Most Serene Highness having the Ho-
nour to be of the Grand Alliance, and
being engaged to it by other particular Treaties,
he neither can nor ought to desire any thing in
the World more, than that the said Alliance
should be executed in all its Points and Articles,
and that each of the Allies should enjoy by the
General Peace the Benefits it contains.

XI. Demands
of the Princes
of Hesse |
Cassel.

‘ Conformably to this his Most Serene Highness
demands in the first Place, Intire Satisfaction
for all the High Allies in general, and for each
of them in particular.

‘ He demands secondly, The Conservation and
Re-establishment of the Protestant Religion in
the Countries belonging to the Empire, on the
Foot of the Peace of *Westphalia*, and that the
Clause added to the Fourth Article of the Trea-
ty of *Ryswick* be abolished.

‘ Thirdly, He demands, for his own Security
and Satisfaction, To keep for ever the Fortress of
Rhinfels, the Town of *St. Goar*, *Fort Katz*, and
the little Bailliage depending thereon; and that
the Forty Fifth Article of the Peace of *Ryswick*
so far as it is contrary to this Demand, be aboli-
shed.

‘ And it being just that Reparation be made
him for the Damages he has suffered by this
War, and that he be reimbursed the Expence it

A. C.
1712.

‘ has engaged him in, he demands fourthly, That just and full Satisfaction be given him.

‘ Fifthly, That the Most Serene House of *Lorraine* have just and reasonable Satisfaction.

‘ And Sixthly, That all the Estates and Effects belonging to the Succession of the House of *Orange*, and now in the Hands of *France*, be restored, with the Revenues received, and whatever is become due since the last War, to their High Mightinesses as Executors of the last Will of his Majesty the late King of *Great Britain*, of Glorious Memory, for the use of those who shall appear to have Right thereto.

‘ For the rest, his Most Serene Highness reserves to himself the Liberty and Power of declaring and explaining hereafter more amply, and adding what he shall think to be for the Security and Indemnity as well of all the High Allies Confederates and Friends, as of himself and of his Most Serene House. Done at *Utrecht*, *March* 5, 1712.

B. de DALWICH.

The Specifick Demands of the Most Serene Prince of Wirtemberg.

XII. Demands of the Prince of Wirtemberg.

‘ **T**IS demanded for the Most Serene Prince and Lord *Eberhard Lewis*, Duke of *Wirtemberg* and *Tecce*, Count of *Montbeliard*, Lord of *Heldenheim*, &c. and his Most Serene House.

‘ 1. Equitable Satisfaction, conformable to the Treaties, for Cost and Expence in this War, and for the Damages suffered therein, a particular Deduction of which is reserved to be produced, as also Means to repair them in some Measure.

‘ 2. Confirmation of the Possession already obtained of that Part of the Lordship of *Wirsberg*, which is included in the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, and which formerly belong'd to the House of *Bavaria*, in the Manner it has been given and made over to the Most Serene Duke.

‘ 3. Intire Restitution of the Principality of *Montbeliard* to the Most Serene Duke and Lord
‘ *Leopold*

‘ *Leopold. Eberhard*, with what belongs thereto,
‘ *viz.* the County of *Horbourg*, and the Lordships
‘ of *Reinschenwecher*, *Granges*, *Clival* and *Passavant*,
‘ to be held immediately of the *Roman Empire*,
‘ as well as the Principality; as also the free Ba-
‘ ronies (enobled with all Territorial Jurisdiction)
‘ of *Hericourt*, *Chatelot*, *Blamont* and *Hemont*, in
‘ their antient and aforesaid State of Independency,
‘ as well with respect to Spirituals as Temporal,
‘ and in all the Rights, Immunities, Preroga-
‘ tives, and Revenues, without any Exception
‘ of whatever belonged formerly thereto, or in
‘ whatever Manner the same ought to have be-
‘ longed, with Abolition of all that has been
‘ done or pretended to be done to the contrary.
‘ Moreover, just Satisfaction to the aforesaid
‘ Lord Duke for the Town of *New Brisac* and its
‘ Fortifications, as being built on the Territory
‘ of *Horbourg*. Done at *Utrecht*, *March 5*, 1712.

A. G. V. HESPEN.

After the Delivery of these respective Demands,
the *French* Plenipotentiaries promised to explain
themselves further at the next General Confe-
rence, which was agreed to be held on *Wednesday*
the 9th of *March* N. S. When they were met,
the *Portuguese* Minister complain'd, that the Cor-
respondence with his Court lay under greater Dif-
ficulties than any other for want of Passports:
To which the *French* Plenipotentiaries answer'd,
They had writ upon that Subject to *Madrid*, and
hoped they should soon be able to give the Mini-
sters of *Portugal* Satisfaction. They likewise took
occasion to say, That for want of Passports they
had not been able to send the Demands of the Allies to
their Court: Whereupon the Ministers of the States
General deliver'd them six Couriers Passports,
for one Month only, as they had been desired.
Then the *French* Plenipotentiaries declared,
That they could not give in the *Specifick Expla-*
‘ *nation* they had promised upon so many De-
‘ mands of the Allies, till they had received new
‘ Instructions from the Courts of *Versailles* and
‘ *Madrid*;

A General
Conference
March 9.

A. C.

1712.

The French Demand Three Weeks to give in their Specifick Answer to the Demands of the Allies.

'Madird; and therefore desired a further Time 'of Three Weeks.' Which none of the Ministers of the Allies thought fit to object against, and thereupon the French Plenipotentiaries promis'd to deliver their *Specifick Answer*, or *Explanation* on the 30th of *March* N: S. The Grand Negotiation being, in the mean Time at a stand, several Ministers went to the *Hague*, and among others those of the Emperor, and *Portugal*; notwithstanding which the Ministers of the Allies held private Conferences among themselves on the usual Days. The 17th of *March*, being the Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of *Utrecht*, Monsieur *Burman*, according to Custom, made an Oration upon laying down the Annual Office of *Rector Magnificus*, in which he was succeeded by Monsieur *Serrußer*. My Lord Privy Seal, who was present at this Ceremony, took that Occasion to invite several of the Professors to Dinner.

The French exclaim against the Demands of the Allies.

The French Ministers and their Partisans, exclaim'd very much against the Demands of the Allies, which they call'd in general *Unreasonable* and *Exorbitant*: But they excepted in a particular manner against the Pretensions of the Allies, in Favour of the French Protestants. The Abbot de *Polignac*, who was thought to have a Cardinal's Cap in view, and therefore could not fail on all occasions, to shew his Zeal for the *Romish* Church, appeared the most stiffest on that Article: And discoursing one Day with Monsieur *Vanderdussen*, one of the Dutch Plenipotentiaries about the Demands, That the French Protestants on board the Gallies or detained in Prisons should be set at Liberty, ask'd him, Whether the States would set at Liberty the People detained in their Spinnwheels and Rasphuses, that is, the Houses of Correction, if the French King should demand it? Monsieur *Vanderdussen* justly resenting that odious Comparison, told him, 'That if the French Court would own the People detained in the said Houses for their Brethren, as the States owned for such the Protestants in the Gallies they interceded for, he did not question but their High Mightinesses would set at Liberty those Malefactors,

Witty and Sharp Repar- ses of Monsieur Vanderdussen in relation to the French Protestants.

Queen ANN E's Reign.

83

A. C.

1712.

W

facton. The French Abbot was abolish'd and confound-
ed; and turn'd off the Discourse to other Matters.

On the 30th of *March* all the Plenipotentiaries
in *Utrecht* held a General Conference; and such
of the Ministers of the Allies as were not in the
Secret were full of expectation, that those of
France would give in their *Specifick Answer* to the
Specifick Demands of the Confederates; but they
were not a little surpris'd, when instead of com-
municating any such Writing, the *Marschal d'*
Huxelles, after a long Speech, wherein he made
fresh Protestations of the King his Master's sincere
Dispositions for Peace, he concluded with this
Declaration: 'Reciprocal Propositions having
'been deliver'd in Writing on both sides, We
'think We are now able to enter into Negotia-
'tion with all the Allies, according to the Me-
'thod used in former Treaties.' Count *Sinzen-
dorf* answer'd the *Marschal d' Huxelles's* Speech,
and endeavour'd to shew, *That the Method of Treat-
ing by Word of Mouth was loose and uncertain, and
therefore more apt to multiply and prolong, than to
end Disputes*: After which the Plenipotentiaries
of the Allies took down in writing the Verbal
Answer of the French Ministers, to which having
reply'd, *That they must have an Answer in Writing*,
the Abbot de *Polignac* said, *The same was useles,*
*and that they were not obliged thereto, but that they
were always ready to enter into Negotiation.* Here-
upon the Ministers of the High Allies being with-
drawn into an Apartment by themselves, consult-
ed together what Answer they should return,
which Mr. de *Mellaredé*, one of the Plenipotenti-
aries of the Duke of *Savoy*, at the desire of the
Assembly, drew up in the following Words: We
expected that after having deliver'd to you our *Spe-*
cifick Demands in Writing, as you desired, you *The Allies*
would also have deliver'd to us your *Specifick*
Demands in Writing, which we still expect.
Having communicated this Answer to the French
Ministers, Mr. de *Polignac* reply'd, *That such an
expectation would be vain, for they would not Answer
in Writing, their Instructions being only to treat ver-
bally*: Whereupon one of the Plenipotentiaries
of the States General said, *That then the better way*

A C.

1712.

See Post-Boy
of March 27,
O.S.

Declaration
of the Mini-
sters of the
Allies.

General Con-
ference April
2d, N. S.
The French
still refuse to
answer in
Writing,
which occasions
a warm De-
bate.

was to break up the Congress: (as the Post-Boy* term'd it) They were soon **TAKEN DOWN** by the British Ministers, who could not agree with the Dutch in that Particular, but argued on the contrary, That they might enter into Negotiation by way of Dictating, as was done at the Hague in the Conferences with the Deputies of their High Mightinesses. Notwithstanding this ominous Wrangling, after the General Conference was at an end, the Ministers of the High Allies resolv'd to meet that Evening at the Lord Privy Seal's, and the next Morning at the Town-House, to concert among themselves what was proper for them to do on this Critical Point; and after a certain Minister had been earnestly entreated by the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, to be once, at least, on the side of the Allies, they unanimously agreed upon the following Declaration, to be deliver'd to the Ministers of France.

Gentlemen, You know that on *Wednesday* in Answer to what You then dictated, We declar'd; That we had expected on Your Part a *Specifick Answer* in Writing to Our *Specifick Demands* deliver'd to You in Writing; and that We continued in that expectation of an Answer in Writing. We have since confer'd together on that Subject, and are still Unanimous in the same Opinion; and consequently insist, that an Answer be deliver'd to us in Writing.

This Declaration was in the General Conference held on *Saturday* the 2d of *April* N. S. deliver'd by Monsieur *Buys* to the French Plenipotentiaries, who answer'd as they had done before, That as they had reciprocally given each other their Pretensions in Writing, they cou'd not perceive how they were oblig'd to give any further Answer in Writing; but declar'd themselves ready to enter into a Negotiation with all the Allies in the usual Form observ'd in other Treaties.

This Refusal of the French rais'd a very great Heat in the Assembly; and some Ministers gave it as their Opinion, That such Trifling was a sufficient Ground to dissolve the Congress; for the French Plenipotentiaries refusing to answer in the Method all the Allies had agreed on, it wou'd

wou'd be Fruitless as well as Dishonourable for those of the Allies to remain at *Utrecht*. It was alledg'd besides, That they had promised to give a Satisfactory Answer, and no Answer cou'd be esteem'd so; that was contrary to the Method the Allies had unanimously resolv'd to proceed in. And this was urg'd with so great Strength of Reason and Judgment; that it drew the *Mareschal d'Flaxelles* to a plain Confession, *That if any such Promise had been made, it wou'd be but just to perform it; but then a very doubtful Question wou'd arise, whether any Promise of that Nature cou'd be prov'd?* Monsieur *Mesnager*, or Count *De St John* seconded him, and pretended to shew out of the Protocol of the former Conferences that there was no such Promise; which Argument was soon overthrown by some of the Ministers of the Allies, who shew'd by undeniable Instances, and among others, by the Resolutions taken in the First Conferences, and inserted in the Protocol, *That all Proposals on both Sides shou'd be sign'd by one of the Plenipotentiaries*; which Resolution wou'd have been useless, not to say ridiculous, if both Parties had not intended then to treat in Writing. The Reply made to this was very weak, being only a Pretence, that the Resolutions so enter'd, were in relation only to the *Specifick Offers* they had made and the *Specifick Demands* they had receiv'd from the Allies. In short, those who sought to allay the Ferment, found no way so effectual as proposing to break up the Assembly for that Time, and referring the Dispute till the next General Conference on the 6th of *April*.

Before that Day came, the Ministers of the Allies had a very long Conference among themselves, and persisted in their former Resolution *Of obliging the French to answer in Writing*. Yet there were some, who seem'd to express themselves of the Opinion, that the Negotiations might be carried on on the Foot propos'd by *France*; but when they observ'd that the Tide ran too strong against them, and that the Generality were of contrary Sentiments, they concur'd with the rest, and declar'd, That they had positive Instructions

Private Conference between the Ministers of the Allies.

A. C. ions from their Principals to conform themselves
 1712. to the General Opinion of the Ministers of the
 Congress. According to this Resolution the
 next Day Mr *Bury* deliver'd a Second Declaration
 in the Name of all the Allies, in these Words.

General Conference
 6th, N. S.
 so as little
 purpose as the
 former.

Gentlemen, You know that on *Saturday* last
 we persisted to demand an Answer in Writing
 to our *Specifick Demands*; We have consulted
 again among ourselves, and have all unanim-
 ously agreed to insist upon a *Specifick Answer*
 in Writing, to our *Specifick Demands* in Writ-
 ing.

In Answer to this the *French Ministers* declar'd,
That as they had positive Instructions not to engage
themselves into a Negotiation in Writing, they could
not do it without new Orders from the King their
Masters, to which end they would immediately dispatch
a Courier to acquaint him with this last Resolution of
the Allies. Some of the Ministers of the Allies re-
 ply'd, *That they had Reason to have expected they had*
not now wanted such Instructions, but however, they
were willing a longer Time might be taken, if it
were designed with Purpose to answer effectually: The
French Ministers reply'd, *That they could promise*
no more than to follow the Instructions they should re-
ceive, since they did not expect the Allies would have
dealt with them in so Tyrannical a Manner. The
French added, *That they pleaded for no more than*
what was practis'd at the Treaties of Munster, Ni-
meguen, and Ryswick: But their Assertion was
 prov'd to be wrong, with respect to those Tra-
 ties, where every thing was not altogether transac-
 ted by Word of Mouth without Writing. Besides,
 there were Mediators at those Treaties, whereas there
 was none at *Utrecht*, which made this an irregu-
 lar sort of a Congress. The *Marschal d'Huxelles*
 answer'd, *That they had no Reason to deliver any*
Thing in Writing, since the Confederates made a bad
Use of the last, to irritate the People against them.
 To which one of the Imperial Ministers reply'd,
That the French had no more to do but to give in
just and reasonable Proposals in Writing, and then
it would irritate the People against the Allies if they
refused to accept them. Another of the Confede-
 rate

rate Ministers was so plain, as to tell the Marschal d' Huxelles, that the French Court wou'd be deceived if they expected a Peace by tampering with some of the Allies, in Order to divide them from the rest: To which the Marschal d' Huxelles is said to have reply'd, *That not only the present King of France, but even the whole Royal Family would enter into a Vow to take a severe Revenge on the Dutch, if they obstructed the Peace.* To this one of the Confederate Ministers answer'd, *That such, menacing Discourses, would only serve to keep the Dutch on their Guard, and arm them against all future Revenge, by inducing them to lay hold on this Opportunity to crush the Power that now threaten'd them.*—It was likewise strongly reported, That either in this Conference, or upon occasion of what pass'd in it, there happen'd some high Words between the Two Ministers of the First Maritime Potentate; one of which, tho' Second in Character, appear'd afterwards to be more in the Secret of the Negotiation than his Colleague: Be that as it will, the French Ministers promis'd again to write to the King their Master, in order to know his Pleasure on the Subject in Hand, in which the Ministers of the Allies were obliged to acquiesce; but it was agreed, That unless some extraordinary occasion required it, no General Conference shou'd be held the 9th of April. On the 13th another General Conference was held, in which nothing Material was done, and the French Ministers, whose only Business, it seems, was to gain time, propos'd that the next General Conference, which was to be held the 16th, might be put off, as had been done before, unless the Allies had something particular to offer. This Proposal not being agreed to, the General Conference was held as usual on the 16th, and the Ministers of the Allies enquiring again of those of France, whether they were ready to give Specifick Answers in Writing, the French Plenipotentiaries still excused themselves on pretence of their not being as yet fully instructed from the King their Master on that Subject. Two Days after, it being agreed that no Conference should be held in the Town-House between the

A. C.
1712:



General Conference on the 13th and 16th.

Private Conference April 19, N.S.

A. C. the Ministers of the Allies; those of the Protestant
1712. Princes met at the House of the Plenipotentiaries of
Savoy, in order to confer with them about settling
Matters of Religion in that Country. This Con-
ference ended much to the Satisfaction of the for-
mer, his Royal Highness's Ministers having given
them good Assurances, That a due Regard would
be had to what they had offer'd in relation to those
Affairs.

Pr. Eugene
has several
Conferences
at the Hague.

He goes to
Utrecht
April 16th,
N. S. And
goes back to
the Hague.

Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, who, on the last Day
of *March* arrived from *England* at the *Hague*, ha-
ving had several Conferences with the Great Pen-
sionary, and the Deputies of the States, both on
the Operations of the next Campaign and the
Transactions at the Congress of *Utrecht*, repair'd
to this last Place on *Saturday* the 16th of *April*,
N. S. in the Evening. His Highness receiv'd Vi-
sits from all the Ministers residing there, and ha-
ving return'd them, set out the 18th in the Even-
ing, together with Count *Sinzendorf* for the
Hague, where he still impatiently waited the Ar-
rival of the Duke of *Ormond*; but in the mean
time his Highness gave some necessary Directions
to Lieutenant General *Cadogan* and other Offi-
cers.

Fest in Hol-
land April
20th.

The Earl of
Strafford's
Conferences at
the Hague.

The 20th of *April*, N. S. being appointed by the
States General for a solemn Fast to be observ'd in
the United Provinces, to implore the Blessing of
God on their Arms, and those of their Allies, du-
ring the ensuing Campaign, no General Confe-
rence was held that Day. Four Days before the
Earl of *Strafford* went from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*,
and besides several Conferences he had with the
Pensionary and other Ministers of the States, a
Deputation from their Body, came the 18th to
his House, where a Conference was held that
lasted near an Hour. The same Evening his Ex-
cellency had another long Conference with Prince

Generals' Con-
ferences April
23d N. S.


General Con-
ferences sus-
pended.

Eugene of Savoy, Count *Sinzendorf*, the States
Deputies, and the Council of State; and on the
21st of *April* in the Evening return'd to *Utrecht*.
Several other Ministers that went to the *Hague* to
confer with Prince *Eugene*, return'd also to the
Place of Congress in order to assist at the General
Con-

Queen ANNE's Reign.

90

Conference which was held there the 23d of the same Month. The Ministers of the Allies having again inquired of those of *France*, whether they were yet ready to give their Answers in Writing? They answered, They were not. It was thereupon propos'd and agreed to, that the General Meetings should for some time be suspended, till the *French* Plenipotentiaries should give Notice that they were prepared. In the mean time the Confederate Ministers held some intermediate Conferences among themselves, and made frequent Journeys from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, and back again from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*; not without well-grounded Jealousy of the intimacy and close Correspondence which appear'd to be between the Ministers of *France* and those of *Great Britain*; the Effects of which were soon after manifested to the Amazement of all *Christendoms*.

A. C.
1712


Great Intimacy between the Ministers of France and Great Britain.

The Confederate Troops having, according to their Orders, begun about the middle of *April* to march into the Field, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* set out from the *Hague* on the 22d of *April* N. S. in order to put himself at the head of the Army. Two Days before, *viz.* *April* 9th O. S. the Duke of *Ormond* set out from *White-hall* to embark at *Harwich*, from whence having sailed the 23d N. S. with a Convoy of Seven Men of War, Two Yachts and about Forty Transports with Recruit-Horses and Cloathing, he arrived at the Mouth of the *Maeze* the 25th in the Morning and there meeting with a contrary Tide, his Grace took the Boat, went directly to *Rotterdam*, and about Ten in the Evening arrived at the *Hague*, accompany'd by several General Officers, and other Persons of Quality. His Grace went the next Morning to Visit the President of the Week, and the Great Pensionary; after which he was complimented on his Arrival by the chief Persons of Distinction residing there; and the Earl of *Strafford* having receiv'd advice at *Utrecht*, that his Grace was landed, his Excellency sent him a Compliment by an Express, and on the 27th of *April* N. S. met his Grace at the *Hague*; from whence the Duke

Pr. Eugene sets out from the Hague, April 22d.

The Duke of Ormond arrives at the Hague April 25th N. S.

He sets out for the Army April 30. set N. S.

A. C. set out for *Tourney* on the last Day of that Month:
 1712. Some time before the Queen thought fit to nominate and appoint the following General Officers to serve in *Flanders* under the Command of the Duke of Ormond, viz.

General Officers appointed by the Queen to serve under his Grace.

Henry Lumley, *Esq*; General of the Horse.
 Earl of Orkney, General of the Foot.

Lieutenants General of Horse.

Cornelius Wood, *Esq*;
 Charles Ross, *Esq*; General of the Dragoons.
 Earl of Stair.

Lieutenants General of Foot.

Henry Withers, *Esq*;
 Lord North and Grey.

Majors General of Horse.

——Kellum, *Esq*;
 Charles Sybourn, *Esq*;

Majors General of Foot.

Gilbert Primrose, *Esq*;
 Joseph Sabine, *Esq*;
 William Evans, *Esq*;
 Earl of Orrery.

Brigadiers of Horse.

——Knappier, *Esq*;
 ——Panton, *Esq*;
 George Preston, *Esq*;

Brigadiers of Foot.

Richard Sutton, *Esq*;
 Henay Durell, *Esq*;
 ——Russel, *Esq*;
 Henry Moryson, *Esq*;
 John Corbett, *Esq*;

We may here observe, That tho' Lieutenant General Cadogan was not mentioned in this List which

which was publish'd in the *London-Gazette*, yet he serv'd this Campaign under the Duke of *Ormond*; but whether with the same intimacy and good liking, as before with the Duke of *Marlbrough*, is not my present Business to relate.

A. C.
1712.

Gen. Cadogan serves also under the Duke of Ormond.

The Secret Steps that were taken to hinder the States of *Brabant* from supplying the Imperial Troops that were marching into the *Netherlands*, with Bread and Forage, did not a little encrease the Jealousies and Suspicions of the Imperial Ministers and the States General. The Letter, which about this time, their High Mightinesses receiv'd from the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Declaration the Earl of *Strafford* made in the Conference of the 18th of *April*, viz. *That Her Majesty designed that Her Troops should act with the same Vigour against France, as if there were no Negotiation on Foot*, did, indeed, in some Measure, remove those Jealousies, and occasion a great Joy in *Holland*, especially among the Vulgar; but Men of Speculation, besides other Observations, took Notice that the Duke of *Ormond* was accompanied by *Sir Thomas Hanmer*, an Eminent Member of the House of Commons, who was known to have had a great share in the late pacifick Measures; which occasioned various Reflections both at Home and Abroad. *Baron Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, not being very much satisfied with the Reception and Negotiation in *England*, took the Opportunity of the Duke of *Ormond's* Convoy to go back to *Holland*.

Remarkable Declaration of the Earl of *Strafford*.

Sir Thomas Hanmer accompanies the Duke of *Ormond*, which occasions deep Speculation.

Baron de Bothmar goes back to *Holland*.

Before we enter into the Detail of what pass'd in the Field, this Summer in the *Netherlands*, we must take Notice that while the Plenipotentiaries were busy, and treating of Peace at *Utrecht*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of *Tournay*, and Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, signalized their Vigilance, Activity and good Conduct, in an Expedition which seem'd to promise the Allies a very prosperous Campaign: I mean the burning the great Magazines of Forage the French had laid up in *Arras*; of which Monsieur *Vegelin van Claerbergen*, one of the Field-Deputies of the

The Earl of *Albemarle* and General *Cadogan* burn the French Magazines in *Arras*.

A. C. States gave the following Account to their High
Mightinesses:

Account of
is sent to the
States General.

High and Mighty Lords;

THE Earl of *Albemarle*, General, arriving here Post from *Mons* on Sunday Night last, the Garrison of this Place marched out at three in the Afternoon on Monday, with a Train of Artillery of twenty Cannon or Mortars, and three hundred Waggon with Ammunition. We passed the *Scarpe* at *Vieri*, the Morasses of the *Senfet* at *Sailly*, and arrived at Day-break near the *Cenfe de Courtebois*, where we were join'd by the Garrisons of *Little* and *Beihune*, and afterwards by that of *Tournay*. The Dispositions were immediately made for opening the Trenches before *Arras*, and in less than three Hours after Day-light, they were finished. The Enemy had no Notice of our Approach till the opening of their Gates. At eight a Clock their Troops had all drawn together in *Arme*, and immediately all the Grenadiers of the Garrison made a Sally; but they were vigorously repuls'd to the Barrier of the Town; and the Chevalier *de Belfuns*, a Collonel, who commanded in the Place next to the *Mareschal*, was taken Prisoner with an Officer or two. In the Evening our Cannon were placed on the Batteries, and at Midnight we fired so many red-hot Bullets, Bombs, &c. that at two a Clock the Magazine began to burn, and the Flames spread so suddenly on all sides, that before Day all was burnt to Ashes down to the Ground; not one House of the Town being damaged that we can learn, because our Men were forbid to fire into it.

Hereupon the Cannon were immediately drawn off from the Batteries, and sent away: At Ten a Clock the whole Detachment follow'd. The Earl of *Albemarle* made the Retreat in so good Order, and with so good a Disposition for Resistance, that the Enemy durst not make the least Attempt on the Rear-Guard.

By two in the Afternoon the whole Body had passed the Defile of *Sailly* and *Binche*: This
Gar-

Garrison is come n. hither this Evening: The others, which halted at *Viry*, will continue their March to Morrow to their respective Places, as will likewise the Garrison of *Aire*, *Ammin*, *Courtray*, *Aeth* and *Audenarde*, which had advanced to *Fampour* on the *Scarpe*, to cover our Retreat if there had been occasion. I congratulate your High Mightinesses with all my Heart, on the happy Success of this important Enterprize, executed without Loss, which next to the Blessing of God, must be attributed to the Conduct of the Earl of *Albemarle*, to the Zeal and Diligence of the other Generals on this Frontier, who were joined by Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, and to the unwearied Labour of our Troops.

The Engineers *la Grave*, *Moort*, *Meuboom*, and *Houwyler*, the latter of which had been twice before to view the Ground, opened the Trenches with extraordinary Diligence; but especially the Captain of Artillery *Glabbeek*, laboured with all possible Activity, Zeal, and Conduct, as well in projecting as executing the Design: For this Reason the Earl of *Albemarle* and I have judged it proper to dispatch him to your High Mightinesses, to give you a more ample Relation verbally of what passed. As to the largeness of the Magazine, your High Mightinesses will better see what it is by the subjoyned Account, which makes it amount to at least a Million or twelve hundred thousand Rations; from whence 'tis apparent that the greatest Hopes of the Enemy were founded on their taking the Field early. I hope they will hereby be hinder'd, and that on the contrary this will render it easie for the Arms of your High Mightinesses to carry one of the most important Places of the Enemy's Frontier at the opening of the Campaign with God's Assistance.

I am &c.

Signed, R. V. VEGELIN
Van CLAERBERGEN.

The

A. C.

1712.



Towering ex-
peditation of
the Allies
blasted.

Champaign in
Flanders.

The Prince of
Savoy and
the Duke of
Ormond go
their respec-
tive Armies,
May 21st.
N. S.

Motions of
the Confede-
rate Forces.

Their Num-
ber 295 Squad-
rons 143
Battalions,
in all about
1:22:0 Men.

The Count *de Dobna*, Governor of *Mons*, who at the same time, had assembled a Body of Troops about *Binch*, to facilitate the Earl of *Albemarle's* Expedition, advanced to the *Sambre*, and ruined several Bridges and Sluices, on that River, between *Charleroy* and *Maubenge*, whereby that River was said to be render'd unnavigable, and of no use to the Enemy to bring Forrage for new Magazines. In short, this Success so elevated the Confederates, that many talk'd of no less than reducing *Arras* or *Cambray*; or at least *Quesnoy*, *Landrecy*, and *Maubenge* this Campaign, and taking Winter Quarters in the Heart of *France*: But it pleased Over-ruling Providence to blast those fond Hopes, and defeat those towering Designs, by one of the most Memorable Turns that ever happen'd in Humane Affairs.

The Duke of *Ormond* having held at *Tournay* several Conferences with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the other Generals, concerning the Operations of the Campaign, his Grace and the Prince set out from that Place the 21st of *May*, and having view'd the Fortifications of *Donay*, went from thence to the Confederate Army, which to the Number of about 122250 Men had been assembling between this last Town and *Marchiennes*, Prince *Eugene* taking his Quarters at the Abbey of *Anchin*, and the Duke at that of *Marchines*. The 23d his Grace review'd the Right Wing of the first Line of his Army, consisting of all the *British* Troops then in the Camp, and six Squadrons of Dragoons of the Auxillary Troops in the Queen's Pay, all which made a very fine Appearance: After the Review was over, his Grace entertained Prince *Eugene* and the General Officers of both Armies at Dinner; and the next Day went to *Bouchain* to view the Fortifications, and Gen. *Fagel's* Camp on the other side the *Scheld*. On *Thursday* the 26th of *May* N.S. the two Armies broke up from their Camps between *Donay* and *Marchiennes*, and marching each in Four Columns, that commanded by Prince *Eugene*, consisting of 157 Squadrons and 77 Battalions, (besides the *Hussars*) pass'd the *Scheld* at *Newville*, and the other under the Duke of *Ormond*, cor-

consisting of 138 Squadrons, and 68 Battalions went over the same River at *Souches*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*. The Prince encamp'd with his Right at *Noyelles* and his Left at *Montrecoart*, the Lines passing by *Avesnes-le-secq* and *Haspres*, at which last Place his Highness took his Quarters; and the Duke of *Omand* plac'd his Right at some distance from the Left of the Prince, and extended his Left as far as the *Briase* on the River *Selle*, his Grace's Quarters being at *Solennes*. The Body of Troops commanded by General *Fagel* at *Lieu St. Amand*, for the Security of *Bouchain*, gain'd the Armies upon their coming to this Camp, and took their Post in the Lines; but 12 Battalions and 30 Squadrons were left encamp'd between *Souches* and *Denain*, to cover the Bridges, and secure the Communication with *Marchiennes*. For this purpose also, 40 or 50 Men, out of each Battalion of both Armies, were employ'd to throw up a strong Line to take in all the Champion between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*, to which last Place was brought a great Convoy of Provisions, Artillery and Ammunition, consisting of an Hundred Forty Seven Boats, that came from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and was afterwards conducted to the Army by the *Palatines* commanded by Count *Uellen*, and a Detachment of the Garrison of *Tournay*.

By all these Dispositions, the Allies seem'd determined either to attack the Enemy, who, with inferior Forces, at least as to Numbers, lay encamp'd with the Right at *Casteler*, and their Left near *Cambray*, having the *Scheld* before them; or if that was found impracticable, to undertake a Siege. *Pr. Eugene* of *Savoy* and the States Field-Deputies, who were in earnest, but suspected the Duke of *Omand's* Private Instructions, resolv'd to lose no Time in clearing their Doubts; and thereupon his Highness propos'd to his Grace the sending out a Detachment to view the Situation of the Enemy. The Duke having readily consented: Four Thousand Horse of the Two Armies were Detach'd on the 27th of *May*, under the Command of the Imperial General *Fels*; who ad-

General Fels
Views the E-
nemy's Situa-
tion.

A. C. van'd to the side of *Castelet*, and being returned
1712.

without meeting any of the Enemy, acquainted the Prince he had discover'd, That the open Country between the Spring-head of the Schelde and the Somme was large enough for Twenty Squadrons to march abreast. His Highness finding by his Report, the Opportunity was as fair as could be desired; to

Pr. Eugene
proposes the
Fighting the
French

attack the Enemy with Advantage; he made all the necessary Dispositions in order to fight them; and on Saturday the 28th in the Morning communicated his Design to the Duke of *Ormond*, and ask'd his Grace's Advice thereupon. The Duke with some Concern; answer'd, *He could not give his Opinion immediately, but wou'd do it in the Afternoon*: For which purpose, he desired the Prince, Count *Tilly*, and the States Deputies to dine with him. In the mean time his Grace had also detached all the Grenadiers of his Army, under the Command of General *Withers*, with a Design, as it was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bobain*, below *Castelet*; but, tho' on their approach the French Army was under the deepest Consternation, and were preparing to fly behind the *Somme*, for which purpose, with much Precaution, they sent a Body of their best Horse to secure their Retreat, so that had Prince *Eugene's* Advice been comply'd with, the Confederates might have besieged *Cambray* with a great deal of Ease; Yet that Detachment return'd without effecting any Thing, being, they said, unable to come at the Enemy, by Reason of some Defiles and uneven Grounds wherein they were advantageously posted; and reported, That the French had made some Works near *Bobain*, to hinder the Confederates

The Duke of
Ormond
raises Objections
against it

passing the *Scheld*. This Report furnish'd the Duke of *Ormond* with plausible Objections against Prince *Eugene's* Proposal; but being press'd both by his Highness and the Field-Deputies of the States, he at last declar'd, *That he had received positive Orders by a Courier from the Queen, not to agree to a Battle*. Hereupon, his Highness, without shewing the least Surprize at such a Declaration (which, was not altogether unexpected) answer'd, *Twas no great Matter: Nor*

would

would such Orders hinder the Success of this Campaign; since they might undertake the Sieges both of Queſnoy and Landrecies; and after the Conquest of those two Places, penetrate as far as Paris through Champagne: But the Duke declared again, That his Orders forbade him to enter into any Action against the Enemy, either by Battle or Siege. All that Prince Eugene (says a Letter from a Gentleman at the Hague, dated June 3d N. S. and said to be written by the Baron de Bothmar.)^c Could say to him upon the favourable Opportunity, they now had put into their Hands of gaining a Victory over the Enemy, and of forcing them by that means to agree to a good Peace with all the Confederates, was in vain; though the Prince added, that the Confederate Army having passed the Scheldt and the Selle, and advanced into the middle of the Enemies Garrisons, they could not now retire without the Hazard of receiving a Blow; and that it would have been better, since it was so, that the Duke had discover'd his Orders before they approached so near the Enemies Army.

And declares he has Orders not to enter into any Action against the Enemy.

These Passages were kept very Secret in the Confederate Army, both to prevent such Disorders as might have happen'd through the Animosity of the Troops; and to take such Measures and Precautions as should be thought necessary to prevent any fatal Consequences: In order to which, the States Deputies dispatched the same Evening, an Express to their High Mightinesses, with an Account of what had pass'd. You may easily conceive, (says the Letter before quoted) That an Accident of this Nature, must occasion a very great Surprize and Consternation here.

The Plenipotentiaries of the States at Utrecht, went Yesterday to the Bishop of Bristol, and complain'd to him in the Name of the States, against those Orders which the Duke of Ormond said he had received. The Bishop answer'd, That he knew nothing of the Matter, and would represent it to the Queen; but at the same time took occasion to let them know, that Two Days before, he had receiv'd an Express, with a Letter

The Bishop of Bristol's Declaration to the Dutch Plenipotentiaries on Thursday June 2, N. S.

A. C.

1712.



‘ from Her Majesty, in which She complained, That
 ‘ notwithstanding all the Advances She had made
 ‘ from Time to Time to the States, in order to engage
 ‘ Them to enter with Her upon a Plan of Peace,
 ‘ Their High Mightinesses had not answer’d Her
 ‘ as they ought, and as Her Majesty hoped they
 ‘ would; that therefore they ought not to be Surprized
 ‘ if Her Majesty did now think Her self at Liberty
 ‘ to enter into Seperate Measures, in order to obtain
 ‘ a Peace for Her own Conveniency.

‘ Upon this the Plenipotentiaries of the
 ‘ States represented to the Bishop, that such a
 ‘ Step would be contrary to all the Alliances and Treas-
 ‘ ties betwixt their High Mightinesses and the
 ‘ Queen; that they thought they had merited o-
 ‘ therwise by the Deference which on all Occasions
 ‘ they had shewed to Her Majesty, and that they knew
 ‘ nothing of the Advances which the Bishop said Her
 ‘ Majesty had made towards the States on the Subject
 ‘ of a Plan of Peace. To this the Bishop replied,
 ‘ That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions
 ‘ did further bear, That considering the Conduct of
 ‘ the States towards Her Majesty, She Thought Her
 ‘ self disengaged from all Alliances and Engagements
 ‘ with Their High Mightinesses.

‘ In the manner the Bishop expressed himself
 ‘ on this Subject, it could not well be understood,
 ‘ whether the Queen would only renounce Her
 ‘ Engagements, as to the Method of Treating about
 ‘ Peace, or if it be also Her Intention to renounce
 ‘ Her Engagements concerning the Barrier Treaty,
 ‘ and all Her other Alliances with this State: But
 ‘ the latter seems to be most probable.

The Lord Privy-Seal’s Answer and Declaration
 being by an Express brought to the Hague, the
 Night between the 2d and 3d of June, was the
 next Morning communicated to the Ministers of
 the Allies; whereupon several Conferences were
 held, and private Measures concerted between
 their High Mightinesses, the Elector of *Hanover*,
 the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and some other
 Princes of the Empire, for the subsisting and
 maintaining the Foreign Troops in the Pay of
Great Britain: So that the Confederate Army
 should suffer no other Diminution than by the
 Troops

Troops of the *British* Nation, which did not amount to above 12000 Men. In the mean time the States General wrote a long Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, which they sent *June 5th* N. S. by an Express to their Envoy Extraordinary in *London*, with Orders to deliver it into Her Majesty's Hands; and Count *Sinzendorf*, who had likewise received an account of what had pass'd in the Army at *Utrecht*, went from thence to the *Hague* on the 1st of *June* N: S. and dispatched the next Day Three Expresses, one to the Emperor his Master, the other to Prince *Eugene*; and the Third to the Imperial Minister in *London*. Moreover, the Baron *de Hobendorff*, Adjutant General to Prince *Eugene*, who came with a Commission from *Vienna*, to solicit the Payment of the Subsidy voted by the House of Commons for the War in *Spain*, being on his departure for *London*, Count *Sinzendorf* gave him also Private Instructions about the present Juncture of Affairs.

A. C.

1712.

The States General write a long Letter to the Queen on the present Juncture of Affairs.

The *British* Court having on Sunday Morning the 25th of *May* O. S. received an Express from *Holland*, the Queen did not come as usual to *St. James's* Chappel, but held a Council at *Kensington*. Two Days † after the Baron *de Hobendorff* arrived in *London* from *Holland*, and in the Afternoon was in Conference with the Lord High-Treasurer, who gave him fair Hopes, and invited him to dine with him the next Day. The same Afternoon Monsieur *Van Borselen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, was also in Conference with the Lord Treasurer, on the Subject Matter of what he had represented the Evening before in a Private Audience he had of Her Majesty; upon which, Orders were sent to the Duke of *Ormond* to concur with the Generals of the Allies in a SIEGE. In the mean time, the News of what had happen'd in the Army, being spread abroad, occasion'd a general unexpressible Surprise, and no small Murmurings. On Tuesday the 27th of *May*, the Lord *Halifax* acquainted the House of Peers, That he had Admitters of great Importance to lay before them; and desired that the Members of that Illustrious Assembly might be summon'd to attend the Service of the

The Baron de Hobendorff arrives in London.

† May 27th O. S.

A. C.
1712.

House the next Day. This being done accordingly, great, if ever, tho' various, was the Expectation of the Debates and Resolutions of the ensuing Day, among People of all Ranks and Parties; insomuch, that some indiscreet Ill-wishers to the present Managers, could not refrain whispering their Hopes, That a Great Man would in the Evening be sent to the *Tower of London*; but that dextrous Statesman so bestir'd himself on that Critical Juncture, and made so many Successful Nocturnal Visits, that he effectually defeated the Designs of his less vigilant and less active Enemies. The Peers being met * in a full House, the Lord

* May 28th,
Memorable
Debate in the
House of
Peers about
the Duke of
Ormond's
declining
all offensiveness.

H— began his Speech with taking Notice of the strange Declaration made by the Duke of *Ormond*, viz. *That he had Orders not to Act Offensively against the Enemy*; afterwards endeavour'd to shew the ill Consequences of such a Proceeding, and the Necessity of carrying on the War with the utmost Vigour, in order to obtain a Safe, Honourable and Lasting Peace; and in the Conclusion, made a Motion for addressing the Queen; 'humbly to desire Her Majesty to lay before the House the Orders She had sent to Her General; and to order him to act Offensively, in concert with the Allies.' Several other Peers spoke to the same Purpose, and press'd the Lords in the Ministry to acquaint the House, whether any Orders of Restraint had been sent to the Duke of *Ormond*? The Lord Treasurer who was the most concern'd, answer'd most of those Speeches, and, amongst other Things, assured the House, *That Orders had been sent to the Duke of Ormond to join with the Allies in a Siege; and that in a few Days, Her Majesty, according to Her Promise, would lay before them the Conditions on which a General Peace might be made; which he doubted not, would give entire Satisfaction to every Member of that Assembly, and to all true English-men.* On the other hand, the Duke of *A—* excused the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, upon the uncertain Issue of a Battle, where, according to his Knowledge, 'Victory was still wavering, and so often chang'd Sides, that he, who after the Five or Six Successful

* cesful Charges, thought himself sure of gain-
 * ing the Day, had at last, been routed, and put
 * to Flight. He likewise said, That two Years
 * ago, the Confederates might have taken Arras
 * or Cambray, instead of amusing themselves with
 * the Insignificant Conquests of Aire, Bethune, and
 * St. Venant. The Earl of N——m, declared on the
 * contrary. * That he could not comprehend, why
 * Orders had been given to our General not to
 * Fight, unless some certain Persons were appre-
 * hensive of weakening the French, so far as to
 * disable them to assist them in bringing about
 * Designs which they dare not yet to own.
 * The Duke of D——re said on the same side,
 * That by the Proximity of Blood, he was more
 * concern'd for the Duke of O——d's Reputation
 * than any other; and therefore he could not for-
 * bear declaring, he was surpriz'd to see any
 * one dare to make use of a Noble-man of
 * the First Rank, and of so distinguish'd a
 * Character, as an Instrument of such a Proceed-
 * ing. The Earl of P——t said on the side of the
 * Court, * That no Body could doubt of the Duke's
 * Bravery, but that he was not like a certain Ge-
 * neral, who led Troops to the Slaughter to cause
 * a great Number of Officers to be knock'd on the
 * Head in a Battle, or against Stone Walls, in
 * order to fill his Pocket by disposing of their
 * Commissions: Which could not but touch the
 * Duke of M——gh to the Quick; but however,
 * his Grace contained his Relentment for a while,
 * and remain'd Silent. The Lord H—— observing the
 * Disposition of the House, would thereupon have
 * dropp'd his Motion, but the opposite Party be-
 * ing secure of a Majority, insisted to have the Que-
 * stion put for adjourning the Debate, which was
 * carried in the Affirmative by Sixty Eight Voices,
 * against Forty; Twenty Five of which last enter'd
 * the following Protest.

Protest of the
 Lords against
 the Orders
 given to the
 De Ormond
 not to Fight.

I. **W**E conceive such an Order, as is proposed in the Question, to be absolutely necessary, because we are fully convinced that the Duke of *Ormond* does lie under some Order of Restraint from acting Offensively, not only from the Accounts which are Publick both here and in *Holland*, of his declaring it to Prince *Eugene*, and to the Deputies of the States at their late Consultation, when both Prince *Eugene* and those Deputies earnestly press'd him to join in attacking the *French* Army, which was then known to be much Inferior to that of the Allies both in the Number and Condition of the Troops; but also, for that nothing of this whole Matter was denied by those Lords who have the Means of knowing these Facts, as undoubtedly would have been without Scruple, had not the said Facts been true; since no Scruple was made of acquainting the House with a subsequent Order very lately sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, allowing him to join in a Siege; which is a further Evidence that he had before some Order of Restraint, for otherwise this last Order would be unnecessary and absurd; it being a general, constant, and standing Instruction to every Commander in Chief by Land or Sea, to do his utmost Endeavour to annoy the Enemy. And it is manifest by this last Order, that even in the Opinion of the Ministers, it was expedient to take off this Restraint to some degree, and the leaving the Duke of *Ormond* still under a Restraint from giving Battel to the *French*, seems most unaccountable, and inconsistent with the Liberty indulg'd to him of joining in a Siege, and renders it altogether useless: For no Place, when taken, can be of such advantage to the Allies as *Cambray*, which opens a free Passage for our Army into the Heart of *France*; and 'tis impossible to besiege that Place without dislodging the *French* from their Ground. Other Attempts seem to be of little use, but may serve to give the *French* Time, which they do not want Skill to Improve,



II. ' We conceive it to be derogatory to Her Majesty's Honour, to Publick Faith, and that Justice which is due to Her Majesty's Allies; and that 'tis a sort of imposing upon our Allies a Cessation of Arms without their Consent, and in the most prejudicial manner, because they were not so much as acquainted with it, and so might have been led into great Difficulties; besides that it frustrates all essential Advantages against the Common Enemy, which may be of a fatal Consequence to this Nation and all Europe.

III. ' Because it was acknowledg'd that a General Peace was not concluded, as indeed it is very unlikely it should be, there having been no Answers in Writing given by the *French* to the *Specifick Demands* of the Allies, tho' the same were deliver'd to the *French* Three Months ago; and it was further declar'd, That there was no separate Peace; Nay, that such a Peace would be Foolish, Knavish and Villainous; and therefore while we are in War, and having no Security of a Peace, we conceive that such an Order of Restraint, is a plain Neglect of all those happy Opportunities which Providence might, and lately did, put into our Hands of subduing our Enemy, and forcing him to a Just and Honourable Peace. And surely it is imprudent and dangerous to rely on the Promises of *France*, which are so far from being any Security, that even a Peace would not be safe, in our Opinion, unless it be such as gives so full Satisfaction to the Allies, that they shall be willing to join with us in a mutual Guaranty of it.

IV. ' Her Majesty having with great Wisdom declar'd to this Parliament, that the best means of obtaining a good Peace, is to make early Preparations for War, and a vigorous Prosecution of it; and since the Parliament, has with great Duty and Deference to Her Majesty, and a just Zeal for the Interests of their Country, and of Europe, given very great Supplies for that purpose, we conceive that such an Order of Restraint,

A. C.

1712



that, being very different from that Declaration of Her Majesty, must be the Effect of very ill Advice; by which the Parliament's good Intentions will be defeated, and all those heavy Loads of Taxes, which they have for so good Purposes cheerfully given, render'd fruitless and unnecessary, and may, in conclusion, after having thus trifled away our Wealth and Time, bring us into the Necessity of accepting such a Peace, as it shall please an insolent and domineering Enemy to give us.

D. Devonshire,

L. Haversham.

E. T. Wharton,

B. Jo. Banger,

E. Derby,

E. Godolphin;

E. Nottingham,

M. Dorchester,

L. Rockingham,

D. Bolan,

L. V. Townshend,

E. Carlisle,

Ld. Bp. W. Oxen,

E. Oxford,

D. Marlborough,

D. Somerset,

L. Comper,

L. Mohun,

D. Rutland,

Ld. Bp. St. Asaph;

D. Montague,

E. Scarborough,

Ld. Bp. Gil. Sarum,

L. Halifax,

E. Bridgwater,

In Relation to this Protest, it is observable, That the Lord T — having, in that Day's Debate, declared, *That there was no Separate Peace, and that such a Peace would be POOLISH, VILLAINOUS and KNAVISH*, the Earl of W — desired that Illustrious Assembly to remember that Declaration. After this, upon a Motion made by the Earl of Strafford, who excused himself from giving the Lords an Account of the State of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*, before the Queen had done it herself, it was resolv'd to Address Her Majesty, That She would be pleas'd to cause the Papers relating to the Negotiations of the *Hague* and *Gertruydenberg*, to be laid before the House.

The same * Day, the Commons upon the Reading of the Report from the Committee, to whom it was refer'd to enquire into the Account, shewing how much of the Sum of Thirty Five Millions Three Hundred and Two Thousand One Hundred and Seven Pounds, Eighteen Shillings

* May 28,
Resolutions
about part of
the Thirty
Five Millions
unaccounted
for.

ings and Nine Pence, of the Money granted by Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service to Christmas 1710, which appear'd to remain unaccounted for the last Session of Parliament, had been since accounted for, before the Auditors of the Imprests, and by whom, and when, and what Obstructions had arisen in accounting for the same: It was resolv'd, 1. That if it shall appear to Her Majesty by the proper Officers, That the Payments have been actually made, for which Mr. *Brydges*, (Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Foreign Forces) craves Allowances, and which are contained in the Draught of a Privy-Seal for the Year 1706, and that the Money was applied to the Services for which the same was given; that then the said Pay-Master has a Right to such Privy-Seal.

That if it shall appear to Her Majesty by the proper Officers, That the Payments have been actually made by the Earl of *Ranelagh* deceased, (late Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Forces) which are contained in the Draught of a Privy-Seal, for making him Allowances in his Accounts, and that the Money was applied to the Services for which the same were given, that then the Executors or Administrators of the said Earl of *Ranelagh* have a Right to such Privy-Seal. After this, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Motion, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly to acquaint Her Majesty, That Her Faithful Commons are justly alarmed at the Intelligences received from Abroad, That her General in *Flanders* has declined to act Offensively against *France* in Concurrence with Her Allies; and being under the deepest Concern for the dangerous Consequences which must arise from thence to the Common Cause, do with all Humility beseech Her Majesty, That speedy Instructions may be given to Her General in *Flanders* to prosecute the War with the utmost Vigour, in Conjunction with Her Allies, as the best means to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace, for Her Majesty, and all of them; and to quiet the Minds of Her People, who cannot but be

Motion made
by Mr. Pulteney in the
House of
Commons
rejected.

A. C. 1712. *extremely apprehensive of the fatal Consequence of such a Division.* But after a Debate, in which Mr. Secretary St. John gave Assurances much to the same Purpose as the Lord High Treasurer had done in the House of Lords'. And in Answer to what was suggested by a certain Member, that it *was Treacherous to carry on the Negotiation*; said, *That it was not Treacherous to act for the Advantage of England, and as for what Share he had in it, tho' he was never so much censured, the bare Satisfaction of acting in that View, would be a sufficient Recompence and Comfort to him all his Life, and he glory'd in it.* The Motion being form'd into a Question, and the Question put, It was carried in the Negative by a Majority of 203 Voices against 37. After this, it was resolved, 'That this House hath an entire Confidence in Her Majesty's most Gracious Promise to communicate to Her Parliament the Terms of the Peace before the same shall be concluded; and that they will support Her Majesty in obtaining an Honourable and Safe Peace, against all such Persons, either at Home or Abroad, who have endeavoured, or shall endeavour to obstruct the same. And that the said Resolution be laid before Her Majesty by the whole House.

Resolution for passing an entire Confidence in the Queen.

Her Majesty's Answer May 30.

The said Resolution being accordingly laid before the Queen, on the 30th of May Her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer:
Gentlemen,

'I Thank you most heartily for this Resolution, which is Dutiful to Me, Honest to our Country, and very Seasonable at this Time, when so many Artifices are used to obstruct a good Peace, or to force one Disadvantageous to Britain.

* May 31st.

Address in favour of the Episcopal clergy in Scotland.

This Answer, being the next * Day, reported to the House, it was resolv'd, 'That the Humble Thanks of the House be return'd to Her Majesty for the same. It was also resolv'd, upon a Motion made by Mr. Murray, 'That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to apply the Rents of the late Bishops Lauds in *North Britain* that remain in the Crown, for the Support of such of the Episcopal Clergy there, as shall take the Oaths to Her Majesty.

Be:

Before we proceed, we must take Notice, That A. C. on the 28th of May, after the House of Peers was 1712
 up, the Duke of M———b, who highly re-
 sented the Reflection cast upon him in the De-
 bate of that Day, by the Earl of P———t, sent *A Challenge sent by the Duke of*
 his Lordship a Challenge by the Lord Mohun; Mr——gh *to the Earl of P———t.*
 But Her Majesty having timely Notice of it, Care
 was taken to prevent the Duel; and the Lord
 Tr———r using his good Offices between the Two *The Duel prevented.*
 Parties, the Quarrel was, at least seemingly, com-
 pted. However, upon occasion of a more fatal
 Quarrel, (of which we shall take Notice in its
 proper Place) the Duke of M———gh was after-
 wards * reflected on, for setting the Example of ** See the Examiner of Novem. 20, 1712.*
 Party-Duels. On the other hand, we must also
 take Notice, That about this time many Tongues
 made very free with another Duke; and that an
 Alehouse-Keeper in Westminster, having either
 out of a Jest, or (which in this Case is much the
 same) out of Simplicity, set up the Sign of his
 Grace's Head, with this Subscription, *The General*
 of Peace: The same was order'd to be taken down. *The Restoration of the Royal Family solemnized.*

The 29th of May being the Anniversary of the
 Restoration of K. Charles II. and of the Royal Fami-
 ly, the Parliament did not sit but the Lords went
 as usual to the Abbey, and the Commons to St.
 Margarets, Westminster; and the 30th the latter
 order'd their Thanks to be return'd to Dr. Philips,
 for the Sermon by him preach'd on that Occasion.

On the 2d of June the Commons, in imitation *An Account of the Negotiations at the Hague and Gertruydenberg call'd*
 of the Lords, resolv'd to Address the Queen, 'That
 she would be pleas'd to order an Account to be
 laid before the House of the Negotiation and
 Transactions relating to the Articles Prelimi-
 nary to the Treaty of a General Peace in 1709; for
 and also, an Account of the Negotiation and
 Transactions at Gertruydenbergh, and who were
 employ'd as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in
 transacting those Negotiations.' The same Day
 it was order'd, that the Committee of the whole
 House, to whom the Bill for laying several Duties *was added to the Bill to raise 1800000 l. by way of*
 on Hides, &c. was committed, should receive
 Two Clauses, viz. one to prohibit the Importation
 of Gold and Silver, Thread Lace and Fringe, and
 other Works made thereof, and of Gold and Sil-
 ver

A. C.
1712.

1 June 3d.

*A larger
Place for the
keeping the
Journals or-
der'd to be
provided.*

*Bill to re-
strain the
Licentiousness
of the Press
order'd to be
brought in.*

ver Wrought-up Silke; and another to prohibit the Use of Lime, Alabaster-Stone, Plaster of Paris, Chalk, Whiting, and Marble-Duff, in making Powder for Hair. The next † Day the Commons being acquainted, ' That the Places where the Journals, Records and Papers, belonging to the House, and in the Custody of the Clerk, were very streight and inconvenient, since the great Additions made to them of late Years, by the constant, annual and long Sessions of Parliament; it was order'd; ' That *John Main-ley* Esq; Surveyor General, do consider of some more convenient Place, near the House to be set apart for the keeping the Journals, Records, and other Papers, and report the same to the House. The same Day Sir *Gilbert Dolben* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of that Part of Her Majesty's Message to this House, the 27th of *January* last, which relates to the great License taken in publishing False and Scandalous Libels, the Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House, viz.

1. ' That the great Liberty taken in Printing and Publishing False, Scandalous, and Impious Libels, creates Division among Her Majesty's Subjects, tends to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace, to the Increase of Immorality, Prophaneness, and Irreligion, and is highly prejudicial to Her Majesty and Her Government.
2. ' That the want of a due Regulation of the Press, is a great occasion of the said Mischief.
3. ' That all Printing-Presses be registred, with the Names of the Owners, and their Places of Abodes.
4. ' That to every Book, Pamphlet, and Paper which shall be printed, there be set the Name and the Place of Abode of the Author, Printer, and Publisher thereof.
5. ' That no Bookfeller, or other Person shall sell or disperse any Book, Pamphlet, or Paper, to which the Name and Place of Abode of the Author, Printer, and Publisher shall not be set.

Let. And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions.

A C.

1712.

The same Day an engrossed Bill for establishing a Trade to Africa in a regulated Company was read the Third time, and a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Bill do pass, It was carried in the Negative.

The Bill to regulate the African Company reported June 3d.

On the 4th of June the Commons order'd two Clauses to be inserted in the Bill for laying several Duties upon Hides, &c. to raise a further Sum of £800000 l. viz. 'One to explain the Act lately passed, for laying Duties upon Soap, and other things therein mentioned, in such manner, that the Makers of hard Cake Soap shall not be obliged to put the same, upon making thereof, into Casks, of such Gage as are prescribed by the Act last mention'd, for the Makers of soft Soap; and the other Clause for preventing the setting up or continuing unlawful Lotteries, and the new invented Offices of Insurances on Marriages, Births, and other Contingencies; and the Offices, or Contrivances, set up under the Denominations of Sales of Numbers, Gloves, Fans, Pictures, or of the like, upon Pretence of improving small Sums of Money, as being prejudicial to Trade, and tending to defraud Her Majesty's Subjects. Then the House resolv'd it self in a Grand Committee, to consider of that Bill, and made a further Progress in it.

Two other Clauses added to the Bill to raise £800000 l. by Classes.

The Lord High Treasurer having engaged his Promise to the House of Peers, as Mr. Secretary Sir John did to the Commons, 'That in a few Days the Queen would communicate to Her Parliament the Terms on which a General Peace might be made,' there was a kind of Necessity not to keep any longer the Two Houses, and the World, in Suspence about that Important Affair. Wherefore on Friday the Sixth of June, the Queen came to the House with the usual Solemnity, and having given the Royal Assent to Three Publick

Acts pass'd. June 6th.

A. C.
1712.

† Publick and Six Private Acts, Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

The Queen's
Speech to both
Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE making Peace and War is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet such is the just Confidence I place in you, that at the Opening of this Session I acquainted you, That a Negotiation for a General Peace was begun, and afterwards, by Messages, I promised to communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the same should be concluded.

Containing
the PLAN
of the ensuing
PEACE
June 6.

In pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let you know upon what Terms a General Peace may be made.

I need not mention the Difficulties which arise from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is too apparent, that these Difficulties have been increased by other Obstructions, artfully contrived to hinder this great and good Work.

Nothing, however, has mov'd me from steadily pursuing, in the first place, the true Interest of my own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

The Assuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law established, in the House of Hanover, to these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at Heart, particular Care is taken, not only to have that acknowledged in the strongest Terms, but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Person out of the Dominions of France, who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

'The

† The Publick Acts were, 1. An Act for Enlarging, Attending and Mending the Road betwixt Northfleet, Gravesend and Rochester, in the County of Kent: 2. An Act for Repairing the High Way between Highgate Gate-house, in the County of Middlesex, and Bucker Black-house in the County of Hertford: 3. An Act for making effectual such Agreements as shall be made between the Royal African Company and their Creditors:

The Apprehension that *Spain* and the *West Indies* might be united to *France*, was the Chief Inducement to begin this War; and the effectual preventing of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this Treaty.

Former Examples, and the Late Negotiations, sufficiently shew how difficult it is to find means to accomplish this Work. I would not content my self with such as are speculative, or depend upon Treaties only; I insisted on what is solid, and to have at Hand the Power of executing what should be agreed.

I can therefore now tell you, That *France* at last is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* shall, for himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of *France*: And that this important Article may be exposed to no Hazard, the Performance is so accompany the Promise.

At the same time, the Succession to the Crown of *France* is to be declared, after the Death of the present *Dauphine* and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry* and his Sons, in the Duke of *Orleans* and his Sons, and so on to the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before mentioned; it is further offered, That they shall be ratify'd in the most Strong and Solemn manner, both in *France* and *Spain*; and that those Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers engaged in the present War, shall be Guarantees to the same.

The Nature of this Proposal is such, that it executes it self. The Interest of *Spain* is to support it; and in *France* the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right.

114
A. C.
1712.

The ANNALS of

France and Spain are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus, by the Blessing of God, with a real Ballance of Power be fixed in Europe, and remain liable to as few Accidents as Human Affairs can be exempted from:

A Treaty of Commerce between these Kingdoms and France has been enter'd upon; but the excessive Duties laid on some Goods, and the Prohibitions of others, make it impossible to finish this Work so soon as were to be desired. Care is however taken to establish a Method of settling this Matter, and in the mean time Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages as shall be granted to any other Nation by France, shall be granted in like Manner to us.

The Division of the Island of St. Christopher between us and the French, having been the Cause of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects, I have demanded to have an absolute Cession made to me of that whole Island; and France agrees to this Demand.

Our Interest is so deeply concerned in the Trade of North America, that I have used my utmost Endeavours to adjust that Article in the most beneficial Manner. France consents to restore to us the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson; to deliver up the Island of Newfoundland, with Placencia, and to make an absolute Cession of Annapolis, with the rest of Nova Scotia or Accadie.

The Safety of our Home-Trade will be better provided for by the Demolition of Dunkirk.

Our Mediterranean Trade, and the British Interest and Influence in those Parts, will be secured by the Possession of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, with the whole Island of Minorca, which are offer'd to remain in my Hands.

The Trade to Spain and to the West Indies may in general be settled, as it was in the time of the Late King of Spain, Charles the Second, and a particular Provision be made, That all Advan-

tages,

'tates, Rights, or Priviledges, which have been granted, or which may hereafter be granted, by Spain to any other Nation, shall be in like manner granted to the Subjects of Great Britain.

'But the Part which we have both in Protection of this War, intitling us to some Distinction in the Terms of Peace, I have insisted and obtained, That the Assiento or Contract for furnishing the Spanish West Indies with Negroes, shall be made with us for the Term of Thirty Years, in the same manner as it has been enjoyed by the French for these Ten Years past.

'I have not taken upon me to determine the Interest of our Confederates; these must be adjusted in the Congress at Utrecht, where my best Endeavours shall be employ'd, as they have hitherto been, to procure to every one of them all Just and Reasonable Satisfaction. In the mean time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that France offers to make the Rhine the Barrier of the Empire; to yield Brisac, the Fort of Kehl and Landau, and to raise all the Fortresses, both on the other side of the Rhine, and in that River.

'As to the Protestant Interest in Germany, there will be, on the part of France, no Objection to the settling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of Westphalia.

'The Spanish Low Countries may go to his Imperial Majesty; the Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Duchy of Milan; and the Places belonging to Spain on the Coast of Tuscany, may likewise be yielded by the Treaty of Peace to the Emperor.

'As to the Kingdom of Sicily, tho' there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of Anjou, yet the Disposition thereof is not yet determined.

'The Interests of the States General, with Respect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Ministers, with the Exception only of some very few Species of Merchandise, and the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in 1709, from France, except Two or Three Places at most.

A. C.
1712.

‘As to these Exceptions several Expedients are proposed, and I make no doubt but this Barrier may be so settled, as to render that Republick perfectly secure against any Enterprize on the Part of *France*, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

‘The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Disposition of *Spain*; and that Article having been long in Dispute, it has not yet been possible to make any considerable Progress therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to assist that King in his Pretensions.

‘Those of the King of *Prussia* are such, as, I hope, will admit of little Difficulty on the Part of *France*; and my Endeavours shall not be wanting to procure all I am able to so good an Ally. The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France* is very inconsiderable: But that Prince having so signally distinguished himself in the Service of the Common Cause, I am endeavouring to procure for him still further Advantages.

‘*France* has consented that the Elector *Palatine* shall continue his present Rank among the Electors, and remain in Possession of the Upper *Palatinate*.

‘The Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledged in the House of *Hanover*, according to the Articles inserted, at that Prince’s Desire, in my Demands.

‘And as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to secure their several Interests.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘I Have now communicated to you not only the Terms of Peace, which may, by the future Treaty, be obtained for my own Subjects, but likewise the Proposals of *France* for satisfying our Allies.

The

A. C.
1712.

“The former are such as I have Reason to expect, to make my People some Amends for that great and unequal Burthen which they have lain under thro’ the whole Course of this War; and I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates, and especially those to whom so great Accessions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

“The latter are not yet so perfectly adjusted, as a little more time might have render’d them; but the Season of the Year making it necessary to put an End to this Session, I resolv’d no longer to defer communicating these Matters to you.

“I can make no doubt but you are all fully perswaded, that nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the Peace to an happy and Speedy Issue, and I depend on your entire Confidence in me, and your cheerful Concurrence with me.

It is hardly to be imagined how strangely the Generality of People, even among the *High Church Party*, were surpris’d at the Conditions of Peace propos’d in her Majesty’s Speech: Inasmuch that the Publick Funds, which, upon the Expectation of 5 per Cent, fell immediately to their former Value. It was now easy to discern what Reasons induced some Persons to keep secret the Result of the Negotiation between *Great Britain* and *France*; for if such a *Plan* had been communicated to the Parliament, before a Majority had been secur’d in both Houses, and the Minds of the People prepar’d, by a long Train of artful and plausible Insinuations, to receive it, it would, in all probability, have been unanimously exploded. But by the admirable Dexterity of the prime Managers, Things were brought to such a Pass, that tho’ in the *House of Commons* One or Two Members open’d their Mouths, to propose the taking the Important Matters, mention’d in Her Majesty’s Speech into Consideration, they were presently stopp’d by a general Cry for an Address of Thanks: Whereupon it was resolv’d, *Nemine contradicente*, That an humble Address be made to Her Majesty, acknow-

ledging

The Commons
Vote an Ad-
dress of
Thanks.

A. C.

1712.



ledging her great Condescension in communicating the Terms upon which a General Peace might be made, expressing the Satisfaction of this House in what Her Majesty had already done, and their Entire Confidence in Her Majesty's steady pursuing the True Interest of her Kingdoms, and in Her Majesty's Endeavours to procure for all her Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and necessary for their Security; and humbly to desire Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to proceed with the present Negotiation, for the obtaining a speedy Peace. Hereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, and being, according to Order, immediately withdrawn into the Speaker's Chamber for that purpose, Mr. Freeman, their Chair-man, did soon after report the Address, which, with some Amendments, was agreed to as follows;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Their Address to the Queen.
WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave most humbly to acknowledge, Your Majesty's great Condescension, in communicating to us the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude for what Your Majesty has already done, and we want Words to express the Satisfaction, with which we have received all that Your Majesty has been pleased to impart to Your Commons.

We have an Entire Confidence in Your Majesty, that you will steadily pursue the True Interest of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

These Assurances are the Least Returns which Your Faithful Commons can make to so much Condescension and Goodness; and they humbly desire Your Majesty, that You will please to proceed in the present Negotiations, for the obtaining a speedy Peace.

This

This Address being, on *Monday* the 9th of *June*, presented to Her Majesty, at the Palace, of *St. James's*, by the Whole House, She was pleased to return the following Answer.

I Have the Safety and Interest of all my People so much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleasure in this your Dutiful and Prudent Address; and I thank you most kindly for it.

I have study'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in Me, and which ought always to remain between so Affectionate a Prince, and such faithful Subjects.

Which being the next Day reported to the House by their Speaker, it was resolv'd, ' That the Thanks of this House be return'd to Her Majesty, for Her most Gracious Answer to the Address of this House.

Things went not altogether so smoothly on in the House of Peers: For after the Queen was gone from thence, the Day She made her Speech, it being moved that Thanks be return'd to Her Majesty for the same; a noble * Lord said, *They had all the Reason in the World to do it; especially for that Part of Her Majesty's Speech, wherein She was pleas'd to declare, That the Assuring the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover to these Kingdoms, was what she had NEAREST at HEART: But that Her Majesty's Speech containing many other Particulars of the greatest Consequence and Importance, he was of Opinion the House would do well to take Her Majesty's Speech into Consideration the next Day.* Which was readily agreed to. The Lords being met accordingly, on *Saturday* the 7th of *June*, the Earl of W ——— propos'd, That the Letter from the *States General* to Her Majesty, inserted in the Slip of the *Amsterdam French Gazette*, which arriv'd that very Morning, might be read: But this was oppos'd; it being suggested, That the House ought not to take Notice of a Writing that carry'd no Authority with it. After this the Lords took Her Majesty's Speech into their Consideration

A. C. deration, which occasioned a warm Debate;
 1712, Among the rest the D. of M—— b represented,
 Duke of M—— gh: ' That the Measures enter'd into, and pursued in
 Speech. ' E——d for this Year past, were contrary to Her
 ' M——y's Engagements with the Allies; did
 ' fully the Triumphs and Glories of Her Reign,
 ' and would render the E——sb Name odious to
 ' all other Nations: ' Whereupon the E. of St——d
 E. of S——d: ' said, That some of the Allies would not shew such
 Speech. ' Backardness to a Peace as they had hitherto done, but
 ' for some Members of that illustrious Assembly, who
 ' maintained a secret Correspondence with them, and
 ' endeavour'd to persuade them to carry on the War;
 ' feeding them with Hopes that they should be supported
 Ld. C——r: ' by a strong Party here. The Lord C——r answer'd
 Speech. ' this Speech; and because the E. of St——d had
 ' not express'd himself in all the Purity of the English
 ' Tongue, he took from thence Occasion to say,
 ' That that Noble Lord had been so long abroad,
 ' that he had almost forgot, not only the Lan-
 ' guage but the Constitution of his own Country.
 ' That according to our Laws, it could never be
 ' suggest'd as a Crime, in the meanest Subject,
 ' much less in any Member of that August Assem-
 ' bly, to hold Correspondence with our Allies:
 ' Such Allies especially, whose INTEREST Her
 ' Majesty had declared to be Inseparable from Her
 ' Own, in Her Speech at the Opening of this Ses-
 ' sion; whereas it would be a hard Matter to
 ' justify, and reconcile either with our Laws, or
 ' the Laws of Honour and Justice, the Conduct
 ' of some Persons in Treating Clandestinely
 ' with the Common Enemy, without the Parti-
 ' cipation of the Allies.' The Lords took after-
 ' wards into Consideration the advantages offer'd
 ' by France to Great Britain, particularly in settling
 ' the Trade to Spain and to the West Indies, as it was
 ' in the Time of the late King of Spain, Charles II.
 ' On which Occasion the E. of G——r said,
 ' He did not pretend to any great Knowledge
 ' in Trade; but that during the Time he had the
 ' Honour to be in the Administration of Affairs,
 ' he had observ'd, and he could easily make it
 ' out by the Books of the Custom-House, that the
 ' single

† single Trade to Portugal brought to England in A. C.
 Times of War, double the Wealth of the Trade 1712.
 to Spain in Times of Peace : So that whatever
 might be suggested to cast a Mist before the Eyes
 of the People, it was to be presumed, that the
 Trade to Spain would still yield less for the fu-
 ture, because the French had made themselves
 absolute Matters of it. After many other Speeches,
 a Motion was made, ' That an humble Address *Motion for an*
 be presented to Her Majesty, to return Her Ma- *Address of*
 jesty the Thanks of this House, for Her most *Thanks.*
 Gracious Speech, and for Her extraordinary
 Condescension in communicating to Her Par-
 liament the Terms upon which a General Peace
 might be made: And to express the Entire Sa-
 tisfaction of that House in Her Majesty's great
 Care, for securing the Protestant Succession in
 the House of Hanover; and for Her Majesty's
 steddily pursuing the true Interest of Her own
 Kingdoms, and for endeavouring to procure to
 Her Allies what is due to them by Treaties; and
 to assure Her Majesty, that this House did entirely
 rely on Her Majesty's Wisdom to finish this
 great and good Work.' Some Exceptions were
 made at the Words *Entirely rely*; and the House
 was moved, That at the Close of the foregoing
 Motion for an Address, these Words might be
 added, viz. *And in order to that, to pray Her Ma-* *Clause offer'd*
jesty to take such Measures in Concert with Her Allies, to be added.
as might induce them to join with Her Majesty in a
Mutual Guaranty : But after a Debate, in which
 the Earl of Oxford and the Earl Poulet, on the one
 Part, and the Earl of Nottingham and the Lord
 Comper on the other, made excellent Speeches, the
 Question being put, Whether those Words shou'd
 be added? It was resolv'd in the Negative, by 81
 Voices against 36. The Reasons of this great Ma- *Rejected by*
 jority were then said to be, *First*, because the *great Major-*
Proxies, of which the Whig Lords had more than
 the other Side, were not call'd for; and *secondly*,
 because several several Peers, upon what Conside-
 rations I know not, did not think fit, on that Oc-
 casion, to vote against the Court. However that
 be, on Tuesday the 10th of June, the Lords pre-
 sented

A. C.

1712.



sented their Address to the Queen, which, besides the ordinary Head, contain'd nothing but the Motion before mention'd; and to which Her Majesty was pleas'd to return this Answer.

*The Queen's
Answer to
the Lords
Address.*

My Lords,

I Most heartily thank You for this Address. The Satisfaction You express in what I have laid before You, will contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which have arisen in the Course of this Negotiation. And the Confidence You place in Me, will enable Me better to finish this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Interest of my Allies.

*Several Lords
protesting
against
the Rejecting
the Guaranty
Clause.*

It is observable, that several Lords enter'd a Protest against the Rejecting of the Guaranty Clause, offer'd to be added at the Close of the Motion for an Address; and signed their Reasons for it, which were soon after publish'd in Print as follows:

*Their Reasons
for their Dis-
sent printed.*

WE think it necessary to have the Security proposed of a General Guaranty, and the rather, because We conceive the Terms of Peace that are offered, have proceeded from a Separate Negotiation, carry'd on by the Ministers with France, without any Communication thereof to the principal Allies, particularly the States General, as they say in their Letter to her Majesty (*Whose Interest her Majesty was pleas'd to declare to this Parliament, She look'd upon as inseparable from Her own*) and we conceive this Negotiation to be contrary to those Orders which her Majesty declared to this House, in Answer to their Address, That She had given to her Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, to concert with those of her Allies; and the Resolution expressed in her Message, January 17, of a strict Union, in which she propos'd to join with them, in Order to obtain a good Peace, and to Guaranty and Support the same, as she had before declared in her Speech at the Opening of this Session; That she would unite with them in the Strictest Engagement for continuing the Alliance, in Order

render

render the General Peace secure and lasting; and contrary to the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance, which expressly obliges all the Allies not to treat, unless jointly, and with the common Advice of the other Parties.

And we conceive that the Refusal of these Words proposed to be added, may be look'd upon by the Allies, as if this House approved this Method of transacting with France, which may seem to them to tend to a separate Peace, of which her Majesty has declared her Dislike, and which was acknowledg'd in this House to be foolish and knavish; and would be of pernicious Consequence to this Kingdom, by preventing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is so absolutely necessary for their mutual Security, and leave us exposed to the Power of France, there being little Reason to expect their future Help, after such a gross Breach of Trust.

And we further conceive, That such a separate Proceeding may create in the Allies so great a Distrust, as may tempt them to take the like Measures, and so give the French Opportunity to break that Union, which has hitherto been so useful to us, and formidable to them; any Appearance whereof must encourage France, either to delay the Conclusion of a Peace, or to impose upon the Allies in the further Progress of the Treaty.

A perfect Union among the Allies seems to us to be more necessary in the present Case; because the Foundation upon which all the Offers of France, relating to Great Britain as well as to the Allies, are built, viz. A Renunciation of the Duke of Anjou to that Kingdom, is, in our Opinion, so fallacious, that no Reasonable Man, much less whole Nations, can ever look upon it as any Security. Experience may sufficiently convince us how little we ought to rely upon the Renunciation of the House of Bourbon; and tho' the present Duke of Anjou should happen to think himself bound by his own Act, which his Grandfather did not, yet will his Descen-

A. C.

1712.



dants be at Liberty to say, *That no Act of his could deprive them of their Birthright*, and especially when it is such a Right, as in the Opinion of all *Frenchmen*, ought inviolably to be maintain'd, by the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of *France*.

And we humbly think it unsafe to depend upon this principal Part of the Treaty's executing it self, by supposing it will be the Interest of *France* to support it, since on the contrary, it is manifest by the *French* Endeavours ever since the *Pyrenean* Treaty, to unite the Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, they look upon that Union to be their greatest Interest, and the most effectual Means of establishing the Universal Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*.

And if it were reasonable to imagine, that the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should remain in distinct Branches of the House of *Bourbon*; yet this is contrary to the Grand Alliance it self, which recites the Usurpation of the *Spanish* Monarchy by the *French* King; for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the principal Cause of this War.

As to Port *Mabon*, *Gibraltar*, the *Assiento*, and the other Advantages to *Britain* proposed by *France* (besides that they are all precarious, and in the Power of *France* and *Spain* to take from us when they please) considering the Situation of those Kingdoms, and the vast Wealth and Strength which will be left to them, we conceive it impossible for any Man to look on these as a Compensation to *Britain* in any Degree; for the leaving *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession of the House of *Bourbon*, besides other manifestly Fatal Consequences, must be extremely prejudicial to our Woollen Manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it.

As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho' we own it will be a great Safety to our Home-Trade, yet we have Reason to apprehend, by what was said in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be demolish'd, without an Equivalent for it to the *French* King's Satisfaction.

And

‘ And in all the Particulars relating to the Allies, tho’ they are not perfectly adjusted, yet by what does appear concerning them, the Allies are likely to be left in such a State of Insecurity, as is absolutely inconsistent with our own Safety.

‘ The *Rhine* is propos’d for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Strasburgh* and *Humminghen* in the hands of the *French*; the former of which has always been look’d upon as the Key of the Empire.

‘ The Proposals of *France*, relating to the Barrier for the *States General*, not only deprive them of all the Places taken since the Year 1709, but also of Two or Three Places more, included in the Demand made by the States in that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly insufficient, and consequently very much weaken the Security of *Britain*.

‘ *Portugal* seems to be wholly abandon’d to the Power of *Spain*, notwithstanding the great Advantages we have received during this War, by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might still be extremely beneficial to us.

‘ Upon the whole, there is so very little and inconsiderable a Difference between these Offers of *France*, and those made at *Utrecht*, February the 11th, N. S. and sign’d *Huxelles* (as appears to us upon comparing them together) that both seem to be the Effect of a Secret and a Titular Negotiation with *France*; and this House having unanimously concurred, in expressing to Her Majesty their utmost Resentment at those Terms offer’d to Her Majesty and Her Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*; and Her Majesty having graciously accepted that our Address, and rewarded that Duty and Zeal with her hearty Thanks, we cannot in Respect to Her Majesty, or Justice to our Country, retract that Opinion, nor think the Terms now good for us or the Allies, or give any seeming Approbation of them, which then were receiv’d by this House, and all the Allies, with Scorn and Detestation.

‘ For

A. C.

1712.



For these Reasons we are of Opinion, that the Offers of *France* are fallacious and insinuating; no way proportioned to the Advantages which her Majesty (from the great Successes which it has pleased God to bless her and her Allies, during the whole Course of this War) might justly expect for her own Kingdoms; and for them; very insufficient for preserving a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, for the future Security of her Majesty and her Allies, tho' they should be never so exactly perform'd; and yet, even such as they are, there is now effectual Security offer'd for the Performance of them; which makes it absolutely necessary, as we conceive, that such Measures should be taken, in Concert with the Allies, as may induce them to join with her Majesty in a mutual Guaranty.

S—r,

G—n,

D—e,

B—j,

W. O—n,

J. E—y,

H—m,

S—k,

W. A—h,

B—n,

W—n,

M—b,

D—r,

J. B—r,

K—d,

N—m,

C—t,

J—b,

B—r,

M—n,

T—d,

C—r,

M—n,

L—n,

B—d,

The said Pro-
test order'd to
be expung'd
out of the
Books, June
13th.

June 14th.

Committee
appointed to
enquire into
the Printer
and Publish-
er of the Lords
Prot. &c.

The Majority of the Peers were so offended at this Protest, that on *Friday* the 13th of *June*, the Question being put, 'Whether the said Protest be expung'd out of the Books of the House? It was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 66 Voices against 31 present, and of 90 Votes against 54, Proxies included.' The next * Day, upon a Complaint made in the *House of Lords*, that both the said Protest, and the former concerning the Orders produc'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, were publish'd in Print, a Committee was appointed to enquire who were the Printers and Publishers of the same; but this Committee not having

having been able to make any Discovery in that Matter, the Lords apply'd themselves by Address to the Queen, for that purpose. Hereupon, on the 24th of June, the Queen in Council at Kensington, the following Order was made:

AN Address from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having been presented to Her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleas'd to direct such Methods to be taken as Her Majesty should think most proper, in order to discover the Printers and Publishers of the Reasons for the Protestations enter'd in the Journal of that House, the 28th of May last; and of one other Malicious and Scandalous Paper, intituled, *The Protest of the Lords upon A——— Her M—— for her Sp———*; with the Names of the L———ds. Price 2 d.

Order of the Council for discovering the Printer and Publisher of the foregoing Protest.

And of any Person or Persons directing the Printing thereof; which having been this Day read at the Board, Her Majesty in Council taking the same into Consideration, was thereupon graciously pleas'd to order, as it is hereby ordered, That whosoever shall discover to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Printer or Printers of the said Pamphlets; or either of them, within Three Months from the Date hereof, so as he or they shall be brought to Justice, shall have and receive the Reward of Fifty Pounds; and likewise, whoever shall within the said Three Months discover the Person or Persons that directed the Printing thereof, or of either of them, so as he or they shall be brought to Justice, shall have and receive the Reward of One hundred Pounds; and the Right Honourable the Lord High Treasurer is to cause the aforesaid Sums to be paid, upon the Conviction of the said Persons accordingly.

Edward Southwell.

Upon the Encouragement and Reward promised in this Order, one Robert Took, a broken Master Printer, inform'd upon Oath, against one Richard New-
Mr Newman a Printer informed again but the Protestation kept.

A. C. Newcomb, of the same Profession, who was accordingly bound over by the Secretary of State,

to appear at the *Queen's-Bench-Bar* on *Michaelmas* Term following. But *Newcomb* having only printed the said *Protests*, from a printed Copy, the Prosecution against him was stop'd; and the Informer remain'd unrewarded.

Nor were the Commons less offended than the Lords, at several Papers publish'd about this Time: For on *Tuesday* the 10th of *June*, after the *Bill* for restraining the great Licence taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels, was read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time, a Complaint being made to the House of the Preface to a Book, intitled, *FOUR SERMONS*. I. *On the Death of Queen Mary, 1694.* II. *On the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, 1700.* III. *On the Death of King William, 1701.* IV. *On the Queen's Accession to the Throne in 1702.* By *William*, Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

The PREFACE to the Bishop of St. Asaph's Four Sermons, read in the House of Commons:

The Book was brought up, and the Preface was read as follows: 'The Publishing a few Sermons whilst I live, the latest of which was preach'd about Eight Years since, and the first above seventeen, will make it very natural for People to enquire into the Occasion of doing so: And to such I do very willingly assign these following Reasons.

'First, From the Observations I have been able to make for these many Years last past, upon our publick Affairs; and from the natural Tendency of several Principles and Practices, that have, of late, been studiously revived; and from what has followed thereupon, I could not help both fearing and presaging, that these Nations wou'd, some Time or other, if ever we should have an Enterprizing Prince upon the Throne, of more Ambition than Virtue, Justice, and true Honour, fill into the Way of all other Nations; and lose their Liberty.

'Nor could I help foreseeing, to whose Charge a great deal of this dreadful Mischief, whenever it should happen, would be laid; whether justly or unjustly was not my Business to determine:

But

* But I resolv'd, for my own particular Part, to A. C.
 * deliver my self, as well as I cou'd, from the Re- 1711:
 * proaches and Curses of Posterity, by publickly
 * declaring to all the World, that altho' in the
 * constant Course of my Ministry, I have never
 * failed, on proper Occasions, to recommend,
 * urge, and insist upon the loving, honouring,
 * and the reverencing the Prince's Person, and
 * holding it, according to the Laws, inviolable
 * and sacred, and paying all Obedience and Sub-
 * mission to the Laws, tho' never so hard and in-
 * convenient to private People: Yet did I never
 * think my self at Liberty, or authoris'd to tell
 * the People, that either *Christ*, *St. Peter*, or *St.*
 * *Paul*, or any other holy Writer, had, by any
 * Doctrine deliver'd by them, subverted the *Laws*
 * and *Constitutions* of the Country in which they
 * lived: or put them in a worse Condition, with
 * respect to their Civil Liberties, than they wou'd
 * have been, had they not been *Christians*. I ever
 * thought it a most impious Blasphemy against
 * that holy Religion, to father any thing upon
 * it, that might encourage Tyranny, Oppression,
 * or Injustice, in a Prince, or that easily tended
 * to make a free, and happy People, *Slaves* and
 * *Miserable*. No: People may make themselves
 * as wretched as they will; but let not God be
 * called into that wicked Party. When Force,
 * and Violence, and hard Necessity, have brought
 * the Yoke of Servitude upon a People's Neck,
 * Religion will supply them with a patient and
 * submissive Spirit, under it, till they can inno-
 * cently shake it off: But certainly Religion ne-
 * ver puts it on. This always was, and this at
 * present is my Judgment of these Matters; and
 * I would be transmitted to Posterity (for the
 * little Share of Time such Names as mine can
 * live) under the Character of one who loved his
 * Country, and would be thought a *good English-*
 * *man*, as well as a *good Clergyman*.

* This Character I thought would be trans-
 * mitted, by the following Sermons, which were
 * made for, and preached in a private Audience,
 * when I could think of nothing else but doing

A. C.

1712



‘ my Duty on the Occasions that were then offered by God’s Providence, without any manner of Design of making them publick: And for that Reason I give them now, as they were then delivered; by which I hope to satisfy those People who have objected a Change of Principles to me, as if I were not now the same Man I formerly was. I never had but one Opinion of these Matters, and that I think is so reasonable and well grounded, that I believe I never can have any other.

‘ Another Reason of my publishing these Sermons at this Time, is, that I have a Mind to do my self some Honour, by doing what Honour I could to the Memory of Two most excellent Princes, and who have very highly deserved at the Hands of all the People of these Dominions, who have any true Value for the *Protestant Religion* and the *Constitution* of the *English Government*, of which they were the great *Deliverers* and *Defenders*. I have lived to see their illustrious Names very rudely handled, and the great Benefits they did this Nation, treated slightly and contemptuously. I have lived to see our Deliverance from *Arbitrary Power* and *Popery*, traduced and vilify’d by some, who formerly thought it was their greatest Merit, and made it part of their Boast and Glory, to have had a little Hand and Share in bringing it about: And others who, without it, must have lived in Exile, Poverty, and Misery, meanly disclaiming it, and using ill the *glorious Instrument* thereof. Who could expect such a Requital of such Merit? I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting my self from the Number of *Unthankful People*; And as I loved and honoured those Great Princes living, and lamented over them when dead, so I would gladly raise them up a Monument of Praise, as lasting as any thing of mine can be; and I chuse to do it at this Time, when it is so unfashionable a Thing to speak honourably of them.

‘ The Sermon that was preached upon the Duke of *Gloucester’s* Death, was printed quickly after

after, and is now, because the Subject was so
 suitable, join'd to the other. The Loss of that
 most promising and hopeful Prince was, at that
 Time, I saw, unspeakably great; and many
 Accidents since have convinced us, that it could
 not have been over-valued. That precious Life;
 had it pleas'd God to have prolong'd it to theu-
 sual Space, had saved us many Fears, and Jealou-
 sies, and Dark Distrusts, and prevented many
 Alarms that have long kept us, and will keep
 us still waking and uneasy. Nothing remained
 to comfort and support us under this heavy Stroke,
 but the Necessity it brought the King and Nation
 under, of settling the *Succession* in the House of
Hannover, and giving it an *Hereditary Right* by *Act*
of Parliament, as long as it continues *Protestant*.
 So much Good did God, in His Merciful Provi-
 dence, produce from a Misfortune, which we
 could never otherwise have sufficiently deplored.
 The Fourth Sermon was preached upon the
 the Queen's *Accession* to the Throne, and in
 the First Year in which that Day was solemnly
 observed (for by some Accident or other it had
 been overlook'd the Year before) and every one
 will know, without the Date of it, that
 it was preached very early in this Reign,
 since I was able to *promise* and *presage* its Future
 Glories and Successes, from the Good Appear-
 ances of Things, and the happy Turn our Af-
 fairs began to take; and could not then count
 up the Victories and Triumphs, that for Seven
 Years after, made it, in the Prophet's Language,
 a *Name and a Praise among all the People of the*
Earth. Never did Seven such Years together
 pass over the Head of any *English Monarch*,
 nor cover it with so much Honour: The Crown
 and Scepter seem'd to be the Queen's least Or-
 naments. Those other Princes wore in
 common with her: And her great personal
 Virtues were the same before and since. But
 such was the Fame of her Administration of
 Affairs at Home; such was the Reputation of
 her Wisdom and Felicity in chusing Ministers;
 and such was then esteem'd their Faithfulness

A. C.

1712.



and Zeal, their Diligence and great Abilities in executing Her Commands: To such a Height of military Glory did her Great General and her *Armies* carry the *British* Name Abroad: Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt her and her *Allies*: And such was the Blessing of God upon all her Councils and Undertakings, that I am as sure as History can make me, no Prince of ours was ever yet so prosperous and successful, so loved, esteemed, and honoured by their Subjects and their Friends, nor near so formidable to their Enemies. We were, as all the World imagined then, just entering on the Ways that promised to lead to such a Peace, as would have answer'd all the Prayers of our Religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a most able Ministry, the Payments of a willing and obedient People, as well as all the glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery; when God, for our Sins, permitted the *Spirit of Discord* to go forth, and, by troubling sore the Camp, the City, and the Country (And oh, that it had altogether spared the Places sacred to His Worship!) to spoil, for a Time, this beautiful and pleasing Prospect; and give us, in its Stead, I know not what——Our Enemies will tell the rest with Pleasure. It will become me better to pray to God to restore us to the Power of obtaining such a Peace as will be to His Glory, the Safety, Honour, and the Welfare of the Queen and her Dominions, and the general Satisfaction of all her High and Mighty Allies.

After the Reading of this Preface, the Commons resolv'd,

*Censure pass'd
upon it*

1. That the said Preface is malicious and factious, highly reflecting upon the present Administration of publick Affairs, under her Majesty, and tending to create Discord and Sedition amongst her Subjects.

2. That the said Preface be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, upon Thursday next at Twelve of the Clock, in the Palace-Yard, Westminster; and that the Sheriffs of London

den and *Middlesex* do assist the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, in the Execution thereof. Which was accordingly perform'd.

A. C.

1712.

It was observ'd that when the Bishop's Friends, brought him the News of the *Vote*, far from appearing surpriz'd or disturb'd at it, He said, *He esteem'd himself very happy to suffer with the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Godolphin, and so many other Illustrious Patriots, whose Reputation some People endeavour'd to blast.* On the other hand, this Treatment of a Prelate of such signal Merit, so unblameable a Life, and so universally esteem'd, particularly by the Queen Her self, who, before was used to call him, *Her Bishop*: Was highly resent'd by many true Sons of the Church.

The same * Day a Complaint being made to the House of Commons, of a printed Paper, intitled, *A Letter from the States General to the Queen of Great Britain*; the same was brought up, and read. After which the Commons resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, assuring Her Majesty of the just Sense this House has of the *Indignity* offer'd to Her Majesty, by printing and publishing a Letter from the States-General to Her Majesty; And humbly to desire Her Majesty, That She will so far resent such Indignities, as to give no Answer for the future to any Letters or Memorials that shall be so printed and published. And order'd, That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by such Members of this House, as were of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

June 10.

See the Appendix,

Numb. 17.

Resolution of

the Commons

against the

Letter from

States General.

But the Day before the Commons come to these Resolutions, the Queen had thought fit to Answer the Letter from the States General; which Letter and Answer our Readers will find in the *Appendix* to this Volume. It was observ'd, † That 'twas at the Request of a Minister of State in the House of Commons, that the said Letter was thus censured, notwithstanding the excellent Speeches of some Members, to justify the Conduct of the States General. And this Resolu-

See the History of the second Session of this present Parliament.

P. 118.

A. C. tion gave Occasion to some People to say, *That*
 1712. *it was the only Answer that could be given to their*
 ~~~~~ *High-Mightinesses Letter: Which, indeed was*  
 generally applauded; and whereof prodigious  
 Numbers of Copies were Sold.

*Report of  
 the Surveyor  
 General a-  
 bout a Place  
 for keeping  
 the Records  
 of the House  
 of Commons*

1

On the 13th of *June*, Mr. *Manley*, Her Maje-  
 sty's Surveyor General, made his Report to the  
 Commons, pursuant to their Order of the 3d of  
 the same Month, relating to the setting apart a  
 more convenient Place for the keeping the Jour-  
 nals, Records, and other Papers belonging to  
 the House, in the Custody of the Clerk; ' That  
 ' he had viewed the Places adjoining to, or near  
 ' this House, and that in his Opinion, the Rooms  
 ' in that Part of the Old Palace of *Westminster*,  
 ' which is over the Passage from the House of  
 ' Commons, leading into the Court of *Requests*,  
 ' would be most useful for the Purpose aforesaid.  
 And the House being moved, That an humble  
 Application may be made to Her Majesty, that  
 she would be pleased to direct the said Rooms  
 might be fitted up, and set apart accordingly, The  
 Lord *Willoughby* acquainted the House, from the  
 Lord Great Chamberlain, That he having under-  
 stood, Mr. *Manley* had viewed the said Rooms,  
 in order to report them as most convenient for the  
 Service of the House, his Lordship had acquainted  
 Her Majesty therewith; and had humbly desired  
 to know Her Majesty's Pleasure therein; and that  
 thereupon, Her Majesty had been pleased to give  
 Her Consent, and had directed the said Rooms to  
 be fitted up, and set apart for the Accommodati-  
 on of the House.

\* June 17.  
*A Remark-  
 able Motion  
 made by Mr.  
 Hambden,  
 for the Al-  
 lies to be  
 Guarantors  
 of the Protes-  
 tant Success-  
 ion, was  
 carried.*

Four Days\* after, Mr. *Hambden* made a Mo-  
 tion, ' That an humble Address be made to Her  
 Majesty, humbly acquainting Her, That this  
 House hath a grateful Sense of Her Majesty's  
 Care for Her People, in the Assurances She so  
 lately made from the Throne, That the Protes-  
 tant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, is  
 nearest at Her Heart: and being convinced, That  
 the Safety of the Protestant Succession must in a  
 great Measure depend on the Event of the pre-  
 sent Treaty for a General Peace, do most hum-  
 bly beseech Her Majesty, That She will be plea-  
 sed

sed to give particular Instructions to Her Plenipotentiaries, That in the Conclusion of the said Treaty, the several Powers in Alliance with Her Majesty may be Guarantees for the Protestant Succession to the Crowns of these Realms, as settled by Act of Parliament in the illustrious House of *Hanover*. The Ministry and the Majority of the Commons had lately express'd so great an Aversion to a Foreign Guaranty that Endeavours were used to have this puzzling Motion drop'd; but Mr. *Hambden* and some of his Friends insisting to have the Question put, the same was done accordingly, and carried in the Negative by a Majority of 133 Voices against 38. After which it was resolv'd, 1. That this House

*Resolution about the Protestant Succession.*

has such an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations Her Majesty has been pleas'd to make of Her Concern for assuring to these Kingdoms the Protestant Succession as by Law Established in the House of *Hanover*, that they can never doubt Her Majesty's taking the proper Measures for the Security thereof; and that this House will support Her Majesty against Faction at Home, and Her Enemies Abroad; and that this House does humbly beseech Her Majesty, That She will be pleas'd to discountenance all those who shall endeavour to raise Jealousies between Her Majesty and Her Subjects, especially by misrepresenting Her good Intentions for the Welfare of Her People. 2. That the said Resolution be laid before Her Majesty by the whole House.

The Commons having attended † the Queen † June 19. with the said Resolution, Her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Return you Heartly Thanks for this Resolution, which is very becoming You, who truly represent all my Commons. The Queen's Answer to the same.

You have shewn yourselves honest Assertors of the Monarchy, Zealous Defenders of the Constitution, and real Friends to the Protestant Succession.

A. C.

1712



4. An Act for continuing the Trade and Corporation Capacity of the United East India Company, altho' their Fund shall be redeemed!

5. An Act for explaining several Clauses in an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Islands of Nevis and St. Christopher, by reason of the Invasion of the French there, in the Year 1705.

6. An Act for the appointing the Circuit Courts in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, to be kept only once in a Year.

7. An Act for enlarging the Time for the Ministers, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Justice in Scotland, to take the Oaths therein mentioned.

8. An Act for the better ascertaining and securing the Payments to be made to Her Majesty for Goods and Merchandizes to be imported from the East Indies, and other Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the East India Company.

And to Eleven private Bills after, which Her Majesty made the following Speech to the Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's  
Speech to  
both Houses.

**T**He last Time I was here, I spoke so fully, and afterwards received from both Houses such Satisfactory Addresses, that there remains little more for Me to say at the Close of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hearty Thanks for Your late Solemn Assurances. They will give Me Strength to struggle with any Difficulties which may yet be raised, and I hope, that neither they who envy the Making a Good Peace, nor who think it their Interest to continue the War, will be able to defeat our Joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of Britain, and the Security of All Our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, At the same Time that I thank you most kindly for the Supplies you have cheerfully granted, I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the Near View I have of a Peace, since, it will in some Measure, recompence my Subjects for their vast Expences, and also lighten that heavy Burden they have born during the War.

My



My Lords and Gentlemen,

**Y**OU have express'd how sensible You are of the Advantage and Security which accrues to Britain and Our Allies, by the Terms propos'd for a Peace. And I need not mention to you the Mischiefs which, must follow the breaking of this Treaty. Our Burdens would be at least continued, if not increased; the present Opportunity would be irrecoverably lost of Britain's establishing a real Ballance of Power in Europe, and improving Our own Commerce; and if any One of our Allies should gain something by such a Proceeding, the rest would suffer in the common Calamity. But, I hope, by God's Blessing, such fatal Designs will be disappointed.

You are now returning into your respective Countries, and I persuade my self, you will not be wanting in your Endeavours, to obviate the Designs of any ill minded Persons, who may attempt to sow Sedition amongst My Subjects, and, under specious Pretences, carry on Designs they dare not own.

I hope, at your next Meeting, there will be an Opportunity of perfecting what I have recommended to you, which you have left unfinished in this Session.

I cannot conclude without assuring you, that nothing shall move me from steadily pursuing the True Interest of so Dutiful and Affectionate a People.

Afterwards, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal signified Her Majesty's Pleasure, That both Houses should forthwith severally adjourn until Tuesday the 8th Day of July next, which they did accordingly. This Adjournment, instead of a Prorogation, occasioned various Discourses, some surmizing that it was intended as a further Mortification to Mr. Walpole, who rather chose to continue Prisoner in the Tower, than to make his Submission; and whose Resolution was imitated by Mr. Man and Mr. Buckle, who were likewise continued in the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Others imagined it was design'd, That at the Expiration of the Adjournment, the Houses should sit again for the Dispatch of Business; more especially because

Both Houses  
adjourn'd to  
the 8th of

A. C.  
1712.

\* July 29th,  
The Parli-  
ament pro-  
rogued.

Mr. Wal-  
pole's Case  
publish'd.

the Queen had hinted, that at their next Meeting, they would perfect what they had left unfinished, which was only the Bill concerning the Licentiousness of the Press: But whatever Ground there was for the first of these Conjectures, it appear'd there was none for the latter: For at their next \* Meeting, after the Commons had order'd Writs to be issued out for new Elections, in the room of such of their Members as had accepted Places of Honour and Profit, the Parliament was by Commission, prorogued to the 31st of July. The Persons who were under Confinement by Order of the Commons, being in Course set at Liberty, Mr. *Walpole* took that Opportunity to publish his Case, in which he made his Innocency, as to the Charge of Bribery, fully appear; and in a *Postscript* to it, concerning what pass'd after his Expulsion, upon his being re-chosen Member of the House of Commons, he endeavour'd to shew, 'That as no Law or Usage makes Expulsion an Incapacity, nothing but a Declaration of Parliament can do it; which having not been made previous to Mr. *Walpole's* second Election, there could be no Incapacity at the time of the Election; and therefore such a Declaration, subsequent to the Election, was in other Words a second Expulsion.' To Corroborate this Assertion, the Author brings in the instance of 'Mr. *Wollaston*, who was expell'd, Re-elected, and sat in the same Parliament unmolested; and of *Sir Robert Sawyer* who was likewise expell'd, and Re-elected immediately after the Sentence of Expulsion was pass'd, in the Vacancy occasioned by his own Expulsion. We may here take Notice That the frequent Visits which the Duke and Dutchess of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, and other Persons of Distinction made Mr. *Walpole* in the Tower, could not be pleasing to the Court.

On *Thursday* the 12th of *June*, at an Assembly of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, a Motion was made for Addressing Her Majesty about the Peace: Against which some Objections were started by

## Queen A N N E's Resign.

1711.

Two or Three Members, who alledg'd, ' That  
' the making Peace or War being the Prerogative  
' of the Crown, they ought not to meddle with it. A. C.  
1712.  
But the Majority, who knew very well that such  
a Step would be very acceptable to the Court, be-  
ing of a contrary Opinion, it was carried that  
they should make the said Address. Accord-  
ingly, on the 14th of June, the Lord Mayor, Al-  
dermen and Common Council, introduced by  
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, presented the following  
Address to Her Majesty:

*To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty:*

*The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Al-  
dermen, and Commons of the City of London  
in Common Council Assembled.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign.*

IT is with the utmost Gratitude and sincerest  
' Duty, that we presume to approach Your *Address of  
the Mayor,  
Aldermen,  
and Common  
Council of the  
City of Lon-  
don about  
the Peace.*  
' Sacred Majesty, to return our most humble and  
' hearty Thanks for the great Confidence you have  
' been pleased to place in Your Subjects, by con-  
' descending to Communicate to them the Terms  
' on which a Peace may be made.

' That affectionate Zeal which they have al-  
' ways shewn for Your Majesty's Person and Go-  
' vernment, must take still deeper Root in their  
' Hearts, and express it self in all the Instances  
' of Loyalty and Obedience, from the grateful  
' Sense they have of Your Majesty's tender Care  
' in designing principally, and pursuing steddily  
' the true Interest of Your own Kingdoms.

' As there is nothing nearer to Your Majesty's  
' Heart, than the assuring the Protestant Succes-  
' sion, as by Law Established, in the House of  
' Hanover, so there can be nothing more Grate-  
' ful to Your Subjects, than to find that particu-  
' lar Care is taken to have it acknowledged in  
' the strongest Terms.

' We of this City should be utterly regardless  
' of our Interest, as well as unmindful of our  
' Duty, if we did not in a particular manner ex-  
' press

A. C. 1712. *W* press our Thankfulness for the Inestimable Benefits we and our Posterity may hope to reap, from the distinguishing Care Your Majesty hath taken of the *British* Commerce; by securing our Trade in those Parts where it hath been molested, by restoring it where it hath been lost, and by extending it to Places to which it hath not, as yet, reached.

May Your Majesty speedily finish that good Work which Your Great Wisdom hath so far advanced, notwithstanding the Artful Contrivances, and envious Efforts, of a *Factions* and *Malignant* Party: And may You long live to reap the happy Fruits of a Safe and Honourable Peace.

*To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Answer.*

*The Queens Answer.*

**T**HIS Address is very acceptable to Me, and I return you my Thanks for it.

My Aim has been to secure Our Religion, the Protestant Succession, and your Liberties, to provide for the Safety of My Allies, to ease my own Subjects of the heavy Burthen they lie under, and to improve and enlarge Our Trade; all which Benefits, I hope, will be obtained by the Blessing of God on the present Negotiations for Peace.

At the same time, the Lord Mayor and Lientenancy of the City of *London*, presented the following Address to Her Majesty.

*To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.*

*The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of Your Majesty's Commissioners of Lientenancy for the City of London.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

*Address of the Lientenancy of London.*

**W**E humbly beg Leave to approach Your Majesty, with a just Acknowledgment of Your Majesty's most Gracious Condescension, in acquainting Your People, That *France* hath at last

‘ 1st) been brought to Offer, upon what Terms  
‘ a General Peace may be made,

A. C.  
1712.



‘ We want Words to express our Gratitude to  
‘ Your Majesty, for the Care You have taken of  
‘ the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish-  
‘ ed, in the House of *Hanover*, the steady Pursuit  
‘ of the true Interest of Your own Kingdoms, and  
‘ the Satisfaction of Your Allies, maugre all the  
‘ Difficulties which have artfully been contriv’d  
‘ to obstruct the same.

‘ *Madam*, As we have an entire Confidence,  
‘ that nothing will be wanting on Your Maje-  
‘ sty’s Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation;  
‘ so we humbly depend on Your great Wisdom,  
‘ for the Compleating so Great and Good a Work.

*To which Address Her Majesty was pleas’d to  
return the following Answer.*

‘ I Give you my hearty Thanks for this Address.  
‘ I am satisfied with your Duty and Loyalty,  
‘ and you may depend upon my steady Endea-  
‘ vours to secure the Protestant Succession, and  
‘ the Government as by Law Established in  
‘ Church and State, and to promote the true In-  
‘ terest of all my Subjects.

*The Queens  
Answer.*

On this Occasion, the Queen was also pleas’d  
to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John  
Cass* and *William Sienart* the present Sheriffs, and  
*Samuel Clark Esq;*

Three Days \* after, the Justices of Peace for  
the County of *Middlesex*, introduced by the  
Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord President of the Coun-  
cil, waited on the Queen with the following Ad-  
dres :  
\* June 17th,  
Address of  
the Justices of  
Peace of  
Middlesex.

*May it please your Majesty.*

‘ AS we cannot but with all Gratitude applaud  
‘ Your Goodness and Condescension in com-  
‘ municating to both Houses of Parliament Your  
‘ Royal Intentions, as well as the Terms upon  
‘ which Your Majesty may now make a firm and  
‘ lasting

A. C.  
1712.

‘ lasting Peace; so we entirely confide in Your  
 ‘ Majesty’s utmost Endeavours to settle it in  
 ‘ such a manner, as will not only tend to the  
 ‘ Welfare and Prosperity of all Your Dominions,  
 ‘ but to what is necessary for the Security and  
 ‘ Benefit of Your Allies; as also for the assuring  
 ‘ of the Protestant Succession, as by Law establi-  
 ‘ shed in the House of *Hanover*. And we firmly  
 ‘ believe, that all Your Majesty’s Subjects (ex-  
 ‘ cept some few, misled by *Self-Interest* or *Ambi-  
 ‘ tion*) will heartily join with Us, in most hum-  
 ‘ bly praying for Your Majesty, to perfect and  
 ‘ finish so Difficult; so Great, and so Good a  
 ‘ Work, to make Peace and War being the un-  
 ‘ doubted Prerogative of the Crown.

*To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to  
 return the following Answer.*

*The Queen’s  
 Answer.*

‘ I Give you Thanks for this Address; which  
 ‘ confirms in me the good Opinion I have of  
 ‘ Your Zeal and Prudence on all Occasions,  
 ‘ wherein you can be serviceable to Me or the  
 ‘ Publick.

*Address of  
 the Univer-  
 sity of Ox-  
 ford.*

The Example of the Metropolis was, as usual,  
 follow’d by all the Corporations in *England*;  
 which seem’d to vie who should be most forward  
 in applauding the present Measures. Among the  
 rest, the following Address from the University  
 of *Oxford* was presented to Her Majesty by the Re-  
 verend Dr. *Gardiner*, Warden of *All-Souls Col-  
 lege*, Vice-Chancellor, with several Heads of  
 Houses, Doctors, and the Proctors, being introdu-  
 ced by the Earl of *Rocheſter*; their High Stewards,  
 attended by the Bishops of *London*, *Wincheſter* and  
*St. Davids*, and several Peers and Gentlemen who  
 had been Members of the University; together  
 with the Speaker of the House of Commons and  
 Sir *William Whistock* their Representatives in Par-  
 liament.

To the Q U E E N's most Excellent Majesty,  
The humble Address of the University of Oxford  
May it please Your Majesty,

A. C.  
2712.

YOur Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal University of Oxford, humbly begs leave to represent to Your Majesty, their grateful Sense of Your most Excellent Administration; especially at this time, when by Your Wisdom and Authority You are procuring a Peace, Glorious to Your Self, and highly Beneficial to Your Kingdoms.

It is the common Happiness of all Your Subjects, that Your Majesty has been of late attended by Persons, whose Counsels have gone along with Your own most Gracious Disposition: But it is our peculiar Honour, that one of the Sacred Order, bred among us, is employed by Your Majesty, in Business agreeable to his Holy Function, the Treating of Peace, whilst our Chancellor himself is at the Head of Your Majesty's Troops, ready to oblige the Enemy by Arms, to accept such Terms as You have thought fit to offer; from whence we hope to reap that Fruit of Righteousness which is sown in Peace, of them that make Peace.

May God grant Your Majesty a long Enjoyment of that Blessedness on Earth, which is the Genuine as well as Promised Effect of Your own Meekness, and Your Gentle Government; may the Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover continue, as it is, so firmly Established; that nothing but Possession can make it surer; and whenever Your Majesty shall be taken from us, a Calamity which we dare not think of, may the Immortal Crown of Glory be the Reward of Your unparalleled Piety towards God, Affection to his Church, and Goodness to Your People.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to give the following Answer.

Mr. Vice Chancellor.

A N Address from so Learned and Loyal a Body, cannot but be very acceptable to Me.

The Queen's Answer.

A. C.

1712.

“ I depend upon your Duty and Affection; and  
 “ doubt not but you will continue to promote  
 “ True Religion and Loyalty amongst all those  
 “ who are under your Care.

† viz. June  
 27th.

Address of  
 the University  
 of Cam-  
 bridge.

Not many Days after † the following Address  
 from the University of *Cambridge*, was presented  
 to Her Majesty by Dr. *Beniley*, in the Absence of  
 the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the Heads  
 of Colleges, Doctors and Masters of Arts, the  
 Honourable *Dixie Windfor*, Esq; and *Thomas*  
*Paske*, Doctor of Laws, their Representatives in  
 Parliament, as likewise by several Peers and Gen-  
 tlemen, formerly Members of that University,  
 and introduced by the Most Honourable the Lord  
 High Treasurer.

To the QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty.  
 The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and  
 Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ Ho' we have frequently had the Honour of  
 “ approaching the Throne with our Addresses  
 “ of Joy for Victories in War, we have now a  
 “ more welcome Occasion and more agreeable to  
 “ our Profession, to congratulate Your Majesty and  
 “ Your Kingdoms upon the near Prospect of an  
 “ honourable and advantageous Peace.

“ The concluding as well as commencing War  
 “ is Your undoubted Prerogative : And we  
 “ esteem'd all our Interests in the Peace both just-  
 “ ly lodg'd in Your Power, and safely in Your  
 “ Wisdom, even while the Negotiations were se-  
 “ cret : Nor have the Artifices to obstruct them  
 “ had any other Effect, than to illustrate Your  
 “ Majesty's Goodness, and hasten Your Subjects  
 “ Joy; when to stop the false Clamours of Envy  
 “ and Faction, You condescended to acquaint  
 “ Your People with the glorious Terms You were  
 “ transacting for them.

“ Successful Wars have been often carried on  
 “ by Your Royal Predecessors, and *British* Valour  
 “ has been long Famous through all Nations of  
 “ the World; but then the Fruits of them were  
 “ commonly lost, by slipping the proper Seasons  
 “ of Treaty, and let others step before us to reap  
 “ their





their own Advantage out of Our Blood and  
Treasure. But a new Honour will now accrue  
to Our Nation; under Your Majesty's watch-  
ful Conduct; and Prudence will be part of our  
Character, as well as Courage and Magnanimi-  
ty.

It was worthy of Your Majesty's consummate  
Judgment and Experience, to know when to  
put a Stop to the Course of Your own Victories,  
lest you should overturn the Balance of Power  
Abroad; which you had laboured to adjust; or  
quite exhaust the Source of Power at Home; by  
a too prodigal and unequal Expence of it upon  
vast Acquisitions for others, and small Returns  
for our selves.

Your Establishing the Succession to these  
Kingdoms in Your Illustrious Relations of the  
House of *Hanover*; and your pious Concern  
for the *German* Protestants, who in a late Trea-  
ty had been neglected, call peculiarly for the  
Thanks and Acknowledgments of Your Clergy:  
As Your securing and extending our National  
Commerce in all its Branches and Situations,  
beyond whatever *Britain* enjoyed or aspired to  
before, raises Universal Gratitude in the Breasts  
of Your People. And Your generous Care for  
all Your Allies, in vigorously espousing their  
just Interests and procuring them sufficient Bar-  
riers, will render this approaching Peace (which  
we doubt not the God of Peace will enable You  
to accomplish) as General and Extensive as the  
Bounds of *Europe*, and as lasting as human  
Affairs can promise; and be hereafter the most  
shining Glory of Your Majesty's happy Reign,  
above all Your former Laurels in a long and  
and prosperous War.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to re-  
turn this most Gracious Answer.

I Receive this Address from my Good Univer- *The Queen's*  
sity of *Cambridge*, very kindly. *Answer.*

The Pleasure I took in the many Victories God  
has given our Forces, was, that they might pro-  
cure a good Peace, and I hope, by God's Blessing,  
this will answer your Expectations, in being

A. C.  
1712.

‘ Happy and Advantageous to My own People;  
‘ secure to My Allies, and a Strength to the Pro-  
‘ testant Interest every where.

*Reflection on  
the nature of  
Addresses.*

*Remarkable  
Passages in  
some Ad-  
dresses.*

*In Relation  
to the House  
of Hanover.*

Experience having sufficiently convinc'd the World, That Addresses, generally speaking, are but Compliments owing to the Prevalency of a Party; and upon which therefore no Wise Politician will ever lay any great Stress; We shall not swell this Volume with all that were presented on this Occasion. However, as these Solemn Applications to the Throne are, for the most part, procured by the Friends and Agents of the Ministers, in order to justify any Counsels and Measures they have enter'd upon, and design to pursue, some Addresses so far deserve the Attention of the Publick, as they are shrew'd Indications of the Sentiments and Views of those at Helm. But then there are others which only result from the Humour, or Caprice of a Set of Men, or of some Private Persons, who happen to have a Paramount Interest in a Borough, Town, or Corporation; and which therefore are generally insignificant, if not foolish and extravagant: So that a through Knowledge of the Intrigues of Parties. It is necessary, to form a true Judgment of Addresses. To give our Readers instances of all these, We may observe, That the Address of the Steward, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, having acknowledged the further Provisions Her Majesty had made for the assuring the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover: Says, *they can no longer apprehend the least Danger from the Effects of any, who may pretend to disturb that happy Settlement which has so firm an Establishment in the Laws of the Land, in the Affections of the People, and (which is its greatest Security) in the Heart of Her Majesty.* Then they add, ‘ That as they have all imaginable Reason ‘ to be satisfied with these Instances of Her Majesty’s Care, and of the Fidelity of Her Ministers, ‘ so they hope speedily to enjoy the happy Effects ‘ of both in a lasting Peace; notwithstanding all ‘ the unreasonable Opposition that has been made to ‘ it by some Abroad, encouraged by a Faction ‘ here

' here at Home.' The Address from the Isle of *Wight*, presented by General *Webb*, their Governor, introduced by the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, seems to suggest what Conduct the House of *Hanover* ought to steer in this ticklish Juncture; and being very remarkable in some other Respects, we shall insert it here at large, as follows:

A C.  
1712.

Remarkable  
Address of  
the Isle of  
Wight.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

' **W**Hilst there appears so just an Emulation among all Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, of expressing their Gratitude for the great Things Your Majesty has done, and continues to do for them, we should think our selves inexcusable not to give a Publick Demonstration at this time, equally with the rest of our Fellow Subjects, how sensible we are of the great Blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's happy Reign, and of those yet much greater, which Your Majesty in Your Princely Wisdom, and tender Regard for the Good of all Your People, is providing for these Kingdoms.

' As the Glorious Scene, which Your Majesty lately open'd to Your Parliament of the approaching Peace, gave an inexpressible Delight to all Your good Subjects; so it must inform all who are not willfully blind, of the great Advantages accruing to this Nation, notwithstanding the impotent-Obstructions of some, who for private and unwarrantable Ends, have shewn a less Regard to the Good of their Native Country, than of Strangers; and who must now surely be convinced of their Inability, any longer to propagate Faction and Discord, when they find, under the Influence of so Wise and Excellent a Prince, a Ministry so Prudent and Steady, and always Vigilant to obviate and blast the pernicious Designs of such, who would discompose the Quiet of Your Majesty's Realmis.

' Whilst our Hearts were filled with Joy at the View of such a promising Prospect, the Surrender of *Dunkirk*, that important Fortress, has dissipated all Clouds, and made it fully evident, how Vain the Attempts are of any Powers on Earth, to render Abortive a Peace,

A. C.

1722.



Extracts of  
other Ad-  
dresses.

Of the Coun-  
ty of Chester

Of Tiverton

Of Great  
Marlow

which Heaven and Your Majesty have so graciously secured for this Nation,

And as Your Majesty, not content with that alone, has left nothing undone to provide for the Good of Posterity, by securing the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover; so we promise our selves, that that illustrious Family will heartily concur with Your Majesty for the Establishment of the Peace and Welfare of those Kingdoms, which, in process of time, they are appointed to Govern.

May Your Majesty long live to see the Fruits of these inestimable Blessings which You have provided for Your People.

The Address for the County Palatine of Chester, Cannot omit declaring their entire Satisfaction in the Methods proposed by the Treaty, for securing to us the Protestant Succession; and they are surpris'd to find any so dissident, as to suppose there would not be all proper Measures taken for its Security, or so vain as to fancy they can ever be brought to believe a Commonwealth the proper Guarantee for the Succession in a Monarchy, or a Popish Prince the most likely to transmit it safe in a Protestant Line.

The Addresses from the Corporation, and Borough of Tiverton, in the County of Devon, hope to see whatever has been concluded prejudicial and injurious to Commerce, in a late Treaty justly censur'd by the Commons, will meet with its Redress in the present Negotiation. And the Address from the Corporation of Ipswich, compliments the Queen upon that part of Her Majesty's Speech to the Parliament on the 6th of June last; wherein She is pleas'd to declare, That France and Spain are now more effectually divided than ever; in this manner, "If we may may humbly and dutifully express our Thoughts, we take it to be a fine and a noble Policy, when Your Majesty found two Powers firmly united by a War, to separate those Powers by a Peace, and make it each other's Interest eternally to continue so.

The Constables and other Inhabitants of the Ancient Borough of Great Marlow, in the County

ty of Bucks, were very witty on this Occasion: A. C.  
*'Tis your Prudence and Meekness,* say they in their  
 Address to the Queen, *that must charm the Spirit*  
*of Discord, and your Justice that must hold the*  
*Bullance of Europe, and stop not only the Swords,*  
*but the sharper Tongues of those that delight in War,*  
*and Teach us all to adore the God of Peace, as well*  
*as the Lord of Hosts.* The Addressers from the  
 Borough of *Haddington*, in *Scotland*, took this  
 Opportunity to return Her Majesty their humble  
 and hearty Thanks for Her Gracious Toleration to  
 the Episcopal Clergy in North Britain; And the  
 Address from the Town of *Crail* in the County  
 of *Fife*, likewise acknowledg'd the Favours Her  
 Majesty had, of late, been pleas'd to bestow on the  
 Sons of the Church of England in those Parts;  
 adding, *They cannot but be fill'd with the greatest*  
*Joy, when they consider that their unquestionable*  
*Loyalty and good Principles make them worthy of*  
*Her Majesty's Protection and Bounty.* But it was  
 observ'd that neither this nor scarce any other  
 Address from *North-Britain* took notice of the  
 Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*,  
 which was particularly mention'd in most Ad-  
 dresses from the Counties and Corporations in  
 England. The following from the High Sheriff  
 of *Durham*, &c. was presented to Her Majesty,  
 by the Lord High-Treasurer, being sent up by  
 the Bishop of *Durham*.

of Hadding-  
 ton in Scot-  
 land.

of Crail in  
 Scotland.

The House of  
 Hanover not  
 mentioned in  
 the Addresses  
 from Scot-  
 land.

Address of  
 Durham.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

**A**midst the Crowd of Addresses continually  
 thronging about Your Royal Person, not  
 with formal Expressions, but real and hearty  
 Acknowledgments of Your tender Regard and  
 pious Endeavours for the Good of all Your lo-  
 ving Subjects; we of this County can never  
 forget our wonted and habitual Loyalty to Your  
 Crown and Dignity; and more especially at  
 this time, when the Quiet and Repose of Europe  
 is so much at Your Majesty's Heart.

\* The late Union here betwixt Your own King-  
 doms of *Great-Britain*, has happily proved quite  
 otherwise than was at first apprehended by some,  
 or perhaps design'd by others; but now there is

A. C.

1712.



another kind of Union in a very near View we hope, and of a larger Extent, no less than Unity, Peace and Concord among all Nations; which none can labour with Craft and Subtilty to obstruct, or openly vilify, but such who either envy Your Majesty's glorious share in it, or else delight in War for the sake of gainful War, and not of Peace, the only proper and Christian End of War.

Seeing then that this is chiefly owing (under the Almighty) to Your Majesty, we cannot but admire and applaud Your great Wisdom and Steady Conduct, and the faithful Counsels and Services of those, who are as far from Treachery and Trifling, as they who find fault are from being well Wishers to Your Government, and to our most Excellent Constitution in Church and State.

Nor is Your Majesty solicitous only for our present Tranquility, but also for transmitting this unvaluable Blessing safely to Posterity, in the House of *Hanover*, which being purposely Established for securing the true *Protestant* Religion, is, in great measure, of it self a Guarantee, besides what Your Majesty, without the Dictates of a Faction, thinks fit to Propose and Settle.

That Your Majesty may speedily compleat this noble Enterprize, and make further Advances to those joyful Successes already obtained by the Surrender of that impregnable Fort of *Dunkirk*, upon which we are now full of Congratulations; That you may long, very long, enjoy the Fruits of this your own Peace, the Product of your undoubted Prerogative, is the daily Devotion of (may it please Your Majesty) of Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects.

The Address from the Borough of *Tamworth*, in the Counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*, presented by Mr. Serjeant *Girdler*, and *Samuel Bracebridge* Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, deserves to be preserv'd to Posterity, were it but for its  
fine

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

153

fine Style, and uncommon Turns. It is as  
follows: A. C.

1712.

May it please your most gracious Majesty,  
**T**HE welcome Tidings of Peace, you are pleased  
to communicate to your People, sound to all your  
good and loyal Subjects, as pleasing News from Hea-  
ven; and you appear to us, under the beauteous Cha-  
racter of the peaceful Angel of this blessed Message;  
such condescending Goodness, tempered with such au-  
ful Majesty, looks like milde Heaven, softly remind-  
ing Rebel Mortals of Grace undeserved.

*Address of  
Thankworth,  
passing forth  
the Message  
and Advan-  
tages of Peace.*

Peace, even by the Enemies to Peace, is the acknow-  
ledged Constitution of Heaven; Peace is yours only to  
give, that derive your Authority from those peaceful  
Regions.

Those that are for the inverted Scheme of Power,  
plainly shew by their Fruits, whence they draw their  
Spirits; a Spirit that breathes Confusion, infernal  
Discord, Rapine and Bloodshed; the Spirit that plainly  
marks in disobedient Children.

Your Goodness, next under Heaven, gives us this  
inestimable Blessing; your Wisdom (humanly speaking)  
insures it to our Posterity; the Seeds of War, that are  
secretly sown in Peace (beyond what is necessary for  
the Preservation of your own People) you do not cherish:  
Trade is a sly and silent War; but however silent  
and stealing it is, the Over-balance of it in its  
time, makes equal Noise and Confusion with the  
Over-balance of Dominion and Power, which you  
have tempered so, as that we shall not wantonly  
disturb our Neighbour's Rest, nor yet fear from them  
the Disturbance of our own; a Caution long neglected,  
and reserved for your prudent and just Administra-  
tion.

May your pious Cares and Anxieties for your  
People, be crowned with a compleat and universal  
Peace Abroad; and with the filial Regard and Re-  
verence of all your own Subjects at Home; that you  
and your People, this great and mighty People, may  
become a Pattern for Imitation, and a Blessing to all  
the Ends of the Earth.

The Address from the Borough of Cirencester,  
presented by Thomas Master and Charles Coxo Esqs;  
their two Representatives, congratulates in a  
particular

C. A. particular manner, Her Majesty's being the Union of Europe; as follows:

*Madam,  
Ladies of  
Distinction.*

**T**HE tender Care and Affection Your Majesty has always shewn to Your People, obliges us to make such grateful Acknowledgements, as Minds like ours, deeply sensible of the greatest Benefits, cannot but express: But at this time more especially, for the great Condescension Your Majesty has lately shewn, in communicating to Your Parliament the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.

'Tis with the utmost Satisfaction that we now see a Queen of Great Britain, become the Arbiter of Europe; and Exerting her self in such a manner as will not only procure to these Nations, present Honour and Advantage, but must of Necessity render Your Auspicious Reign remarkably Famous to latest Posterity, in spite of all the Impotent Efforts of Envy and Detraction.

As we have an Entire Confidence in Your Majesty's steddily pursuing the true Interest and Welfare of Your Kingdoms, so we humbly intreat Your Majesty to go on in the perfecting so good a Work, which (notwithstanding the many Difficulties and Obstructions that have arisen from the subtle and pernicious Artifices of designing and ungrateful Men) has hitherto been been successfully carried on, as much to their Confusion, as to Your Majesty's Honour, and the general Good of all Your Allies.

We humbly beg leave farther to assure Your Majesty, that we shall be always ready, to the utmost of our Power, to defend and support Your Royal Person and Prerogative, against all those who shall any way dare to insult the one or invade the other.

All true Britons wish'd that the Peace at this time Negotiating, might answer the Notion which the Borough of Warwick seem'd to entertain of it: Their Address presented by the Honourable Dodington Greville Esq; one of their Representatives, introduc'd by the Duke of Beaufort, was as follows:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*  
**W**E Your most Dutiful and always Loyal Subjects, that humbly presume to approach  
that



that Throne, from whence Your Majesty most graciously condescended to *communicate* to Your Subjects (that which Your Ancestors held *incommunicable*) the Terms of Peace you had brought *France* to offer.

A. C.

1712.

Terms so honourable and advantageous to Your self and Allies, that they supply the Defects of that Treaty, wherein the Interest of Religion was neglected, and of a late one, wherein the Interest of *Britain* was forgot.

A Peace by which the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, already founded on Laws, and so deeply in the Hearts of Queen and People, will be farther secured, and the Protestant Interest Abroad resettled.

A Peace which extends Your Dominions into a Kingdom which would never yet suffer it self to be dismembred, and Your Subjects Commerce to the remotest, and hitherto forbidden, Parts of the World.

A Peace which gives to Your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, a Satisfaction greater than the Efforts they have made, could reasonably demand, and a Security (if they have no other Views) perfectly safe against any Enterprize of *France*.

That Your Majesty may Survive and Surmount the Envy of those who would have the Glory, but chiefly the Advantage of these Negotiations, and the artful Impediments of those who would raise by, or support their acquired Grandeur, or who can think themselves safe only in the Confusions of War, That You may happily and speedily accomplish this great and good Work, have the Honour now, and very late, the Blessed Reward of the Peacemaker, are the sincere and incessant Prayers of Your Majesty's most Faithful and Devoted Subjects.

The Address from the County of *Hertford*, presented by *Ralph Freeman* and *Thomas Halsey* Esqs; their Representatives, introduc'd by the Earl of *Salisbury*, does, in a particular manner, expose those who oppose the present Negotiations. It runs thus;

Address of  
the County of  
Hertford.



# The ANNALS of

*May it please Your Majesty,*

WE beg Leave to address Your Majesty  
with Hearts full of the Joy which all  
True *Englishmen* conceive at the Approach of a  
Peace, so Honourable and Advantageous to  
Your People, and transacted in a manner so  
Glorious to Your Majesty.

As Your Majesty has born the first and  
greatest part in the War, so we have now the  
Satisfaction to see you stand at the Head of the  
General Treaty for Peace, in both Conjunctions,  
asserting the Dignity of *Great Britain*, and the  
Honour of its Princes, by holding, as you  
justly ought, the Ballance of *Europe*.

Altho' such who owe their Conquests to Your  
Assistance, and even their Empire to Your Pro-  
tection, should envy us our due Advantage  
in the Conditions of Peace; yet Your  
Enemies, who have felt the Force of Your  
Arms, are ready to yield us the Distinction You  
demand; and as a solid Security for the  
Performance of their Engagements, and a Pledge  
of their Submission to Your Majesty, have al-  
ready Surrendered into Your Hands, the most  
Important Fortress of *Dunkirk*.

If there be a Faction amongst us, that would  
obstruct Your Glorious Endeavours for obtain-  
ing this Peace, we are assured they are only  
such whom no Peace would satisfy; such who  
have so far forgot themselves to be *English-men*,  
that they could be content to treat for *Great*  
*Britain* at Second Hand, and sacrifice the Trade,  
the Honour, and the Interest of their Country,  
to its Rivals; Men who are Restless thro' Am-  
bition, and Turbulent by Principle, whom no  
Goodness nor Condescension from the Throne,  
can oblige to Common Respect, and Duty to  
it; and who never us'd the Power, entrusted  
to them by any Prince, but to serve themselves,  
and ungratefully to betray Him.

But these, we thank God, and Your Majesty,  
are now few in Number, and despicable in  
their Power; while on the other side, we see  
Your Throne daily Croud'd by Your Loyal  
Sub-

Subjects, with Solemn Addresses of Thanks for  
the Great Blessings You are restoring to Your  
Kingdoms.

A. C.  
1712

Amongst these, we beg leave to joyn our  
selves with the profoundest Submission to Your  
Government, the most grateful Sense of Your  
Administration, and our sincerest Prayers that  
Your Majesty may soon conclude the Peace,  
and long enjoy it.

The Address of the Borough of *Great Grimsby* of *Great Grimsby*  
presented by *Arthur Moore* and *Robert Viner Esq;*  
their Representatives in Parliament, introduc'd  
by the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, expressing  
fully the Sentiments of the High Church Party, we  
must do them the Justice to insert it here, as fol-  
lows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

When the sad Effects of a Long, Expensive, and  
Unequal War, had brought Your Faithful Sub-  
jects to groan under the Burthen of Grievous and  
Unprecedented Taxes; the Trade of Your Kingdoms  
and Dominions almost to an utter Decay; Merchants  
by frequent Losses, to be ruined and undone; the  
Manufacture, for want of Employment reduced to  
the last Extremity of Want and Poverty; Your  
Ports empty of Shipping; and Your Royal Revenues  
lessened to a degree not able sufficiently to support that  
Crown, to which so many Princes and States have,  
during Your whole Reign, owed their Protection and  
Support; What could better become a Queen, whom  
God has Endowed with so much Wisdom, and with so  
much Affection, Tenderness and Compassion to Her  
People, than to accept from the Enemy Proposals for  
a General Peace?

The Terms of Peace which Your Majesty has been  
graciously pleas'd to Condescend to Communicate to  
Your Parliament, contain such Advantages as are  
truly agreeable with the Interest of Your Kingdoms,  
and are the only means to restore Your People to Wealth  
and Prosperity, and Your Majesty to Your full Power  
and Dominion.

The Regard Your Majesty has had in the first Place  
for your Own Kingdoms, will always remain Recorded  
in the Hearts of Your Subjects; and the Possession of  
that

A. C.  
1712.

that important Place of Dunkirk, as it gives a Security to our Commerce, so will it give new Life and Spirit to all Your People concerned in Trade.

The little Care that was taken of the Interest of these Kingdoms in the Treaty of Retwick, and the Preliminaries of 1709, gave reason to imagine, That only the Burthen of the War related to Your Majesty, but all the Advantages that were to arise by a Peace, were to redound to Your Allies; and therefore, that such Allies might be dissatisfied upon the Disappointment of their Unjust and Unreasonable Expectations; is not perhaps to be wondred at: But that there should be any of Your Majesty's Natural-born Subjects so Vile, as to endeavour to raise Jealousies and Dissatisfactions betwixt Your Majesty and Your Allies, by Blemishing the Measures Your Majesty has taken, or by desiring that the Advantages Your Majesty has gained for Your Own Kingdoms, should be transferr'd to Foreign Nations, is to us Matter of the highest Admiration.

The Method Your Majesty hath entered into for settling the Balance of Power in Europe, the assuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, in the House of Hanover, and endeavouring to procure for Your Allies all just and reasonable Satisfaction, call upon us for the most grateful Acknowledgements which we shall ever be ready to make with our Lives and Fortunes: But the Advantages particularly Stipulated for your own Kingdoms, give us the pleasing Prospect, that they will enable Your Majesty, by the Force of Your Royal Navy, to defend the Rights and Liberties of Your People; and that Your Faithful Subjects may always Fight Your Battles, and the Publick Treasure not be squandered away in Foreign Countries, or laid out upon Troops which are truly Mercenary.

However, neither the vast Number, nor the great Noise of Addresses, which during the remaining Part of this Year were presented to the Queen, were able to drown the Murmurings of all the Whig-Party, and even of many Tories, who did not like the Terms of Peace contain'd in Her Majesty's Speech. On the other Hand, the Astonishment, (to say no more) with which that

*The Terms of Peace proposed in the Queen's Speech, receiv'd with great Astonishment in Holland.*

that Speech was receiv'd in *Holland*, is hardly to be express'd, as the Reader may easily gather from the Abstract of a Letter from a *Gentleman in Amsterdam* to his Friend in *London*, dated *June the 24th*, which was communicated to the Writer of these Annals, as follows: ' We are at last at full and entire certainty as to the *good Intentions* of *Great Britain* towards this State, set forth, at large, in the Queen's Speech to Her Parliament. The Emperor finds likewise in it very sensible Proofs of Affection for him, since he may be left in Possession of the *Milanese*, *Naples*, *Sardinia*, and the *Low-Countries*. But it unluckily falls out, that neither the Imperialists, nor the *Dutch*, will put a favourable Construction on these good Intentions. On the contrary, the first say, That 'tis very hard for a Prince who begins his Reign so gloriously as the Emperor does, to see himself abandon'd; and reduc'd to give up *Catalonia* without any Equivalent; since he is not to have even *Sicily*, which, it seems, is to be kept in *Petto*, the better to allure the Duke of *Savoy*, in Case he should stand out: Besides the Securing to him the Succession to the *Spanish* Monarchy, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Issue, by excluding for ever the House of *Austria* from its Rights to *Spain*. As for the *Dutch* they complain, that they are not allow'd even the Barrier agreed on, between them and the Queen in 1709; That by the *Two or Three Places*, which, it seems, are to be excepted from that Barrier, *Lisle* and *Tournay* may be meant; besides the Towns they have taken since 1709, which will reduce the said Barrier almost to nothing; And that the *Exception of some Species of Merchandize*, from the Tariff of 1664, which they insist upon, may reach their *Fish*, *Linnen*, and *Spices*, whereby they may be excluded from all their profitable Trade; the other Branches being more advantageous to *France* than to *Holland*. These are the chief Exceptions of the *Imperialists* and *Dutch*; nor is it altogether without Grounds, that the latter in particular, take

A. C.  
1712.

A Letter  
from Am-  
sterdam.

Exceptions  
of the Empe-  
rialists against  
that Scheme.

Exceptions  
of the Dutch.

A. C.  
1712.

‘ take it ill, that the Duke of Savoy’s and King  
 ‘ of Prussia’s Services to the Common-Cause are  
 ‘ only mention’d and extoll’d in the Queen’s  
 ‘ Speech; and that no manner of Notice is taken  
 ‘ of this State, which hitherto has signaliz’d its  
 ‘ Resolution and Constancy; and never offer’d  
 ‘ to break its Promises or Engagements, by  
 ‘ Treating Separately with France, tho’ powerful  
 ‘ Sollicitations have not been wanting to in-  
 ‘ duce them to it. As soon as the States Ge-  
 ‘ neral receiv’d the Queen’s Speech, they order’d  
 ‘ it to be printed both in Dutch and French. We  
 ‘ shall soon know what Resolutions their High  
 ‘ Mightinesses will come to in this Arduous Jun-  
 ‘ cure: In the mean time the Generality are  
 ‘ of Opinion, That nothing but Firmness can  
 ‘ save this State from impending Ruin.’ The  
 Exceptions of the Imperialists against the Scheme  
 of Peace propos’d in the Queen’s Speech, were  
 afterwards fully express’d in a Book, entitled,  
*The Sighs of Europe, &c.* which was publish’d  
 in Holland, by Count Sinzendorf’s Direction;  
 and a faithful Abstract of which, together with  
 an Answer to the same, I thought proper to in-  
 sert in the *Appendix* to this Volume.

The Sighs of  
 Europe; a  
 Book so call’d.  
 See the Ap-  
 pendix.  
 Numb. v.

The States General having rightly concluded  
 from the late Declarations of the British General  
 in the Army, and the Bishop of Bristol’s at U-  
 trecht, that the Ministers of Great Britain had  
 agreed upon a *Suspension of Arms* with France,  
 and would impose it on the Allies, by with-  
 drawing from the Confederate Army, not only  
 their National Troops, but also the Auxiliaries  
 in their Pay; which would make them absolute  
 Masters of the Negotiation of Peace: Their High  
 Mightinesses took early Measures to prevent it.  
 Having conferr’d with the Ministers of the Chief  
 Potentates, whose Troops were in British Pay,  
 they sent Messieurs Van Welderen and Hop to  
 the Army, both to concert with Prince Eugene  
 of Savoy, proper Methods to engage the Generals of  
 those Troops, and to provide for their Subsistence,  
 which Commission was executed with equal  
 Dexterity and Success. The Duke of Ormond  
 having caus’d Bread for Six Days to be distributed

The Dutch re-  
 solve to enter-  
 tain the Ger-  
 man Auxili-  
 aries in Bri-  
 tish Pay.

to the Army under his Command, which shew'd he design'd to make some Motion, Prince *Engene* ask'd the Generals of the Auxiliaries, ' Whether they had any Orders from their Sovereigns to regulate themselves by, in case the *English* should withdraw? It appear'd by their Answer, either that they had receiv'd secret Instructions long before, or that they had been lately tamper'd with; For, Two only excepted, they unanimously assured the Prince, ' That they would not march with the *British* General, ' without communicating the Orders they should receive from him to his Highness; and in case the same were not agreeable to the Intentions and Interest of the High-Allies, they would not follow the Duke, but look upon themselves as disengaged from his Command. On the other Hand, their High Mightinesses having resolv'd to prosecute the Operations of War, the Trenches were open'd before *Quesnoy*, the Night between the 19th and 20th of *June* N. S. and the Siege carried on with all imaginable Vigour, under the Command of General *Pagel*.

On the 21st of *June* N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* was invited to a Conference that was held that Day between the States Deputies, the Prince of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*; but his Grace excus'd himself, by reason of a small Indisposition, that he might avoid concerting any further Measures with them. On the 24th in the Evening his Grace sent to the Prince, and their High Mightinesses Deputies, to desire a Conference with them the next Day; which being accordingly held, he declared, ' That he had receiv'd Orders from the Queen his Mistress to publish within Three Days a Suspension of Arms, for Two Months, between his Army and the *French*, and to make a Detachment to take Possession of *Dunkirk*, which Place the King of *France* would put into the Hands of the *English*, as a Security for the Performance of his Promises; for which Purpose his Grace had already named Ten Battalions to take forthwith the Route of *Furnes*. Moreover the *British* General propos'd, that the

A. C.  
1712.

The Duke of Ormond declares his Orders about a Suspension of Arms. June 25. N. S.

A. C.  
1712

Answer of  
the Generals  
of the Aux-  
iliaries.

like Suspension of Arms should be publish'd in the Confederate Army; and Prince Eugene and the States Deputies having demanded some Time to write about it to their respective Sovereigns, the Duke of Ormond answer'd them, *That was not in his Power to grant; and that if they persisted to carry on the Siege, he could cover the same no longer. but must march off with his Troops, within Three Days.* His Grace likewise acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops in British Pay, *That they must obey his Orders, otherwise they ought not to expect to have Bread, or Pay, or their Arrears:* To which those Generals answer'd, as some of them had already done the Day before, 'That being obliged to act against the French, they could not follow contrary Orders, without knowing the Intentions of their Principals, and therefore demanded Time to consult them thereupon; declaring, That in the mean while, they must continue with Prince Eugene of Savoy;' Whereupon the Duke of Ormond declared again, *That he would march within Three Days.*

The Ten Batallions his Grace order'd to Dun-  
kirke, were Two of Orkney, One of Webb, One of North and Gray, One Hertford, One Durel, One Stern, One Sutton, and One of Orrery, under the Command of the Earl of Orkney, General; the Lord North and Gray, Lieutenant General, Majors General Primrose and Evans, and Brigadiers Sutton, Durel, and Russel; These Troops were to begin their march the 26th, but the Refusal of the Generals of the Auxiliaries to follow the Duke of Ormond, having alter'd the Scheme concerted between Great Britain and France, upon his Grace's receiving, by a Trumpeter, a Message from the Marechal de Villars, the March of those Troops was Suspended for some Days, to give Time, as was pretended, to the rest of the Allies to agree to a Cessation of Arms. It is observable, That the Marechal de Villars having, at this critical juncture, caus'd several Bridges to be laid over the Senes, the same occasion'd unlucky Surmises, as if he intended to have attack'd the

See the Lon-  
don Gazette  
of June 24<sup>th</sup>  
1712.



the Confederate Army, in case the Auxiliaries in *Bruiſb* Pay had march'd off with the Duke of *Ormond*. On the other hand, it was apprehended that the *Bruiſb* General might have a Design upon ſome of the Strong Towns garrison'd by the *Dutch*; whereupon Prince *Eugene* ſent for General *Hompſch*, Governor of *Doway*, and deſir'd him to take care that the *Engliſh* Troops deſign'd for *Dunkirk* might not go through *Doway*; and the like Caution was given to other *Dutch* Governors, in relation to the *Bruiſb* Forces.

A. C.

1712

Caution given to the Dutch Governors about the Bruiſb Troops.

Upon the Arrival \* of Two Expreſſes from the Confederate Army at the *Hague*, with an Account of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Declaration about a Ceſſation of Arms, the States General were extraordinarily aſſembled, and the ſame Evening Invitations were ſent to the Miniſters of the Allies at *Utrecht*, to concert Meaſures on the preſent Poſture of Affairs; and Meſſengers diſpatch'd with Circular Letters to the ſeveral Towns of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, to ſummon an extraordinary Meeting of the States of that Province, on the 1ſt of *July* N. S. The City of *Amſterdam*, which, as they contribute moſt towards Publick Expences, ſo have they the greateſt Sway and Influence in all Conſultations, ſent an unprecedented Deputation to the *Hague*, conſiſting of Three Burgomaſters, and as many principal Magiſtrates. Before their Departure, the Regent Burgomaſters held an Aſſembly, in which *Monſieur Carver*, their Senior, a Perſon no leſs Venerable by his Age (being 84 Years Old) than by his Integrity, and Wiſdom, made an Excellent Speech, wherein he pathetically laid before them the Neceſſity of carrying on the War, without which, he ſaid, their Commonwealth was like to be irrecoverably ruin'd. He added, 'He was an Old Man, upwards of Fourſcore, and 'had ſeen far more difficult Times; Nay, he had 'ſeen the *French* at their very Gates, but by the 'Bleſſing of God on their Firmneſs and Reſolution, they had hitherto preſerv'd their Liberties. 'That he had no private Intereſt in Trade, and 'had no other Concern than for the Good of his

\* June 27 N. S.

Mr Carver's Memorable Speech at Amſterdam.

A. C.  
1712.

*Declaration  
of the Princes  
to whom the  
Auxiliaries  
in British Pay  
belong'd.*

*Groundless  
Reports about  
the King of  
Prussia.*

*Vigorous Con-  
duct of the  
Prince Royal  
against the  
French Fa-  
ction.*

Country and the Common-Cause, yet he would give Half of what he had in the World, Nay All; and, said he, *You I know have something to lose, rather than to suffer the Loss of our Liberties. But if, at last, we are over-power'd, then let us lay our Cities under Water; betake our selves to our Ships, and sail to the East-Indies; And let those who see our Country laid waste, say, There lived a People, who choic to lose their Country, rather than their Liberty.* It is easy to guess what Effect this Memorable Speech had on the Assembly, and afterwards, by the Report of it, in those of the States General, and of the Province of *Holland and West-Friezland*; but tho' the Majority of the Cities had given their Deputies Instructions to reject the Proposal of a Cessation of Arms; yet their High Mightinesses thought fit not to come to any Resolution about that Important Business; but rather to gain Time, at least till the Reduction of *Quefnoy*; for which Dealy the E. of *Strafford's* Absence from the *Hague*, and the Expectation of his sudden Return thither, gave them a very colourable Pretence. In the mean while, their High Mightinesses receiv'd Assurances from the Princes to whom the Auxiliaries in *British Pay* belong'd, 'That they would maintain them wholly at their own Expence under *P. Eugene's* Command for one Month; and that they would afterwards continue them in the Service, and pay half the Charge, provided the Emperot and the *Dutch* would pay the other half: To which the States General were ready enough to consent on their Part. On this Occasion, the Reports, which, with great Industry, had been spread about, as if the King of *Prussia* acted in concert with *Great Britain*, and design'd to sepe- rate from the rest of the Allies, appear'd to be groundless: 'Tis true that some of his *Prussian* Majesty's Ministers might be inclinable to such Measures; and 'tis even said, that for some time they obstructed the *Dutch* Envoy's Access to their Master; but their Counsels and Designs were effectually defeated by the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, who having an imbred Aversion to the *French*, looking

looking upon them as the Hereditary Enemies of the Empire, and of the Protestant Interest and Religion, silenced their Friends and Emissaries; procured a free and favourable Admittance to the Dutch Envoy; and was very instrumental in the Vigorous Resolutions, which, at this Critical Juncture, were taken at his Father's Court: Having publicly declar'd, *He had rather lose the Principality of Orange than consent to such a bad Peace as was propos'd by France.* It is observable, that the Dutch Envoy having, in a private Audience, ask'd the King of Prussia, whether his Majesty had seen their High-Mightinesses Letter to the Queen of Great Britain, in relation to the Duke of Ormond's and the Bishop of Bristol's Declarations, his Prussian Majesty answer'd, *He had read it with great Attention, and thought it a very fine, solid Piece.* 'Tis also remarkable, That the Prince of Anhalt-Deßau, who commanded the Prussian Troops in the Confederate Army, and was a Favourite of the Prince Royal; as also Count Bulow, who commanded the Hanoverians; and the Princes of Wirtemberg and Hesse Cassel, made very smart Answers when the Duke of Ormond declared to them, That they must either obey his Orders, or expect to receive no Bread, nor Pay, nor Arrears.

In the mean time, the Bishop of Bristol discharg'd his Instructions at Utrecht, with the same Punctuality as the Duke of Ormond in the Army: And a Conference being held at that Place on the 27th of June, between the Ministers of the Allies, That Prelate, in a Solemn manner, communicated to them the Offers of France, which the Queen his Mistress had prevail'd on France to make the Allies and propos'd to them a Suspension of Arms for Two Months, in order to treat with the French, and in a friendly manner adjust the Demands of all the Confederates. None of the Ministers there present having thought fit to return him an Answer, all of them looking on one another with Surprize, and Speechless, the Lord Privy-Seal left them to consult together, upon which some of them spoke very smartly against

*The Bishop of Bristol propos'd a Suspension of Arms. June 27, 1710.*

A. C.

1712.



• June 28

N. S.

the Proposal that was made to them. In the Afternoon the *British* Plenipotentiary was in Conference with the rest of those Ministers, and urg'd to them the necessity of a *Cessation of Arms*: But he found them Staunch and Unanimous in their Answers, That they had no Instructions about that Matter, and must wait for fresh Orders from their Principals. The next \* Day, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies met at the Deputies of the States General, and having concerted some Matters, most of them repaired afterwards to the *Hague*, to assist at the great Consultations held in that Place.

*The Duke of Savoy's Ministers deny the Reports of their Masters having agreed to a Cessation of Arms, &c.*

And here we may take Notice, That the Duke of *Savoy's* Ministers were so highly offended at the Report that had industriously been spread, That their Master had agreed to a Suspension of Arms, and to the Terms of Peace concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*, that they publicly disown'd it as False and Scandalous; and on the contrary; declared, 'That his Royal Highness, their Master, would remain firm in the Grand Alliance, ' being sensible he had been imposed upon by ' the Insinuations of certain Ministers.' On the other hand, Count *Sinzendorf*, the first Imperial Plenipotentiary, who was indefatigable in the Discharge of his Office, did, on the 30th of *June* N. S. present to the States General a Memorial, which he call'd *his Sentiments upon the Affairs of the present Conjunction*: Wherein having shew'd ' The Tendency of the Queen of *Great Britain's* ' Speech to Her Parliament; and touch'd upon ' the Declarations of the Duke of *Ormond* on the ' 25th of *June* N. S. and of the Bishop of *Bristol* ' Two Days after, he insisted on the Danger that ' would result to the Common Cause from a ' Cessation of Arms. Then he commended their ' High-Mightinesses for approving what Prince ' *Eugene* of *Savoy* and their Deputies had done in ' the Army; and in particular, their High Mightinesses having furnish'd Bread to the Foreign ' Troops in *English* Pay; exhorting them to per- ' severe in these generous and vigorous Resolutions; and in order to maintain a strict Union ' among

*Count Sinzendorf's Memorial to the States General.*

among the Allies, he propos'd the Five Points following: A. C.  
1712.

1. That the Alliance ought to be renew'd, which has for its End the Recovery of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*; the Security of this State, by a Barrier, in the *Netherlands*; the securing their Commerce in *Spain*, and the *West Indies*; the procuring a Tariff with *France*; the fulfilling of the Treaties with the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, with relation to the *Spanish* Monarchy; as also those with the King of *Prussia*, the Elector *Palatine*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and all the other Confederate Princes; and that likewise for the Security of the Associated Circles. He was very large in his Reasons for renewing the said Alliance, and among others, alledg'd, That many things had pass'd of late, which make it necessary that they should give new Assurances of their Friendship and Fidelity to one another, in order to maintain that Union, which had been so much shaken.

2. That all the Allies should be invited to joy'n in it.

3. That it was necessary to form a Plan of the War, so as it might be push'd on with most Success and least Expence.

4. That they should come to some Resolves about the War in the *North*, so as they might be sure of the Assistance of the Princes engag'd in it, most of whom furnish'd Troops against *France*.

5. That after those Measures were concerted, Representations should be made to the Queen of *Great Britain*, requesting Her Majesty to perform Her Engagements, and to perswade Her that 'twas the Intention of the other Allies to maintain the Common Cause with inviolable Firmness; and that they desired nothing so much as that Her Majesty would be pleas'd to persist in what She had hitherto so gloriously done for that End.

He afterwards assured them, that the Emperor would continue to furnish 20000 Men in *Savoy*; 30000 in *Spain*; 14000 on the *Rhine*; 24000 in the *Netherlands*; 8000 in *Lombardy*

A. C. 8000 in *Naples*, and 4000 in *Bavaria*, in all  
 1712. 108000 Men; that he would furnish the Third  
 of four Millions of Crowns for the War in *Ca-*  
*talonia*; that he would endeavour to bring  
 more of his Troops into the Field against *France*  
 than hitherto, and do his utmost to engage the  
 Empire in general, and all the Princes and States  
 in particular, to make new Efforts.

While these Things pass'd in *Holland*, Major  
 Gen. General *Groveskein*, Governor of *Bouchain*, who  
 had been detach'd by Prince *Eugene* with about  
 1500 Horse, Dragoons, and *Hussars*, made a suc-  
 cessful Incursion into *France*; and having ravag'd,  
 plunder'd, and burnt several open Towns and  
 Villages in *Champagne*, and the Country of  
*Meiz*, and struck Terror and Consternation as  
 far as *Paris*, made his Retreat by *Traerbach*, and  
 from thence through the Bishoprick of *Liege* to  
*Maestricht*, where he deposited a great Number  
 of Hostages he carry'd away with him for Contri-  
 butions; and then march'd to *Brussels* in order

The Prince of  
*Savoy* refus-  
 es to give  
 over the Siege  
 of *Quefnoy*.

to rejoin the Confederate Army. On the other  
 hand, the Siege of *Quefnoy* was carried on with ex-  
 traordinary Vigour and Success; and the Duke  
 of *Ormond* foreseeing that the Reduction of that  
 Place might swell the Hopes of the Allies, and  
 obstruct the *British* Measures for a General Peace;  
 sent to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, 'That his Troops  
 should continue in the Army, provided he  
 would give over the Siege of *Quefnoy*.' But  
 his Highness answer'd, 'That instead of putting  
 a Stop to that Siege, he would cause it to be prosecuted  
 with all imaginable Vigour, and that he would let his  
 Grace be Eye-Witness of another Expedition, which  
 he designed to put in Execution, immediately after  
 the taking of that Town. From this time, all Cor-  
 respondence ceas'd between the Prince and the  
*British* General; and the First perceiving, That  
 frequent Expresses went between the Duke and  
 the *French* Army, which might prove detrimental  
 to the Confederate Cause, his Highness had private  
 Conferences with other Generals, in order to se-  
 parate their Forces from the *English*; and insi-  
 nuated 'He should be glad if the latter would  
 march

‘ march off, they being now only a Burden to  
 ‘ the *Netherlands*, since they had declared they  
 ‘ would not fight against *France*.’ These Passages  
 were not altogether unknown to the Duke of *Or-*  
*mond*, who, on the 28th of *June* N. S. sent his  
 Adjutant with a Written Order to the Generals  
 of the Foreign Troops in *British* Pay, command-  
 ing them to hold themselves, and the Forces under  
 their Command, in a readiness to March; but,  
 excepting Major General *Berner*, who command-  
 ed Four Squadrons and One Batallion, of the  
 Troops of *Holstein Gottorp*, and Major General  
*Walef*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, of  
 the Troops of *Liege*, who had the Queen's Com-  
 mission, all those Generals unanimously answer'd,  
 as they had done before, *That they could not follow*  
*his Grace, nor separate from Prince Eugene, with-*  
*out express Orders from the respective Princes.* A-  
 mong the rest, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*  
*Cassel*, bid the Adjutant tell his Grace, *The Hessians*  
*desired nothing more than to march, provided it were*  
*to fight the French; and that he would wait upon*  
*the Duke the next Day, to give him his Reasons for*  
*not obeying his Orders at that Time.* On the first  
 of *July* N. S. the Confederates storm'd and  
 carried the Counterscercp of *Quesnoy* in Two  
 Places; and on the 3d Monsieur *De Labadie* the  
 Governor, consented to Surrender, with his Gar-  
 rison Prisoners of War.

A: C.

1712.

The Generals  
 of the *Austrian*  
 Troops in  
*British* Pay,  
 refuse again  
 to March  
 with the D.  
 of *Ormond*.

*Quesnoy*  
 surrend'r'd  
 July 9, N. S.

The Earl of *Strafford* having set out from *Lon-*  
*don* on the 22d of *June*, O. S. landed at the *Brill*  
 on the 6th of *July* N. S. and arriving the same  
 Evening at the *Hague*, amidst the Discharges of  
 Cannon and Small Arms, and other Solemn Re-  
 joycings for the Surrender of *Quesnoy*, he ask'd,  
 and was told the Reason, to which he is † said  
 to have answer'd, *That they made a great Noise for*  
*a (Bicoque) Paltry Town.* His Excellency went  
 immediately to the Great Pensionary's, with  
 whom he was in Conference above an Hour and  
 a half; and the next \* Morning gave a Visit to  
 the President of the Weck, and desired that their  
 High Mightinesses would name Deputies to Con-  
 fer with him about some Matters of the last Im-  
 por-

The Earl of  
*Strafford's*  
 Arrival and  
 Negotiations  
 in *Holland*.

† See Post-  
 Boy of *July*  
 3, 1712.

\* July 7, N.S.

A. C.  
1712.



† July 7th  
N. S. The  
Lord Privy-  
Seal comes to  
the Hague.  
9 July 8th  
N. S.

portance, which he had to lay before them. Accordingly, the States General made a Solemn Deputation from their own Body, consisting of *Messieurs de Lathmar, Fagel, Counsellor-Pensionary Heinsius, Koninck, Schoonhaven, Burum, Steenberg, Steenhuysen, and Regittet Fagel*, who between Twelve and One of the Clock attended the Earl of *Strafford*, who propos'd to them a Suspension of Arms for Two Months, and the entering into the Negotiations for a Peace upon the Offers of *France*. After about an Hour and a half Conference, the Deputies return'd to the Assembly of the States General, and having made their Report, the President waited again on the Earl of *Strafford*; and in the Evening the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference, both with their High-Mightiness's Deputies and the Council of State. The Lord Privy-Seal, having received an Express from the Earl of *Strafford*, signifying his Arrival, came to the *Hague* the same † Evening from *Utrecht*, and their Lordships went together to the great Pensionary. The next Morning, \* at the Desire of the States General, their Lordships were again in Conference with their High Mightinesses for about Three Hours, in the Chamber of *Treves*, and were afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by Count *Sinzendorf*. The *British* Plenipotentiaries having signify'd, That for the future they would not confer with so many Deputies at a time, and that Three or Four were enough; this was comply'd with, tho' it be the Custom of that Government, That there ought to be one Deputy for every Province at least. Accordingly, on the 9th of July N. S. in the Morning, the Great Pensionary, Monsieur the Register *Fagel*, Monsieur *Buy*, and Monsieur *Slingerland*, Deputies of the States General, had another Conference with the Two *British* Plenipotentiaries in the Chamber of *Treves*, which lasted between Three and Four Hours; and the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* being met the same Day, the Register *Fagel* was summon'd to their Assembly. In the Evening, their High-Mightiness's Deputies repair'd again to the Chamber of *Treves*, where they were met by Count



Count *Sinzendorf*, who staid only till Nine of the Clock, and by the Lord Privy-Seal and the Earl of *Strafford*, who continued there till half an Hour past Eleven. In all these Conferences, there were great Debates about a *Cessation of Arms*, and the Conditions which *France* might be brought to grant to the States, if they would treat of a General Peace. As to the first, the *British* Ministers urg'd, That *Dunkirk*, (some add *Tpres* and *Fur-nes*) would be deliver'd up to the *English*, as a Security for the Performance of what the *French* had promis'd: To which it was answer'd, That there ought to be a Security for the States and other Allies, as well as for the *English*; and to that purpose mention was made of *Strasbourg* to be deliver'd to the *Germans*, and *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and *Tpres* to the *Dutch*. It was reply'd, That *Alenbenge* and *Conde* might be put into the Hands of the States General: But this was rejected because it was suggested in the other part of the Debate, That their High-Mightinesses should surrender to the *French*, *Douay*, *Lisle* and *Tourney*. The *Dutch* Deputies being startled at this Proposal which, they said, was more in Favour of *France* than of the Allies, the *British* Plenipotentiaries answer'd, They hoped *France* might be prevail'd with to be contented with *Lisle* and *Douay* as an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*; and, upon that Condition, to grant to their High-Mightinesses the Barrier they demanded in 1709; and the Tariff of 1664, excepting only the following Species of Merchandizes which the *Dutch* should not be permitted to import into *France*, viz. *Whale-Oyl*, *Soap*, *Sugar* and *Dry Fish*; as also the Duty of 50 Sols per Tun, which the *French* King would not remit. The Earl of *Strafford* did likewise insist, That the States General should withdraw their Forces from *Spain* and *Portugal*, and that they should forthwith return a Cathegorical Answer to their Proposals. During the Debates, the States General sent to the Ministers of *Prussia* and *Hanover*, to know what they might depend upon, as to the Troops of their Masters, to which they not only return'd a favourable Answer, but,

Results of the  
Conferences  
between the  
States General  
and the  
British Plenipotentiaries.

A. C.

1712.



† July 9th  
N. S.

Resolution of  
the Province  
of Holland;  
rejecting  
the Cessation  
of Arms

at the Desire of the States, wrote Letters to the Generals of those Forces, to act according as those Ministers had promised they should. On the other Hand, the Emperor's Minister, suspecting what would be propos'd, signify'd to their High Mightinesses, ' That if they agreed to a Cessation of Arms, Prince *Eugene* had Orders immediately to march off with all the Emperors Force's to the Empire, and leave the *Dutch* to the Mercy of their *Old* and *New* Enemies. This, together with the Remonstrances of the Great Pensionary, the Register *Fagel* and Monsieur *Slingerland*, inclin'd the States of the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* to come to † an unanimous Resolution, importing, ' That they were entirely disposed to put an End to this bloody and expensive War, by a good Peace; that in order to that they were ready to hearken to such Proposals as *France* should be willing to make in Writing, in Answer to the Specifick Demands of the Allies; that if the same were just and reasonable for all in General, and every one in Particular, in such a Case their High Mightinesses would readily consent to a General Peace; but that they would never depart from their Engagements with their Allies, and upon the whole Matter, they could not agree to a Cessation of Arms, without the unanimous Consent of their said Allies.' This Resolution could not but be a Mortification to the *British* Ministers: So that when the same was communicated to them, it is no Wonder the Earl of *Sirafford* said with some Vehemence, *That he would go to the Army and execute his Orders.* 'Tis said, this occasion'd a smart Reply; but that however, he was desired to defer his Journey for one Day, which he refused unless Prince *Eugene* were desired to forbear Hostilities in the mean time. After some Deliberation, he was told, That an Express shou'd be sent to Prince *Eugene*, to desire that he would undertake nothing till 48 Hours after the Earl of *Sirafford's* Arrival in the Army: It being then conjectured, that his Excellency design'd to make use of that Interval, either to write to, or confer

confer with the Marquis de Torcy, and endeavour to prevail with the French Court to grant the Places of Security insisted on by the Dutch for a Cessation of Arms; but, whatever might be the reason, no such Step was made; and on Sunday the 10th of July N.S. between Four and Five of the Clock in the Morning the Lord Privy-Seal return'd to his Residence at *Utrecht*; and Two Hours after the Earl of *Strafford* set out for the Army. The Vigorous Resolution of the States of *Holland*, occasion'd an universal Joy throughout the United Provinces; 'Where † all the Well-affected to the Common Cause publicly applauded the Authentick Proof that Republick gave on this Occasion, that Her Promises and Alliances are solid Supports to be rely'd on, and not subject to the Unsteadiness of which another State gave, at this time, a sad Example, which some People would cause to be follow'd by others, contrary to the Publick Faith, and the most strict and Solemn Engagements.' This was, at that Juncture, the general Matter of Discourse in *Holland*; and as People are, in all Countries apt to suspect those that thwart their Measures, a Report was spread, that the *English* had form'd a Design to seize *Ossend*: Which Rumour was undoubtedly occasion'd by Sir *Thomas Hanmer's* repairing to that Town towards the latter end of June N. S. his causing the Depth of the Harbour to be sounded; and his viewing the Fortifications with the Burgomaster *Bavens*, who was suppos'd to be in the *British* Interest. Whether this Surmize was well or ill grounded, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* having spent some Days at *Bruges* and *Ghent*, where his Presence was thought necessary to prepare Matters for future Designs; that Gentleman, who from this time began to appear with the Title of the Queen of Great Britain's \* Minister, repair'd to *Brussels*; where the Earl of *Strafford* arriv'd the 11th of July N. S. in a Post Chaise, under a triple Discharge of the Artillery on the Ramparts. His Excellency alighted at the Post-House to change Horses; and having receiv'd there the Compliments of several Persons of Distinction,

A. C.

1712.

† This is part of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated July 12, N.S.

Report that the English design'd to seize Ossend.

Sir Thomas Hanmer's Conduct in Flanders.

\* See Post-Boy of July 8<sup>th</sup>.

A. C. function, he proceeded for the Duke of Ormond's  
1712: Army; then encamp'd at *Chateau Cambresis*,

where he arrived the 12th, and found that  
The Earl of it was high time to separate the *British* Forces  
Stratford from the *Germans*, between whom there was  
arrives in a great Animosity, that had occasioned frequent  
the Duke of Quarrels; in which many Men, and even some  
Ormond's Army, July Officers, were kill'd on both sides. The Day †  
12, N. S. before a Council of War was held at Prince *Eugene's* Quarters at *Halspre*, wherein it was agreed,

That the Army should make a Movement the  
15th. to attack *Landrecy*; That the Prince of  
*Anhalt Dessau* should command the Siege of  
that Place; and that if the *English* retired from the  
Army, nothing should be omitted to push on  
the War with greater Vigour than ever, in or-  
der to take Winter Quarters in *Picardy*. The  
Earl of *Stratford* foreseeing what a Martial An-  
swer he must expect, in case he should propose  
a Cessation of Arms, continued at the Duke of  
of *Ormond's* Quarters, where he conferr'd only  
with that General, without speaking to any  
Commanders of the Auxiliary Troops, except  
the General of the *Hanoverians*, who was instru-  
cted to declare, that his Master, as an Elector of  
the Empire, was obliged to follow the Resolutions  
of the Head and Members of that great Body.  
Whether the Earl of *Stratford* expected the first  
Visit from Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies,  
is uncertain; but, if he did, he was disappoint-  
ed; and his Excellency having notify'd to them  
his Arrival in the Duke of *Ormond's* Camp, no  
sooner than the 14th of *July*, his Highness and  
the said Deputies contented themselves with re-  
turning his Excellency a Compliment thereupon.

The News of  
the Auxilia-  
ries refusing  
to obey the D.  
of Ormond  
caus'd  
certainly en-  
ertain'd in  
England.

The News of the Auxiliaries in *British* Pay re-  
fusing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, was  
variously entertain'd in *England*, according to  
the different Inclinations, Tempers, and Views  
of the Contending Parties. Those who had ei-  
ther oppos'd or disapproved the late Measures,  
could not but rejoice at it; the most sanguine  
amongst them openly declaring their Hopes, that  
the Confederates would carry on the War with-  
out *England*; others, less discreet, spreading Re-  
ports

ports of the Duke of Ormond's having been A. C.  
threatned by some German Generals: And o- 1712.  
thers again whispering about their *Secret Wishes*,  
under the Notion of *Apprehensions*, of a Design  
form'd by those Generals to confine his Grace,  
for their Arrears, and even to disarm the *British*  
Troops, lest they should joyn the *French* Army.

Whether such a Thought was ever entertain'd  
by any of these Commanders is very difficult to  
determine: But 'tis certain no such Thing was  
ever propos'd to the States Field-Deputies; and  
'tis more than probable that if it had, it would  
have been rejected with Indignation. However,  
'tis observable, That the Friends of the New  
Ministry were apt enough to suspect such a De-  
sign, and very industrious in insuing the Be-  
lief of it, in order to render the Allies more o-  
dious to the People. For their Agents gave out,  
' That upon the Duke of Ormond's notifying to  
' Prince Eugene his Orders for a Cessation of  
' Arms, and for making a Detachment to take  
' Possession of *Dunkirk*, his Highness made a  
' Movement with the Right of his Army, by  
' which Disposition it seem'd as if some Affront  
' was to have been offer'd to his Grace, if he  
' had thought fit to have caus'd the said Detach-  
' ment to march. This, added they, caused the  
' Duke of Ormond to put off the making the De-  
' tachment for some Days, and to send an Ex-  
' press to *London*; upon which it was thought  
' fit to take other Measures, and not to receive  
' the Body of Troops his Grace had with him,  
' but to send Troops from *England*, to take  
' Possession of *Dunkirk* by Sea: Which stop  
' gave rise to a groundless Report, that the  
' *French* had hesitated, and refused to put the  
' Town of *Dunkirk* into the Hands of the *Eng-  
lish*, unless the latter could bring off all their  
' Auxiliaries.' Taking this for granted, 'tis cer-  
tain however, that the *German* Generals refusing  
to obey the Duke of Ormond, gave no small Dis-  
turbance and Uneasiness to the *French* Court,  
who could not but fear, that a separate Peace  
with *England*, would be of no great Advantage

• See a Pam-  
phlet call'd,  
The Justice  
and Necessi-  
ty of a VVar  
with Holland.  
Pag. 14.  
See also Post-  
Boy, of June  
24.

A. C. to them, and that they should be oblig'd to  
 1712. sustain a cruel and heavy War against the other  
 Allies, to whose Invasions the very Heart of  
*France* lay open by the taking of *Quesnoy*, and  
 would be further expos'd by the Reduction of  
*Landrecy*, which Prince *Eugene* threatn'd with a  
 Siege. On the other Hand, the *British* Ministry,  
 whose main Design of becoming absolute Um-  
 pires of the Negotiations of Peace, seem'd to be  
 frustrated, could not but highly resent the Reso-  
 lution of the *German* Auxiliaries, to continue  
 with Prince *Eugene*; which one of their Agents  
 did not stick to call an *unexampled* \* *Disobedience*  
 and *shameful Treachery*: And from that Time  
 the very *London Gazette* gave those Troops no  
 better Appellation than of *Mercenaries* and  
*Hirelings*. The Writer before quoted, exclaim'd  
 some time after against them with more Bitter-  
 ness: ' The Defection, says † he, of so great a  
 ' Body of Troops so well paid by Her *Britannick*  
 ' Majesty, during the space of Ten Years, as it  
 ' is a Precedent for future Times, so does it huge-  
 ' ly redound to the eternal Shame of all such as  
 ' lead those Mercenary Troops. This together  
 ' with the Reflection upon what happen'd last  
 ' Year after the Surrender of the dear-bought  
 ' Village of *Bouchain*, when these Gentlemen  
 ' complain'd of the great Desertion of their  
 ' Troops, and affirm'd, that they would not  
 ' go upon any other Siege; this, I say, serves to  
 ' convince the Pacifick, that these Officers are  
 ' closely link'd with the *Grande'es*, who found  
 ' it their Interest to perpetuate the War.

\* See the  
 Supplement  
 of June 30.

† And July  
 14. 1712.

Mr. Secretary  
 St. John's  
 Declaration  
 to the Foreign  
 Ministers a-  
 bout the  
 Auxiliaries  
 in British  
 Pay. June  
 20. O. S. and  
 Printed in  
 the Slip to the  
 Leyden Ga-  
 zette, dated,  
 July 26. N. S.

However, the *British* Ministers resolv'd steddily  
 to pursue their Scheme: And on the 20th of  
 June, Mr. Secretary *St. John* desired the Ministers of  
 those Foreign Princes who had Troops in the Pay  
 of *Great Britain* to meet him at his Office in the  
 Cock-Pit, where he told them, ' That Her Maie-  
 ' sty had receiv'd undoubted Information, which  
 ' made Her judge the present Posture of Affairs  
 ' to be such, That the Conditions of Peace or War  
 ' were no longer the Matter in Question; but  
 ' only whether Her Majesty should have the Ma-  
 ' nagement

management and Secret of the Negotiations of Peace, or whether the same should be left to the States General? And the latter, in order to break the Measures she had taken, pretending to over-rule the Allies, whose Generals in *Flanders* obey'd Prince *Eugene* to carry on the War, and refused to follow the Duke of *Ormond's* Orders, in case the Queen should think fit to agree to a Suspension of Arms for the Good of the Peace: Her Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the Ministers of the Princes who had Troops in *Flanders*, either entirely in the Queen's Pay, or jointly with the States, That She would look upon such a Refusal as a Declaration against Her self; and that She had resolv'd not to pay any more any Substinence, Subsidy, or Arrears to those that should make such a Refusal. That Her Majesty desired the said Ministers to make this Declaration known to the Commander in chief of their respective Masters Troops; and that an Express would forthwith be dispatch'd to the Duke of *Ormond* with Her Majesty's Orders for taking Possession of such Towns as *France* had offer'd to deliver up to Her Majesty, as a Security for the Performance of the Scheme propos'd in Her Speech to Her Parliament on the 6th of *June* last; which Places, as they could not be taken in Two Years War, were far more advantageous than any that could now be reduc'd: Which gave Her Majesty Hopes, That the High Allies would think it more for their Interest to concur with Her, than to take other Measures; since whatever the Consequence might be, the Queen would never depart from the said Scheme. The Foreign Ministers having no Instructions about that Matter, return'd the usual Answer, That they would acquaint their respective Masters with the said Declaration.

Some Days after the Court receiv'd Advice from *Paris*, That altho' Her Britannick Majesty had not yet been able to procure a general Suspension of Arms, yet the King of *France*, to shew his sincere Intentions for Peace,

June 26. O.S.  
The King of  
*France* offers  
to deliver  
*Dunkirk*.

C. A.  
1712.



† June 27.

O. S.

Brigadier  
Hill appointed  
Governor  
of Dunkirk.

‘ and the Confidence be repos’d in Her Majesty,  
‘ was willing to deliver *Dunkirk* into Her Hands;  
‘ not doubting but Her *Britannick* Majesty would  
‘ take the necessary Measures to bring the Allies  
‘ into the Plan concerted between the Crowns  
‘ of *Great Britain* and *France*.’ Hereupon Sir  
*John Leake* set † out for *Deal*, to take upon him  
the Command of Her Majesty’s Fleet in the  
*Downs*; and to provide Transports for the Troops  
that were appointed to take Possession of *Dun-*  
*kirk*, under the Command of Brigadier *Hill*,  
*viz.* a Battalion of the *Scotch Guards*, about 1000  
Men of several Regiments of Marines, and the  
Regiments of *Hill*, *Disney* and *Kane*. At the  
same time, Sir *James Abercrombie* and Colonel  
*King* were sent to *Dunkirk*, to regulate matters  
with the *French* Governor, who on the 7th  
of *July* N. S. caused a Royal Order, (dated the  
27th of *June*, N. S.) to be publish’d there, by  
which the *French* Troops in that Town, as also  
in the Citadel, *Risbank*, and other Forts, were  
enjoin’d to be in a readiness to march out, on  
the Appearance of the *English*.

The very same Day on which the Earl of  
*Strafford* arriv’d in the Duke of *Ormond*’s Camp,  
his Grace receiv’d Advice from *Dunkirk*, that Sir  
*James Abercrombie* and Colonel *King* were come  
there from *England*, to concert Measures with the  
Governour for evacuating the Place; whereupon  
the *British* General immediately sent Colonel  
*Lloyd*, one of his Aids-de-Camp thither, who re-  
turn’d the 16th of *July*, N. S. in the Evening  
with Intelligence, That the Count de l’*Aumont*  
had receiv’d the *French* King’s Orders to resign  
the Town and Forts to Her Majesty’s Troops,  
as soon as they came to demand Possession. Ac-  
cordingly, Brigadier *Hill* having embark’d on  
*Sunday* the 6th of *July*, O. S. Sir *John Leake*,  
with the Squadron under his Command, sail’d  
early the next Morning, and at Two in the  
Afternoon, came to an Anchor off *Dunkirk*.  
About Six in the Evening the Pilots, who were  
sent from thence to conduct the Yachts and  
Transports into the Harbour, came on board the

Brigadier  
Hill took  
Possession of  
*Dunkirk*.

Fleet;



Fleet; whereupon the Disposition was concerted for Landing the Troops the next Morning, as soon as the Tide would permit, which was accordingly done at Eleven of the Clock, and by Twelve most of the Troops were disembark'd. At Three in the Afternoon the Guards of the Citadel; Fort Louis, and the Ribank, were relieved; as were, soon after, the Guards of all the other Gates and Forts. This being done, and the French Garrison having paraded towards the *Porte Royale*, the Count de l'Aumont the Governor for the French King, came and took his Leave of Brigadier Hill, and deliver'd up to him the Keys of the Town; after which, the Brigadier accompany'd him to the said Gate, where the Count de l'Aumont put himself at the Head of the French Garrison, and march'd to *Vinoxberg*. Immediately upon this, the Queen's Colours were hoisted in Three several Places of the Town; tho' 'tis to be observ'd, that not only the Civil Government was continued in the Hands of the French; and several of their Ships and Gallies permitted to stay in the Harbour; with Two or Three Battalions of Marines in the Town, on Pretence of Guarding the Stores; but the Privileges of that Place were indulg'd the Liberty of going in and out, provided they brought no English Prizes into the Ports. On the 14th of July, in the Evening Prince Eugene sent an Aid de Camp to acquaint the D. of Ormond That he was oblig'd to decamp the next Day, both for want of Forrage; and to prosecute the Operations of the Campaign; and if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highness would confer with him at such a Place as his Grace should please to appoint. The Duke answer'd in Writing, That he thought it strange such a Message should be sent him by an ordinary Aid-de-Camp; and that only Twelve or Thirteen Hours before the Prince was to march, because no Measures had been concerted between them relating either to their Motions, or to any further Undertaking: For which Reasons his Highness ought not to expect, that he should

But the civil Government continued in the Hands of the French, and their Sloops, Gallies and Marines, allow'd to stay in the Town.

Prince Eugene's Message to the Duke of Ormond.

The Duke of Ormond's Answer.

A C.

1712.



The Prince's  
Reply.

His Highness  
marches off.  
And with  
him the  
Auxiliaries  
in British  
Pay.

Landrecy in-  
vested, July  
17.

The Duke of  
Ormond  
marches to  
Avesne-le-  
secq, and de-  
clares a Sus-  
pension of  
Arms.

July 17. N.S.

‘ accompany him, or be assisting in any Opera-  
‘ tions wherein he had not been consulted.  
‘ That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he  
‘ might regulate himself accordingly, and not  
‘ attribute to him any *Misfortune* which might  
‘ happen. And that he also thought it proper  
‘ to let his Highness understand, That if the Im-  
‘ perial Army march'd away, and left him, he  
‘ should be obliged to take the best Methods he  
‘ could for the Security of the Queen's Troops.  
Upon the Receipt of this Answer, the Prince sent  
Count de *Aliban*, an Imperial Major General,  
and Quarter-Master-General, with the Message  
before-mention'd, to which he added, ‘ That his  
‘ most Serene Highness had already acquainted  
‘ his Grace Three Days before, that he would pass  
‘ the River *Escaillon*, and ask'd him if he would  
‘ confer about it; so that his Grace could not say,  
‘ the Notice came too late.’ On the 16th of July  
N. S. a Day which will ever be famous in Hi-  
story for the Separation of the Confederate Army;  
and the fatal Epoch of the Declension of the  
Confederate Cause! The Prince of *Savoy* broke  
up from his Camp at *Haspre*, and march'd off  
with the Troops under his Command, being  
follow'd by all the *Danes*, *Prussians*, *Saxons*, *Han-  
noverians*, and other Auxiliaries in *British* Pay,  
except Four Squadrons of *Vander-Nath*, and a  
Batallion of *Berner*, of the Troops of *Holstein-  
Gottorp*, and *Baron Wales's* Regiment of Dragoons.  
His Highness encamp'd at *Aire*, near *Landrecy*,  
which Place the Prince of *Anhalt-Deffau* invested  
the next Day, with 34 Batallions and as many  
Squadrons; whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* de-  
camped the same Morning from *Chateau Cam-  
bressis*, and came to *Avesne-le-secq*. In his march  
his Grace order'd a Cessation of Arms for Two  
Months to be declared between the Queen's  
Forces and those of *France*, at which the Troops  
were so far from Rejoycing, that on the con-  
trary they could not forbear shewing their  
Concern for parting with their Fellow-Con-  
querors. The same Evening *Marschal Villars*  
sent an *Aid-de-Camp* to acquaint the Duke of  
*Ormond*,

Ormond, that he had that Day declar'd likewise A. C.  
a Suspension of Arms with Her Britannick Ma- 1712.  
jesty's Troops, pursuant to the Agreement he had made with his Grace. On Monday the 18th of *The like Suspension declar'd in the French Code*  
July N. S. the British Forces, under the Command of the Duke of Ormond, march'd from *Avesne-la-Secq* to *Flixes*, being join'd on the way by Two Battalians and Two Squadrons of *Great Britain*, which made Part of the Separate Body posted at *Dennain*, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*. It was reported, and even publish'd by Authority in England, that before the Separation of the Confederate Forces, the Deputies of the States said openly, that they hoped the Duke of Ormond did not intend to march through any of their Towns! Agreeable to this Expression some English Officers, who would have pass'd that Day through *Bouchain*, for the more commodious performance of their Journey, were refus'd Entrance at the Gate, and told by the Guard, that positive Order was given to let no Englishman into the Town. But the Officers not being satisfied, sent to the Commandant himself, who returned the same Answer. When the British Army came near *Donay*, they met the like Treatment from the Commandant of that Place, which was the more surprizing, because the British Forces had their Hospital and great quantities of Stores in that Town: Whereupon the Duke of Ormond, the better to provide for the Security and Subsistence of the Troops that were with him, as well as for those in the Town and Cittadel of *Gand*, where part of his Artillery and Ammunition was kept, made the Disposition for marching towards that Place, and came the Nineteenth to *Thromelin* near *Orchies*. When Prince Eugene and the Deputies of the States found the Duke's Intention of going towards *Gand*, they sent Count *Nassau Woudenberg* to excuse the insolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Donay* and *Bouchain*, and to inform him that what had been done was without Authority. Soon after Count *Hampfisch*, Governor of *Donay*, came in Person to wait upon his Grace, and assured him, that he

† See the London Gazette of July 12. 1712.

The British Troops as suffer'd to pass through Bouchain and Douay.

Pr. Eugene and the States Deputies send an Excuse upon it to the D. of Ormond.

A. C.

2712



had not given the Commandant any Orders to refuse the *British* Officers admittance into that Town. On the 20th the Duke of Ormond pursued his March, and came to *Fleurival*, near *Tourney*, where he rested the 21st.

An enormous  
Barbarity  
charged on  
the British  
Troops.

Before we proceed, We must take Notice that the News-Papers printed in *Holland*, having charg'd the *British* Troops with an enormous Piece of Barbarity, viz. the *Plundering the Village of Marcois*, and setting Fire to a Church, whither the Inhabitants fled for Sanctuary; they were not suffer'd to come out, but kept in by a Party of *Aden* that fired at the Gate, so that above 260 Persons, *Men, Women and Children*, perish'd in the Flames. It was thought proper to wipe off so heinous an Aspersions, by inserting the following Account in the *London Gazette*.

Dated July  
12, 1712.

The British  
Forces injus-  
tified.

*Donay, July 17, N. S.* 'On Thursday the 14th Instant the Duke of Ormond order'd a general Forage to be made at Four of the Clock that Afternoon, and pointed out to the several Corps the particular Places to which they should go. The Village of *Marcois* happened to be allotted to the *Prussians*, who not coming thither till very late in the Evening, a Band of Maroders, consisting of *Men of several Nations*, without any Officer among them, took that Opportunity to plunder the Place; and the Inhabitants wounding one of their Companions, they in Revenge set Fire to the Church, in which a considerable Number of Persons were unhappily destroyed. As soon as the Duke was informed of this Barbarity, he sent a Party of Men to pursue and seize all such as could be suspected to have any share in it. The Commanding Officer did accordingly take a great many of them, who have been since tryed by a Court-Martial and executed. We should be much surpris'd to see this cruel Fact charged in the Gazettes of these Countries upon a Party of Regular Troops of *Great Britain*, if we did not find those Papers filled every Day with the most notorious Falsities concerning that Nation, both in respect to Things and Persons, particularly in relation to

{ a Report industriously spread here, as if the Duke of Ormond had sent an Officer to assure Prince Eugene of the Concern his Grace was under, that he was not at Liberty to follow him; which is so distant from Truth, that we have certain Information that the Duke shewed Dissatisfaction for that General's withdrawing his Forces from those of Great Britain, in so extraordinary a manner.

A: C.  
1712.

Report about  
the Duke of  
Ormond  
Confused.

There was also about that time, a current Report, † That before the Duke of Ormond declar'd the Cessation of Arms, the Earl of Strafford went incognito to the French Camp, to concert Measures with the Marechal de Villars; and that amongst other Things it was agreed, That the British Troops should make themselves Masters of Ghent and Bruges, whereby they should have the Command of the Navigation of the Lys and the Scheld; and be able to put an effectual Stop to any further Progress of the Confederate Army under the Prince of Savoy, in case the French General found it impracticable to relieve Landrecy. That this was the Design of the British General, in bending his March towards Ghent, is little to be doubted; but whether the same was concerted by the Earl of Strafford and Marechal de Villars, or by the Ministry in England, is yet doubtful, and indeed, not very material to know. This is certain, That the States General were extremely alarm'd at that March; and tho' the Prince of Savoy and the Field Deputies did thereupon think fit to send to the Duke of Ormond, to excuse his Troops not being permitted to pass thro' Bonchain and Donay: Yet, 'twas confidently reported, That his Highness could not forbear expressing his Resentment at the Duke's marching towards Ghent, when, 'as 'twas pretended, he had promised to march towards Ypres and Dunkirk.

† See the  
Flying Post  
of July 15.  
1712.

The True  
Design of the  
Duke of Or-  
mond's  
marching to  
Ghent.

The States  
Gen. alarm'd  
at it.

On the 19th of July N. S. upon the Duke of Ormond's coming to Theomoulin, the Earl of Strafford, accompany'd by Lieutenant General Cadogan, went to Townay; from hence the next Day to Lisle: At both which Places he was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Respect; and on

A. C. the 21st return'd to the Camp at *Fleurbaert*. The next Day, in the Afternoon, the *British* Troops moved to *Petteghem*, near *Oudenarde*, and desired Passage through that Town; but the Commandant having no Orders about it, thought fit to keep the Gates shut, which occasion'd here bitter Reflections against the *Dutch*. It appear'd indeed at first very strange, that the *British* Officers should be refused Entrance into those Towns which Her Majesty's Forces in Conjunction with those of Her Allies, had conquer'd this War: But this Precaution of the *Dutch* proceeded from an Apprehension, That if the *English* were possess'd of any of their Strong Towns, they should be compell'd to submit to the Scheme of Peace concerted between Great Britain and France. On the 23d in the Evening the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army pursued their March towards *Ghent*, by the way of *Lede* and *Auwegem*. The Night † before Lieutenant General *Cadogan* arrived at *Ghent*, where he found that Major *Labene*, who commanded in the Castle, had, pursuant to his Orders, made the necessary Dispositions for the Security of that Post. On the 23d in the Morning General *Lumley* came also to *Ghent*; as did in the Afternoon the Duke of *Ormond*, attended by the Earl of *Strafford*, and several General Officers, under a Triple Discharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts. They were all entertain'd at Dinner by the *English* Commissary *Hudson*; and complimented by the Magistrates, the President of the Council of *Flanders*, and the Two Colleges which compose the Government of that City, who made great Professions of Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their readiness to promote Her Majesty's good Intentions for the Common Benefit of all her Allies. About Seven in the Evening, the Duke of *Ormond* rode out to *Nazareth*, a League and half from *Ghent*, where the Troops under his Command being arrived that Day, Two Detachments were made from that Body; one to reinforce the *English* Garrison in the Castle of *Ghent*, the other to take Post about *Marrickerken*, along the Canal of *Bruges*; which they did accordingly the 24th of July N. S. The same Day,

The British  
Troops refus'd  
Passage thro'  
*Oudenarde*.

See the London  
Gazette  
of July 22,  
1712.

\* July 22d.  
N. S.

The Duke of  
*Ormond*  
comes to  
*Ghent* July  
23d N. S.

Day, Sir Thomas Hanmer, who, had not been idle all this while, set out from *Brussels*, and in the Evening arriv'd in the *British* Camp, where he conferr'd with the Duke of *Ormond* and the Earl of *Strafford*. Upon his Grace's approaching *Ghent*, and the Report that was spread from *Namur*, that *Marschal de Villers* had received Orders in case he could not relieve *Landrecy* to send a strong Detachment into *Brabant*, there was no small Consternation in *Brussels* among the Friends of the *Hollanders*; and on the other hand the Partizans of *France*, who were not the least in Number, were wonderfully elated; upon a fond expectation, That the *British* Troops would joyn and assist the *French*. But the Duke of *Ormond* contented himself with † marching his Forces to *Drongen*, where they encamp'd in a plentiful Country between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges* near *Ghent*. — On the 27th of July N. S. the Earl of *Strafford* left the Army to return to his Pacifick Post at *Utrecht*, where he arriv'd the 29th. About the same time the Duke of *Ormond* thought fit to put Four Batalions into *Ghent*; and with as many to take Possession of *Bruges*, where his Grace was received with the same Demonstrations of Respect, as were paid him at the former Place. This done, he detach'd Six Batalions to reinforce the Garrison of *Dunkirk*; and sent thither at the same time a Train of Artillery with some Ammunition; the *French* having drawn off most of their Cannon from the Ramparts of that Place; which together with the Force they had still in it, rendred our Possession of it, for some time, precarious. The Council of State of *Brabant* and *Flanders* having sent Deputies to agree with the Duke of *Ormond* about the Methods for furnishing his Forces with Forage, the same was regulated on the same Foot as was agreed to in the late War, when Prince *Vaudemont* commanded the *English* Army in the Absence of King *William*.

It was not long before the Confederates felt the Dismal Effect, either, as they term'd it Abroad, of their being abandon'd by the *British* Troops;

or,

A. C.

1712;

W

† July 25th  
N. S.

The Earl of  
Strafford  
returns to  
Utrecht July  
29th.

The Duke of  
Ormond  
takes Possession  
of Bruges

And sends 6  
Batalions  
and a Train  
of Artillery  
to Dunkirk.

A. C.  
1712.]

The Marschal de Villars designs to attack Denain,

or, as some People call'd it in *England*, of their separating from the Troops of *Great Britain*. The Marschal de Villars having receiv'd positive Orders to attempt the Raising of the Siege of *Landrecy* at any Rate, and reinforc'd his Army with part of the Garrisons of *Dunkirk*, *Valenciennes*, *Candé*, *Maubenge*, and other Places, resolv'd to attack the small Body of the Confederate Troops encamp'd at *Denain*, which kept an open Communication between P. Eugene's Army and the Village of *Marchiennes*, thro' which all the Stores of Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions must necessarily pass, rightly judging, that if he could possess himself of the latter, the Allies would not be in a Condition to carry on their Siege. In order to put his Design in Execution, he pass'd the *Scheld* the 19th and 20th of *July* N. S. and encamp'd on the *Selle* towards *Chateau-Cambresis*; the 21st and 22d he set 1500 Men to Work to enlarge and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River; and then caus'd his Right to advance beyond *Mazenghien*. These Motions having given the Allies some Jealousy, as if Marschal de Villars design'd to attack them in their Camp, near *Landrecy*, Prince Eugene of Savoy caus'd a great Intrenchment to be made before his Left: posted behind it General *Fagel* with Forty Battalions; and caus'd his Right to move up nearer by about Three Leagues, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege with all his Forces. The 23d at Seven in the Evening, the Marschal de Villars ordered the Count de *Caigny* to pass the *Sambre*, to advance by *Fenny* towards *Cartignies* along a Rivulet which falls into the *Sambre* below *Landrecies*; to send out small Parties at Day-break to scour the Country within View of the Confederate Camp, and after they had alarm'd them and had rejoyn'd him, to retire towards *Guisse*, to cover the Frontier against the Excursions which might be made that Way. On the other hand, the Marschal de Villars, commanded the Count de *Broglio* the same Day, at Five in the Evening to advance along the *Selle* with Forty Squadrons, causing all the

His Disposition to put his Design in Execution. See Appendix No. IV.



the Passages of that River to be guarded, to the End none of the Confederate Parties might pass over it, and observe his Motions; at the same time he order'd the Marquis *de Vieuxpont*, Lieutenant General, to march with Thirty Battallions of the Left, some Artillery and Pontons, and lay Bridges at *Neuville* over the *Schelde*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*; and order'd him to be follow'd by Count *Alberotti*, Lieutenant General, with Twenty other Battallions, and by all the Army, in Four Columns of Troops, and a Fifth of Artillery, having some Days before, sent the heavy Baggage to *St. Quintin*. Notwithstanding the Marquis *de Vieuxpont* made all possible Expedition, he could not reach *Neuville* till the 24<sup>th</sup> at Eight in the Morning, where he presently caus'd the Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*; the Count *de Broglie* arriv'd about Nine with his Forty Squadrons; as did likewise the Marechal *de Villars*, who order'd him to pass over before the Infantry, which he did with great Toil, by Reason of a Morass beyond the Bridge.

The Precautions Marechal *de Villars* had us'd to conceal his true Design and his March from the Confederates succeeded so well, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had no Intelligence of either till the twenty fourth at Seven a-Clock in the Morning, when being inform'd that the Enemy were laying Bridges over the *Scheld*, he hasten'd immediately to the Camp of *Denain*, after having given Orders to the Troops he had drawn to some distance from it, to follow him. His Highness view'd the Camp and Intrenchments at *Denain*; gave the Earl of *Albemarle* such Directions as he thought necessary for the Defence of that Important Post; reinforc'd the Eleven Battallions that were there, with Six more from the great Army; and judging that Fourteen Squadrons which were also in the Intrenchments, would be useless, he caus'd them to retire with the Baggage: After which he went away himself to hasten the March of his Troops, in order to attempt to Succour the Earl of *Albemarle*, or at least to save part of the Infantry. The Prince of *Savoy* was hardly got out of the Lines, when the Count *de Broglie*

Pr. Eugene comes on the Camp of Denain.

A. C. 1712. *No* attack'd those that began between *Newville* and *Denain*, which he entred almost without Resistance; Four Battallions of *Palatines* and other *German* Auxiliaries that were posted there, throwing down their Arms upon the first Discharge. He found within these Lines 4. or 500 Waggon's loaden with Bread for the Confederate Army, guarded by 500 Horse and 500 Foot, who making a Shew of defending themselves, were surrounded and most of them either kill'd or taken. Upon the first Appearance of the Enemy on that side, the Earl of *Albemarle* advanc'd with part of his Forces to defend the Convoy and sustain the Four Battallions before mention'd; but finding that the latter had cowardly left that Post, and that a great Body of *French* Infantry were advancing, he return'd into his Camp, the Approach of which was defended by Twelve Pieces of Cannon. The *French* Infantry having pass'd the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count de *Broglie* had gain'd, *Mareschal de Villars* made the Dispositions for the Attack with 36 Battallions, in 8 Columnes, distant 200 Paces from each other; with a Reserve of 6 Battallions marching in a second Line, and the Cavalry behind to support them.

The *Mareschal de Villars* put himself at the Right of the Infantry, as did the *Mareschal de Montesquieu*, and Count *Albergorri* at the Left. The *Marquis de Vieuxpont*, the Count de *Dreux*, and *Moni. Brindelay*, Lieutenants-General; the Prince de *Isenghien*, the *Marquis de Mouchy*, the Duke de *Mortemar*, and the *Marquis de Nangis* Major Generals, with the Brigadiers, marched at the Head of the Troope, as did the Count de *Villars*, Lieutenant General, who serv'd in the Quality of a Volunteer, near the *Mareschal* his Brother. Prayers being performed and the Signal given, the whole Line advanced, and marched 7 or 800 Paces towards the Intrenchment, without firing one Shot. When they were come within half Musquet-Shot, the Confederates who lined the Rampart, made a Discharge of their Cannon loaded with Cartridge-Shot, and three Discharges of their Musquets, without disordering

The Camp at  
Denain  
was  
lost, and  
the Forces in  
it, totally  
Defeated.

ing any one Batallion. Coming up within 50 Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquets and the Grenadiers leaped into the Ditch followed by the Batallions, and after a pretty long Resistance they entred the Camp, cutting down all who made Head against them. The rest retired into the Village and the Abbey, where they were forced and pursued so close, that intire Batallions threw themselves Head-long into the *Schelde*, so that of those 17 Batallions, hardly 3000 Men escaped, all the rest being kill'd, taken or drowned. The Action was hardly over, when Count *Albergoni* and the Marquis de *Nangis* marched to possess themselves of the Redoubt and Bridge which the Confederates had built at the Village of *Provi*, by reason of a Morass lying over against *Denain*; in order to cut off the Retreat of the Runaways, and hinder their being succour'd by Prince *Eugene's* Army, which was seen advancing in Columns on the other side of the *Schelde*. Immediately upon his Arrival, his Highness caus'd that Redoubt to be attack'd; but that Post being defended by the Regiment of *Navarre*, sustain'd by part of the *French* Army, posted on the Bank of the *Scheld* with Artillery, he was obliged to draw off, and to go and encamp the next Day near *Quefnoy* and *Bavay*, to support the Troops employ'd in the Siege of *Landrecy*. The Loss of the *French*, (if we may credit their own Accounts) did not amount to above 400 Men Killed or Wounded; among whom were no Persons of Distinction, besides the Marquis de *Tourville*, Son of the late Mareschal of the same Name, kill'd; the Marquis de *Mense Choiseul* dangerously wounded; the Chevalier de *Tesse*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Champagne*, and Mr. de *Gauillac* wounded. As to the Confederates, 'twas reckon'd that they had about 1000 kill'd, 2500 taken Prisoners; and near 1500 drown'd, among which last was the brave Count de *Dhona*, Lieutenant General and Governor of *Mons*; and among the Slain Count *Corneille* of *Nassau*, otherwise known by the Name of Count *Nassau-Wendenbourg*, a Major General, and an Officer.

Pr. Eugene finds it impossible to Succour the E. of Albemarle.

Loss on both Sides.

A. C.

1712.

Officer of great Merit, and in great Esteem with Prince Eugene. Among the Prisoners were reckon'd the Earl of Albemarle General, the Prince of Anhalt, (Brother of the Prince of Anhalt-Deßau) the Prince of Nassau Siegen, Lieutenant Generals; the Prince of Holstein, the Baron d' Albert and M. Sobel, Major Generals; several other General Officers; 4 Colloneles; 5 Lieutenant Colloneles; 5 Majors, 38 Captains; 49 Lieutenants; 47 Ensigns; 5 Aides de Camp of General Officers, 14 Officers of Artillery; in all near 300 Officers. In the Camp were found 12 Brass Cannon, a very great quantity of Ammunition and Provisions; a great Number of Horses, and a considerable Booty, which was given to the Soldiers.

The Allies could not but own the great Advantage gain'd by the French at Denain; and the States Field Deputies gave an Account of it to their Principals, in the following Letter:

High and Mighty Lords,

The States  
Field Deputies  
Letter to  
the States  
General.

The Marechal de Villars decamped Yesterday in the Evening at Sun-set from Chateau Cambresis, and march'd with such Diligence, that early this Morning he pass'd the Schelde in 8 Columns at Sourche and at Neufville. As soon as Prince Eugene of Savoy had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to Denain, caus'd 6 Batallions to march thither to reinforce the Body commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, view'd in Person the Intrenchment there; and the Infantry who were posted in it; caus'd the Cavalry and Baggage to come over to this side of the Schelde, that they might not be any Embarrass; and about 10 a Clock. came over to this side of the Bridge, to make the necessary Dispositions for supporting that Body with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actually on the March. In the mean while the Enemy having advanced near to the Intrenchment, in one very close Column of their Left Wing and Main Body, which filed off to attack the Intrenchment in Front, they afterwards made several Feints as if they would retire, because of the great Fire which our Men made upon them with our Cannon: But at length they fell on with so much Fury on the Regiments posted there, that after one Discharge the Intrenchment was abandon'd.

done. Then the Enemy breaking into the Intrenchment, charged our Men on the Right and Left, broke them, and after a vigorous but vain Resistance, forced them to retire over the Bridge on the Schelde: But unhappily that Bridge had been broke, by the Weight of the Baggage which had newly passed it; so that the greatest part of those who attempted to pass it were drowned; others got over to this side of the Schelde; and the rest of the 17 Battalions who were in the Intrenchment, were killed or made Prisoners. The Earl of Albemarle and Major General Sobel are among the latter. Count Dohna Lieutenant General, and the Prince of Holstein, Major General in the Emperor's Service, were drowned. We have not yet any certain Account of the Count of Nassau Weudenbourg. Among the 17 Battalions were 8 Imperialists or Palatines, and 3 of this State, viz. those of Albemarle, Welderen and Douglas, the rest being Auxiliary Troops. We are obliged to defer to another Opportunity, the sending to Your High Mightinesses the Particulars of our Loss; 'tis but little, the great Fire considered; and without the Accident of the breaking of the Bridge, would have been yet less; for the Enemy durst not penetrate to the Schelde, to avoid the Fire of the Infantry who were posted on this side of that River. Brigadier Berkoffier is in Marchiennes with 6 Battalions; and as that Place is situate on the Scarpe, on Ground almost inaccessible, we hope he will retire elsewhere in case the Enemy should pass that River. As all Communication with Marchiennes is cut off from us, Orders have been issued for baking Bread for the Army here and at Mons; and the Infantry is order'd back to the Army, which is in its former Situation.

To Morrow we shall concert with Prince Eugene of Savoy and Count Tilly what to do; and we will immediately inform your High Mightinesses of it. We hope thereby intirely to prevent any ill Consequences of this Loss. We are

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Signed,

Quesnoy, J. Welderen, W. Hooft.

July 24. J. Hop.

W. de Haerfolte.

1712.

P. E. Vegelin de Claerbergen.

As

A. C.  
1712.

The Conduct  
of the Con-  
federate Gen-  
erals blamed.

Pr. Eugene  
and the E. of  
Albemarle  
justified.  
See the Ap-  
pendix No.  
IV.

As 'tis usual with most Men to judge of Events, those of War especially, by the Success, so many were apt to blame Prince *Eugene* for seeming to despise the Enemy, and leaving the Earl of *Albemarle* exposed, at a great distance from the main Army; and secondly, for sending to him no greater Reinforcement than Six Batallions. As to the first, 'tis certain his Highness was not insensible of the Danger the Earl was in, and therefore he had proposed the removing the Stores of Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions from *Marchiennes* to *Bouchain*; but, it seems, the States Deputies, through Parsimony, were against that Counsel. As to the second, his Highness with several other experienc'd Generals, having view'd the Intrenchment at *Denain*, could not but think 17 Batallions sufficient to defend that Post, till he could come up to their Assistance with the whole Confederate Army; which they would infallibly have done, had the Batallions that were attack'd by Count *de Braglie* perform'd their Duty: Seeing his Highness came to the Banks of the *Scheld*, with most of his Infantry, before the Action was entirely over, tho' it lasted not an Hour and a half: Many Reflections were cast likewise on the Earl of *Albemarle*, as if he had suffer'd himself to be surprized; and had got but one Bridge between *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, for his Troops to retire over, in case of need: But Prince *Eugene's* being at *Denain* about an Hour before the Action, and making the Necessary Dispositions in concert with the Earl, sufficiently clears the latter of the first Charge. As to the second, tho' 'tis certain he could not have so many Bridges as by the Event would have been necessary, because the *English* that went from him carried away half the Pontons, yet Prince *Eugene's* fruitless Attack of the Bridge of *Prouvi* undeniably shews, that the Allies had more than one Bridge over the *Scheld*; tho' in the Hurry, they could make use but of one: So that, upon the whole matter, the Misfortune of that Day seems wholly to be ascribed to the ignominious and base Behaviour of the Batallions before mention'd. However, this dissentient

ed Apology of the Confederate Generals is not A. C.  
meant, in the least, to derogate from the just Glo- 1712.  
ry the *French* Commanders gain'd on this Occa-  
sion : For the most partial must own, that Ma-  
rshchal de Villars's, or, as some would have it, Ma-  
rshchal de Montequieu's Project was admirably  
well concerted, and executed with no less Dil-  
patch, than Secrecy, Vigour and good Conduct.

It seem'd, indeed, as if the *French*, being now  
rid of the Enemy they dreaded most, the *English*,  
were animated by a New Spirit; and despised the  
rest of the Confederates; which appear'd in the  
vigorous Prosecution of their Advantage at *De-*  
*main*. As soon as that Action was over, the Ma-  
rshchal de Villars order'd Count de Broglio to march  
and invest *Marchiennes*; Count *Albergotti* to go  
and attack *St. Amand*, and sent other Detach-  
ments to possess themselves of the rest of the Posts  
which the Confederates had on the *Scarpe*.

On the 26th of July N. S. 200 Men who were  
in the Abbey of *Anchin* and at *Pont a Rache*, yield-  
ed themselves Prisoners of War. The same Day  
the Count de l'Esparre made himself Master of  
the Abbey of *Hastnon*, where he took 100 Priso-  
ners. Count *Albergotti* possess'd himself that Day  
likewise of *Mortagne*, at the Mouth of the *Scarpe*,  
where he took 100 Men; and then of *St. Amand*,  
which was defended by 800 Men, who yielded  
themselves Prisoners of War. In that Place were  
found 6 Brass Cannon, Ammunition, several  
Horses, and 40 Bilanders or long Barks, laden  
with Corn, Rice, and all manner of Provisions,  
which were sent to *Condé*, and to *Valenciennes*,  
with the 6 Cannon and the 800 Prisoners, and  
those taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin* and *Hastnon*:  
This done, Count *Albergotti* gave Order for de-  
molishing the Fortifications of the Post of *St.*  
*Amand*.

In the mean while, the Count de Broglio had  
invested *Marchiennes*; but having view'd it the  
25th in the Morning; he found the Enterprize  
more difficult than had been thought; that Post  
being encompass'd with Morasses and Ditches full  
of Water, which could not be cross'd over but  
by

*Just Praise  
of the French  
Generals.*

*They improve  
their advan-  
tage as De-  
main.*

*The Posts of  
Anchin, Pont-  
a-rache,  
Hastnon,  
Mortagne,  
and St. A-  
mand taken  
July 26, N. S.*

*Marchiennes  
invested July  
24th. N. S.*

A. C.  
1712.

by Causeys; besides which, it was fortify'd by several Intrenchments, and defended by 6 Battalions, 300 Men detach'd from the Garrison of Douay, and the Regiment of *Schellars* consisting of 3 Squadrons of Cuirassiers of the Elector *Palatine's* Troops, under the Command of Brigadier. *Ber-koffer*, a brave and experienc'd Officer, who could not but be animated to make a vigorous Resistance, by the immortal Glory he would acquire if he could preserve a Magazine of so great value and importance; there being Necessaries for Two Sieges, with 110 Bunkers, or great Boats. Upon the Information which *Marschal de Villars* receiv'd from Count *de Broglia*, he desired the *Marschal de Montesquieu* to go and take upon him the Command of the Siege, which he did the same Day (*July 25th N. S.*) and immediately upon his Arrival, caus'd the *French* Troops to be drawn off at a farther distance from the Cannon of the Besiegers, which made great Execution amongst them. The 26th he caus'd a Redoubt, and another Post that cover'd the *Scarpe* and the Boats, to be attack'd, and forc'd 100 Men, who guarded them, to yield themselves Prisoners of War. The next Day, he set Men to Work to raise Batteries, and caus'd the Trenches to be open'd at Two Attacks, which could not be done without considerable Loss; and among the rest *Mr. de Villars de Luffan*, Brigadier of Engineers, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball, which likewise wounded Three other Engineers. The 28th the Cannon began to batter to make Breaches, and the *Marschal de Villars* came to the Siege, and viewed the Trenches which were by that time far advanc'd. The same Day the Besieged beat a Parley, and offer'd to Surrender, if they might be permitted to march out with their Arms and Baggage, 4 Coaches and 8 Waggons cover'd; but the *Marschal de Villars* answer'd, That he would not allow them any other Terms than to be Prisoners of War, and declared that if they spoiled the Stores which were in the Place, he would give them no Quarter. The 29th one Battery had made a reasonable Breach; and the Principal Trench being advanced far enough, Preparations were made for giving

The Garrison  
surrenders  
Prisoners of  
War, *July*  
*29th N. S.*



ving the Assault the next Day; but the Besieged beat a Parley again, and offer'd to yield themselves Prisoners of War: The *Marschal de Villars* granted them however, that the Governor, the Collonels, the Lieutenant Collonels, the Majors of each Batallion, and of the Regiment of Horse, should keep their Equipages, the other Officers their Swords, and the Soldiers their Cloaths: That they should march out the 3<sup>rd</sup> at 3 in the Afternoon, with their Arms, Colours and Standarde, which they should lay down after they were come out, and that they should be conducted to *Valenciennes*: Which was accordingly done. 'Tis almost incredible, what vast quantities of Stores and Provisions were found in this Post. Let it suffice to say, that there were in it above 100 Bilanders, without reckoning those which were sent to *Valenciennes*, and 5 others laden with three hundred thousand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commissary had caused to be sunk in the *Scarpe* before the Siege; Above 100 Cannon, whereof 52 were 24 Pounders, and 40 serviceable; 300 Waggon with their Harnesses: The Hospital of the Army: And in the Store-houses or in the Bilanders, a prodigious Number and Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets; Musquet Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints, and, in a word, all sorts of Provisions necessary for making two Sieges. There were likewise many Horses; and part of these Provisions were given to the Soldiers. The Prisoners who marched out of the Place, were to the Number of about Four Thousand, without including Eight or Nine Hundred Wounded or Sick at the Siege of *Quesnoy*; and in this Siege not above Six Hundred Men of the *French* Troops were Kill'd or Wounded.

Upon the entire Defeat of the E. of *Albemarle* at *Denain*, *P. Eugene* of *Savoy* and the States Field-Deputies look'd on the Loss of their Magazine at *Marschiennes* as unavoidable, because it was impossible for the Confederate Army to relieve Brigadier *Berkoff*. Hereupon Prince *Eugene* made a Move-

A. C.  
1712

A. C.  
1712.

*The Loss of  
Marchiennes  
irreparable.*

*The Siege of  
Landrecy  
held off.*

*Donay in-  
vested by the  
French, Au-  
gust 3, N. S.*

*Pr. Eugene  
sends a Rein-  
forcement  
into that place  
and marches  
to order to re-  
lieve it.*

ment with his Army, posting his Right at *Bouvy* with an intention to draw the Convoys and Provisions from *Mons*; by which means many hop'd the Allies would still be in a condition to carry on the Siege of *Landrecy*: But it soon appear'd that the Loss of *Marchiennes* was irreparable. For the Convoy which on the 30th of *July* N. S. was brought from *Mons* to the Confederate Camp at *Pois*, not being sufficient to subsist the Army, so that Bread began to be very scarce; and on the other hand, Prince *Eugene* being inform'd of the Enemy's Design to besiege *Donay*, his Highness laid aside his Enterprize against *Landrecy*; and having put the Town of *Quincy* in as good a Posture of Defence as Time would permit, and provided it with Necessaries, broke up the 2d of *August* N. S. and encamp'd between *Sor* and *Bavay*, the Center of the Army being at *Tanieres*. The 3d his Highness advanc'd to *Belian*; and having on the 4th pass'd the *Haine* near *Mons*, march'd to *Cambren*, where he halted the 5th, and the next Day came and encamp'd at *Lenze*, in order to succour *Donay*, which was invested by *Maréchal de Villars* on the 3d. The Garrison of that important Place having been drain'd, and consisting then only of Two Batallions, besides Six Companies of *Brouay*, Five Batallions more were sent to reinforce it; and had the good Fortune to get into the Place, with Count *Hompesch* the Governor; but *Brigadier des Roques*, and two other Engineers who attempted the same, could not effect it. On the 7th of *August* N. S. Prince *Eugene* pass'd the *Scheld* near *Tournay*, advanc'd to *Troienne*; and the 8th encamp'd with his Right at *Seclin*, and the Left at *Peronne* on the *Marque*, where he continued some Days, to give his Troops some Rest, after the Fatigue of their long March, and to expect some Reinforcements from the *Dutch* Garrisons, in order to attempt the Relief of *Donay*. In the mean time, General *Dopst*, who was sent on the 9th of *August* N. S. with a Strong Detachment to observe the Posture of the Enemy, reported, That they had cast a Line, beginning from the *Scarpe* at *Pont-Rache*, going by the

Castle

Castle of *Bellefriere* to *Pont-Oby* on the *Denle* ; A. C.  
cover'd by two large Ditches full of Water ; and 1712.  
so well guarded that there was no Possibility of re-  
lieving *Doney* on that side ; that *Mareschal de*  
*Villars*, with the greatest part of his Army, was  
intrenching himself in the Plain of *Lens*, and ha-  
ving a vast Number of Pioneers with him, intend-  
ed to cast a Line along the *Souchet* to Mount St.  
*Eloy* and *Arras*, for the Security of his Convoys ;  
and that he had put some Troops into the Town  
of *Lens*, which he designed to fortify.

The Court of *France* was not a little elated by  
the unusual Successes of their Arms in *Flanders* ; *The King of*  
upon which his most Christian Majesty wrote the *France's*  
following Letter to the Cardinal de *Neuilles*, Arch- *Letter to the*  
bishop of *Paris* : *Cardinal de*  
*Neuilles*.

Cousin,

THE Steps I have taken to effect a general Peace,  
and the Suspension of Arms which I have agreed  
on with the Queen of England, have not waited to  
determine the other Allies to enter into the same Sen-  
timents ; on the contrary, they formed a Design to  
push on their Conquests and to besiege Landrecy. The  
Importance of that Place, the taking of which would  
have open'd to the Enemy an Entrance into my  
Kingdom, determin'd me to give my Orders to the  
*Mareschals de Villars* and *de Montesquieu*, who  
command my Army in *Flanders*, to attack and fight  
the Enemy so oblige them to raise the Siege. They have  
acted with such Conduct and Prudence, and the Suc-  
cess has been so happy, that the Camp which was possess'd  
by the Enemy, at *Denain*, notwithstanding the Strength  
of its Intrenchments, was forc'd and defeated with the  
intire Loss of 17 Batallions which defended it, and of  
a Convoy of above 500 Waggon's who were at the same  
time on the March towards the Camp before Landre-  
cy. The Defeat of these Troops engag'd at *Denain*  
was followed by the taking of the Post of *Marchiennes*,  
where the Enemy had 6 Batallions, 500 Foot detach-  
ed from the Garrison of *Douay*, and 3 Squadrons  
of Horse, who were all made Prisoners of War, and  
being added to those taken in the Camp of *Denain* and  
in some other Posts along the *Scarpe*, make the Num-  
ber of above 7000 Men, and upwards of 400 Officers Pri-

A. C.  
1712.

Prisoners, among whom are several of their General Officers. My Troops who in these two Actions shew'd all possible Valour, took 37 Colours and 3 Standards: The Enemy lost with Marchiennes a great Number of Cannon, and Stores of all sorts of Ammunition and Provisions laden in above 150 Bilianders, and their Army being weakened by so considerable a Loss, having no longer Communication with the Places they are possess'd of towards the Scarpe, have been forc'd to raise the Siege of Landrecy to retire towards Mons: And as such an Event is a visible Mark of the Protection of God, who knows the Rectitude of my Intentions, I hold my self oblig'd to render to him most humble Acts of Thanksgiving. I desire therefore that you will cause Te Deum to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of Paris, &c.

Fontainebleau, August 4, 1712.

By this Letter it appears of what Consequence the Conquest of Landrecy would have been; but whether it confist'd with Prudence to undertake that Siege, before Maubeuge had been reduced, I leave it to others to determine. This however, I will venture to observe, That as the Disgraces and Disappointments that beset the Confederate Arms this Campaign, cast a Shade on the Reputation of the Prince of Savoy, so did the wonderfully heighten the Glory the D. of Marlborough had gain'd by his uninterrupted Successes and Victories.

The Duke of  
Maribo-  
rough's  
Glory  
heighten'd by  
the Success  
of the French  
in Flanders.

While the Two Armies were in the Neighbourhood of Donay, the French resolv'd to retaliate the late Incurfion of Major General Grousestein; and committed the Execution of their Design to Major General Paſteur, a famous Partisan, who prosecuted it with all imaginable Secrecy, Diligence and Success. For tho' he had 15 or 1600 Men with him, the Allies had not the least Notice of his March from Namur, till he was advanc'd beyond Bergen-op-Zoom, and had plunder'd Terisbolen, an Island belonging to Zealand, with the Town of that Name, and several other open Places. Upon the Alarm of this Inroad, 30 Batallions were detach'd from the Confederate Army; and all the Garrisons were drawn out to intercept the Enemy; but Monsieur Paſteur

*few* took such right Measures for his Retreat; that he came back safe to *Namur* with \* a considerable Booty, and Hostages for Contributions.

A. C.

1710.

\* August  
27th N. S.

It was expected by the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, not without probable Grounds, that the great Turn of Affairs in the Field, would occasion an Alteration in the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; and that the *Dutch* would, at last, be induc'd to hearken to a Suspension of Arms, for which the *British* Ministers made very pressing Instances. But the *Hollanders* shew'd on this occasion a Firmness worthy of the *Old Romans*, or to say more, of the First Founders of their own Republick. For the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, after having \* agreed to take upon them the Payment of most of the Auxiliaries lately in *British* Pay, and for that purpose, to lend provisionally 6 Millions of Guilders to the Generality; and to augment the intended Lottery of 3,500,000 Guilders to 6 Millions of Guilders; they also resolv'd to treat of Peace *Sword in Hand*, that is, to go on with the Negotiations, without discontinuing the Operations of War; and made some Overtures to the States General thereupon. Their High Mightinesses took immediately that Affair into Consideration, and upon mature Deliberation order'd their Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* to insist, in the Conferences, on the following Points, as further Preliminaries of the Treaty, viz: 1. ' That *France* restore to the Empire the City of *Strasbourg* with its Dependencies; and that she likewise demolish all her fortified Places on the *Rhine*, *Hunningben*, *Port Louis* and new *Brisac*.

Great firmness of the  
Hollanders.

\* July 29th  
N. S.

New Preliminaries insisted on by the  
Dutch.

2. ' That the Commerce which this Republick has in the *Mediterranean* not being secure, unless he Emperor have *Sicily*, this State demands it for his Imperial Majesty; seeing the Prince that has not the Kingdom of *Sicily*, cannot be properly said to have that of *Naples*.

3. ' That the State demands for its Barrier, besides the Places offer'd, *Lisle*, *Tournay*, *Donay*, and

A. C.

1712.

and *Fort-Scarpe*, with all their Dependencies, (which Places *France* requires as an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*.) And the State insists, that *Valenciennes* and *Mauberge* be likewise added to the said Barrier.

4. The Tariff of 1664 intire, without any Exception whatever.

5. Besides all this, the State reserves to it self a Right of making further Demands.

6. And also of seconding powerfully its High Allies, each in their Demands.

Monsieur *Buys*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of the States General, having receiv'd new Instructions, went from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*, where on the 5th of *August* N. S. he and three of his Colleagues were several Hours in Conference with the *British* Ministers, to whom they communicated the foregoing Articles; and the same were afterwards deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, and to the Ministers of the Allies, who sent them to their respective Masters. It is observable, That it was industriously given out in *England*, That the *Dutch* \* Plenipotentiaries had propos'd a New Plan for a General Peace, which came much nearer to that contain'd in Her Majesty's Speech to Her Parliament, than any that had been hitherto offer'd. But it soon appear'd that this was only an Amusement, on all sides. For when the said Articles were made publick, every one saw, That they were not a Plan but bare Preliminaries or Demands previous to a General Treaty; which the *Dutch*, with great Prudence, thought fit to propose to keep fair with *Great Britain*; tho' they rightly judg'd, that *France*, considering the present Situation of her Affairs in *Flanders*, and her Intimacy with *England*, would not close with their Proposals, but rather abate her former Offers, and enlarge her own Demands.

\* See the  
London  
Gazette of  
Aug. 2, O. S.

Count  
Saxendorf's  
Negotiation  
at the Hague.

On *Saturday* the 6th of *August* N. S. Count *Saxendorf*, the Emperor's first Plenipotentiary had a Conference at his own House, at the *Hague*, with all the Ministers of the Empire, to acquaint them with the aforementioned Sentiments and Resolutions of the States General, which were commu-  
nica-

icated to him by the Pensionary *Helmſius*. This was by many, thought to be a Strain of Policy artfully contriv'd between the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters, to engage the *German* Princes to make greater Efforts than hitherto they had done. For the Count, at the ſame time, imparted to them a Project concerted with their High Mightineſſes, to carry on the War with more Vigour than ever, in which was ſpecify'd what each Prince, in particular, was able to do, to reduce *France* to the Terms of a Good, Safe, and Laſting Peace: Recommending to them, in the moſt lively and pathetick Expreſſions, to repreſent to their reſpective Maſters, That unleſs the *Dutch* were without Loſs of Time, powerfully aſſiſted, they would be forc'd to make their private Peace, even without the Reſtoration of *Strasburgh*; whereby the Empire would ſtill remain open to any Invaſion from *France*. The Payment and Subſiſtence of the *German* and *Daniſh* Troops in the Service of *Great Britain*, that had joyn'd the Forces under Prince *Eugene*, being the moſt preſſing Affairs, ſeveral Conferences were held at the *Hague* about it, between the Miniſters of the Princes to whom thoſe Troops belong'd, the Deputies of the States and the Imperial Miniſters. The latter were not wanting to repreſent the great Difficulties their Maſter had labour'd under ſince the Death of the late Emperor his Brother; and the vaſt Charge he had been indiſpenſibly oblig'd to bear, by his Coronations at *Frankfort* and *Presburgh*, and other growing Expences for the Preſervation of the Principality of *Catalonia*, whereby the Imperial Treſury was quite exhausted: That however, his Imperial Maſteſty offer'd to contribute 300000 Crowns towards the Subſiſtence of the Troops before mention'd, provided the City of *Amſterdam* would advance that Sum under the Security of the States, for the Payment of which he was willing to Mortgage the ſame Funds in *Sileſia*, that had effectually and punctually answer'd both the Principal and Intereſt of the Loan made by the *Engliſh*, to enable Prince *Eugene* to carry on the War in *Italy*. The *Dutch* having preſent

Offers of the  
German  
Princes a-  
bout the Sub-  
ſiſtence of the  
Troops lately  
in the Service  
of Great  
Britain.

A. C.

1712.



sent Occasion for Money, no positive Answer was then return'd to the Imperial Ministers either at the *Hague* or at *Amsterdam*, to which last Place one of them repair'd to sollicite that Loan; but some Months after the said Proposal was clos'd with. The King of *Prussia* offer'd to maintain his Troops at his own Charge, provided the States General would give him Satisfaction, as to his Pretensions to the Inheritance of the Late King *William*; and the Elector of *Hanover* offer'd, in the first Place, to maintain during the War at his own Expence, one half of the Troops he had in the Service of *Great Britain*, besides the Regiment of Dragoons of *Bohmar*, and to agree for the maintaining of the rest upon easy Terms. What the King of *Denmark* offer'd to do, did not so soon come to publick Knowledge; tho' no Body doubted but he took as vigorous Resolutions as any of the Princes of the Empire, it being his Interest not to disoblige the Emperor and his Allies, at a Juncture when he and the Czar of *Muscovy* were threaten'd with a Powerful Confederacy of *France*, *Spain*, *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, in order to restore the K. of *Sweden* to all his Dominions. And here we may observe, That in the Month of *July*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* (now Lord Viscount *Bolingbrook*) did warmly expostulate with the *Danish* Minister in *London*, about ' His Masters  
' Troops deserting the Queen's General, notwithstanding the many Favours and Kindnesses his  
' *Danish* Majesty had receiv'd from Her Majesty,  
' both during the Life of the Late Prince *George*,  
' and since his Decease; Her Majesty having supplied him with considerable Sums of Money out  
' of her own Privy Purse: Adding, That Her  
' Majesty highly resent'd, and would find means  
' to revenge such a Piece of Ingratitude; for  
' which purpose she had sent Orders to her Fleet to  
' insult the Coasts and Shipping of *Denmark*. The  
' *Danish* Minister, abash'd and alarm'd at this Reprimand, and Declaration, gave speedy Notice of it to Monsieur *Alesfeld* at the *Hague*, who immediately dispatch'd Mr. *Van Stoken* to acquaint the King of *Denmark* with the same.

The *Danish*  
Minister in  
*London* ex-  
postulated  
with.



On the other hand, the *British* Ministers in *Holland*, propos'd and insisted on the Admission of King *Philip's* Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at *Utrecht*; and 'twas even given out, That if the same was not shortly agreed to, the Congress would be transferr'd to a Town, whither the *Spanish* Ministers might repair without any Opposition; and *Dunkirk* was said to be the Place: But the States General not thinking it their Interest, to grossly disoblige the Emperor so far, as to yield a Point so derogatory from his Title to the *Spanish* Throne; the Court of *Great Britain* resolv'd to pursue other Measures to bring the *Dutch* to Compliance, or if that fail'd, to conclude the Peace upon the Scheme already agreed on with *France* and *Spain*. In order to that, it was judg'd necessary to renew the Suspension of Arms that was near Expiring; and as the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, had had the greatest Share in the present Negotiation, his Lordship was pitch'd upon to go *incognito* to the Court of *France*, to settle some important Points yet depending, and put the finishing Hand to that great Work. Accordingly, his Lordship set out for *Dover* on *Saturday* the 2d of *August*, accompanied by Mr. *Hare*, one of his Under-Secretaries; Mr. *Prior*, who the preceding Year was sent to the Court of *France* to lay the first Foundation of this Treaty; and the Abbot *Gaultier*, a *French* Priest, who had liv'd several Years in *England*, under the Protection of some Foreign Ministers, particularly of Count *Gallas*; and who had been very instrumental in bringing about this Negotiation. The next † Day, his Lordship landed at *Calais*, under the Discharge of the Cannon of the Castle, and was receiv'd with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy from the Inhabitants, and particular Marks of Respect by the Governor. On the 15th of *August*, N. S. his Lordship proceeded on his Journey to *Paris*, where he arriv'd the 17th, and alighted at the House of the Marq. *de Torcy*, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, where an Apartment was prepared for him. That *French* Minister receiv'd the *British* with

A. C.

1712.

The British Plenipotentiaries left on the Admission of those of K. Philip to the Congress.

The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke's Journey to France. He set out for Dover August 2d. accompanied by Mr Hare, Mr Prior, and the Abbot Gaultier.

† August 3d O. S. 14 N. S.

He arrives at Paris.

A. C. with uncommon Civility and Kindness, and  
 2712. assured him, ' That the King his Master had e-  
 ver entertain'd a great Esteem and Respect for  
 the Queen of *Great Britain*, to which Sentiments he now added so perfect a Friendship,  
 that notwithstanding the late Successes of his  
 Arms in *Flanders*, he was still willing to make  
 Her *Britannick* Majesty the Umpire of the Ge-  
 neral Peace.' Compliments being pass'd on both  
 sides, these Two Ministers enter'd upon Business;  
 and after some Conferences agreed upon and  
 signed the following *Treaty for a Suspension of  
 Arms between France and Great Britain*:

*Treaty for a  
 Suspension of  
 Arms for  
 Months, be-  
 tween France  
 and Great  
 Britain,*

' There being Ground to hope for a happy  
 Issue of the Conferences establish'd at *Utrecht*,  
 by the Care of their Most Christian and *Britan-  
 nick* Majesties, for the restoring of the general  
 Peace, and they having judg'd it necessary to  
 prevent all the Events of War which might  
 trouble the Condition in which the Negotiation  
 is at present; their said Majesties, regardful of  
 the Happiness of *Christendom*, have agreed upon  
 a Suspension of Arms, as the most certain Means  
 for procuring that General Good which they  
 propose. And though hitherto her *Britannick*  
 Majesty has not been able to perswade her Al-  
 lies to enter into the same Sentiments, yet their  
 Refusal so to do, not being a sufficient Reason  
 to withhold his Most Christian Majesty from  
 shewing by actual Proofs the Desire he has to  
 re-establish as soon as possible perfect Friendship  
 and sincere Correspondence between him and  
 the Queen of *Great Britain*, their Majesties  
 Kingdoms, Territories and Subjects. His said  
 Most Christian Majesty, after having trusted to  
 the *English* Troops the keeping of the Town,  
 Citadel, and Forts of *Dunkirk*, as a Mark of  
 his good Faith, consents and promises, as the  
 Queen of *Great Britain* promises likewise on her  
 Part.

' 1. That there shall be a general Suspension  
 of all Enterprizes and Deeds of Arms, and ge-  
 neraly of all Acts of Hostilities between the  
 Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships

of their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties, A. C.  
during the Term of four Months, from the 22d 1712.  
of the present Month of *August*, to the 22d of  
the Month of *December* next.

2. The same Suspension shall be establish'd  
between the Garrisons, and the Soldiers, which  
their Majesties keep for the Defence and Guard  
of their Places, in all Parts where their Arms  
act, or may act, as well by Land as by Sea,  
or on other Waters; so that if it should happen  
that during the Time of the Suspension, it  
should be broken on one side or other, by the  
taking of one or more Places, either by Attack,  
Surprize, or Secret Intelligence, in any part of  
the World whatever, that Prisoners be taken,  
or some other Acts of Hostility done, by some  
unforeseen Accident, of the nature of those  
which cannot be prevented, contrary to the  
present Cessation of Arms, such Contravention  
shall be made good on either side, *bonafide*, without  
Delay, or Difficulty, by restoring, without any  
Diminution, what shall have been taken, and  
setting the Prisoners at Liberty, without de-  
manding any thing for their Ransom, or for  
their Expence.

3. To prevent likewise all Cause of Com-  
plaints, and Contestts, which may arise on oc-  
casion of Ships, Merchandize, or other Effects,  
which may be taken at Sea, during the Time  
of the Suspension, 'tis mutually agreed, That the  
said Ships, Merchandize, or other Effects which  
may be taken in the Channel, and in the *North*  
*Seas*, after the space of twelve Days, to be  
reckon'd from the signing of the abovesaid Sus-  
pension, shall be restor'd on both sides recipro-  
cally.

That the Term shall be six Weeks for the  
Prizes taken from the Channel, the *British*  
*Seas*, and the *North Seas*, to as far as Cape St. Vin-  
cent.

And also six Weeks, from and beyond that  
Cape to the Line, whether in the Ocean, or in  
the *Mediterranean*.

Lastly,

A. C.

1712



‘ Lastly, six Months beyond the Line, and in  
‘ all other Parts of the World, without any Ex-  
‘ ception, or other more particular Description  
‘ of Time and Place.

‘ 4. As the same Suspension shall be observ’d  
‘ between the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and  
‘ *Spain*, Her *Britannick* Majesty promises, that  
‘ none of Her Ships of War or Merchant Ships;  
‘ Barks or other Vessels belonging to Her *Britan-  
‘ nick* Majesty or Her Subjects, shall hereafter be  
‘ employ’d to Transport or Convoy to *Portugal*,  
‘ *Catalonia*, or to any other of the Places where  
‘ the War is now made, Troops, Horses, Arms,  
‘ Cloaths, and generally all Ammunitions of  
‘ War and Provisions.

‘ 5. ‘ Notwithstanding which, it shall be free  
‘ for Her *Britannick* Majesty to cause Troops, Am-  
‘ munition and Provisions, and other Necessaries  
‘ to be transported to the Places of *Gibraltar*, and  
‘ of *Port Mahon* actually possess’d by Her Arms,  
‘ and which Possession is to be left to Her by the  
‘ Treaty of Peace, as also to withdraw from *Spain*  
‘ the *English* Troops, and generally all the Effects  
‘ which belong to Her in that Kingdom, either  
‘ to send them to the Island of *Minorca*, or to  
‘ have them brought to *Great Britain*; such Tran-  
‘ ports not being to be deemed contrary to the  
‘ Suspension.

‘ 6. ‘ The Queen of *Great Britain* may likewise  
‘ without infringing the Suspension, lend Her  
‘ Ships to transport to *Portugal* the Troops of that  
‘ Nation which are actually in *Catalonia*, and to  
‘ transport to *Italy* the *German* Troops which are  
‘ likewise in the same Province.

‘ 7. ‘ Immediately after the present Treaty of Sus-  
‘ pension shall be declared in *Spain*, the King  
‘ makes no Doubt that the Blockade of *Gibraltar*  
‘ will be raised, and that the *English* Garrison  
‘ as well as the Merchants, who shall be in that  
‘ Place, may in all Freedom live, deal, and traf-  
‘ fick with the *Spaniards*.

‘ 8. The Ratifications of the present Treaty shall  
‘ be exchanged on both sides, within fifteen Days  
‘ or sooner, if it can be done.

‘ In

In Testimony of which, and by Virtue of those Orders and Powers which we the underwritten have received from the Most Christian King, and from the Queen of Great Britain, our Matter and Mistress, We have signed these Presents, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto. Done at Paris the 19th of August, 1712.

COLBERT DE TORCY. BOLINGBROKE.

The next Day † after the signing of this Treaty, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, was by the Marquis de *Tercy* conducted to *Fountainbleau*, where the King of *France* then was with his Court, and where the Apartment formerly belonging to the Marshal de *Boufflers* was magnificently fitted up for his Lordship, who was receiv'd with greater Marks of Distinction than was ever any Person of his Character, who made no Publick Appearance. His Lordship having saluted the King, was a long while in Conference with his Majesty, who was said to have afterwards express'd his entire Satisfaction with the Penetration, ready Wit, and Politeneſs of the *British* Minister. The Elector of *Bavaria* who arrived at *Paris* the 26th, and repair'd to *Fountainbleau* the same Day the Lord *Bolingbroke* went thither, was also in Conference with his Lordship, whom he desired to recommend both his and his Brother's, the Elector of *Cologne's* Concerns to Her *Britannick* Majesty. The *French* Courtiers in Imitation of, and no doubt by private Orders from their Sovereign, vy'd with each other, who should best entertain the *British* Minister; and among the reit, the Duke of *Noailles* gave his Lordship a most magnificent Supper, at which the Persons of the first Rank, of both Sexes were invited; as was also General *Stanhope*, who being lately exchange'd for the Duke of *Escalona*, took *Fountainbleau* in his Way to *England*. The Lord *Bolingbroke* offer'd that General to present him to the King of *France*; but Mr. *Stanhope* thought fit to decline it; contenting himself with seeing that Monarch as he went a hunting in his Chaise, with a bright Retinue of Ladies of the first Quality, like *Amazons*

† The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke goes to Fountainbleau Aug. 20th.

Great Honour paid to him.

General Stanhope exchange'd for the Duke of Escalona.

A. C. on Horseback. What was transacted in the private Conferences between the Most Christian King or his Ministers, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, besides the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms, was kept very secret; save only, that it was agreed, That the Court of *Great Britain* should pay the Annual Sum of Threescore Thousand Pounds by Way of *Dower*, to the late King *James's* Queen; and that the Chevalier *de St. George* should retire out of *France*. On the 24th of *August* N. S. the Lord *Bolingbroke* took his Leave of the King of *France*, who presented him with a fine Diamond Ring, valued at about 4000*l.* Sterl. which formerly belong'd to the Dauphin, Son to his Most Christian Majesty; and on the 25th his Lordship return'd to *Paris*, being still accompany'd by the Marquis *de Torcy*.

6000*l.*  
agreed to be  
paid by the  
late Queen  
of England.

The French  
King presents  
the Lord  
Bolingbroke  
with a Ring  
worth  
4000*l.*

† Aug. 24.  
N. S. The  
Suspension of  
Arms pro-  
claim'd at  
Paris.

The French  
King's Ordi-  
nance for  
that Purpose.

The Day † before, the Suspension of Arms for Four Months was proclaim'd at *Paris*, with the same Ceremonies usually observ'd at the proclaiming of Peace, except that there were no publick Rejoycings, but only a Cavalcade of Heralds of Arms, and Officers of the City, with Sixteen Hautboys and Twelve Trumpeters. The King's Ordinance for that purpose was as follows:

BE it known to all whom it concerns, That there is a general Suspension of Arms, and of all Acts of Hostility, as well by Land as by Sea, between the most high, most powerful, and most excellent Prince *Louis*, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, our Sovereign Lord; and the most high, most powerful, and most excellent Princess *ANNE*, Queen of *Great Britain*; their Vassals, Subjects, Servants, in all their Kingdoms, Countries, Territories, and Lordships under their Obedience, during the Term of Four Months, to begin the 22d Day of the present Month of *August*, and to end the 22d of *December* next; during which Time of Four Months, 'tis forbidden his Majesty's Subjects, of what Quality and Condition soever, to commit against those of the Queen of *Great Britain*, any Act of Hostility by Land, by Sea, on Rivers or other Waters, or to do them

them any Prejudice or Damage, on Pain of being punish'd as Disturbers of the Publick Peace. Done at *Fontainebleau* the 21<sup>st</sup> of *August* 1712, N. S.

A. C.  
1712.

On *Thursday* the 16<sup>th</sup> of *August* O. S. one of Her Majesty's Messengers that attended the Lord *Bolingbroke*, brought to *White-hall* the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms for Four Months, which the Lord Treasurer carry'd the next Day to *Windſor* to be ratify'd. Hereupon Her Majesty, in Council, signed the following Proclamation.

By the QUEEN a PROCLAMATION.

Declaring the Suspension of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between Her Majesty and the Most Christian King, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

A N N E R.

*W*hereas for putting an End to this Long and Expensive War, and for restoring a General Peace, a Treaty hath, for some time, been set on Foot, and is now carrying on at *Utrecht*: And whereas for the preventing the Effusion of Christian Blood, and all the Events of War, which might possibly interrupt the Progress of that Negotiation; and for the better securing the Trade of our Kingdoms, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, it hath been agreed between Us and his Most Christian Majesty as follows; That is to say,

The Queen's  
Proclamation  
for the same  
Purpose.

That there shall be a General Suspension of all War-like Actions and Enterprizes, and of all Acts of Hostility in general, between the Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships of Her Majesty of Great Britain and the Most Christian King, during the Term of Four Months, to commence from the 11<sup>th</sup> of this Instant August, and to continue until the 11<sup>th</sup> of December next.

And to prevent all Occasion of Complaints and Disputes which may arise upon account of Ships, Merchandizes, or other Effects, which may be taken at Sea during the time of the Suspension, it hath been also mutually agreed, That such Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which shall happen to be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve Days, to be computed from the Eighth of this

C. A.  
1712.

*Instant August, on which Day the said Treaty of Suspension was Signed. And that all Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which shall happen to be taken after Six Weeks, from the said Eighth Day of August beyond the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as Cape St. Vincent, or beyond the said Cape to the Line, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean, shall be restored on both Sides.*

*We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our Loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against his Most Christian Majesty, his Vassals or Subjects, during the said Space of Four Months, under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.*

*Given at Our Castle of Windsor, this Eighteenth Day of August, in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, 1712:*

*God save the QUEEN.*

*This Proclamation was publish'd on Tuesday the 19th, both by it self, and in the London Gazette; but our Merchants were not a little surpriz'd to find in the latter an Order of Council subjoin'd to the said Proclamation, as follows:*

*At the Court at Windsor, the 18th of August, 1712.*

# P R E S E N T.

*The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

*Order of  
Council about  
Passes.*

**F***OR preventing any Inconveniencies to which Her Majesty's Subjects may be liable unto, by misapprehending the Purport or Effect of Her Royal Proclamation, declaring the Suspension of Arms as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between Her Majesty and the Most Christian King, and enjoining the Observance thereof; and for the Improvement and Security of the Commerce of Her Loving Subjects, during this Suspension of Arms; Her Majesty is hereby Graciously pleased to declare, That as soon as Passes can be interchang'd, they will be delivered to such of Her Subjects as shall desire the same, for their Ships, Goods, Merchandizes and Effects, they duly observ-*  
*ing*



ving the several Acts of Parliament now in Force; with regard to Trade or Correspondence with France.

A. C.

1712.

Edward Southwell.

Upon Perusal of this Order, which laid on our Merchants a Necessity of buying French Passes from the Secretaries of State, many were at a Loss to find out, wherein the Benefit of the Suspension of Arms consisted: Besides, it was observ'd, That the French Court not having sent over their Passes, so soon as we transmitted ours thither, it happen'd that several of their Ships, which were taken by Sir Thomas Hardy, were releas'd, upon producing of our said Passes, whereas, on the other hand, several of our Ships were made Prize, for want of theirs.

The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke staid Three Days at Paris, after his Return from Fontainebleau; during which time his Lordship was magnificently feasted, and entertain'd with a French Play and an Opera, at both which Places his Presence drew the greatest Concourse of Nobility and Gentry, that was ever known in that Metropolis. We may here take Notice, That while the Peace was negotiating, various Reports were spread, and Doubts entertain'd about the Chevalier de St. George, who after the Stile used in the Queen's Speech to Her Parliament on the 6th of June, was now call'd\* the Person who has pretended to disturb the Settlement of the Protestant Succession of the House of Hanover. About the latter end of June the World was inform'd from Utrecht, that that Prince had been oblig'd to leave St. Germain's, and was already on his Way to Lorrain: However, we find that about the middle of August he made a Visit to the King of France at Fontainebleau, but upon the News of the Lord Bolingbroke's landing at Calais, it was thought fit that the said Chevalier should again retire from St. Germain's, without his Ordinary Guard, and go to the Castle of Livry. 'Twas given out he was from thence to proceed either to Bar or Commerce in Lorrain, where, according to Agreement, he was to make his Residence; but it appear'd soon after that this was a groundless Report; for the

The Lord Bolingbroke magnificently feasted and entertain'd at Paris,

Various Reports about the Chevalier de St. George

\* See the London Gazette of June 21, 1712.

That Prince retired to the Castle of Livry, Aug. 16, N. S.

A. C. Chevalier came to *Paris*, and going to the Opera, sat in the *French King's Box*, that had been appointed for the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, who thereupon sat in another Box; which when known, made no small Noise in *England*. It was also advised from *Paris*, that the *British Minister* had a private Interview with the Q. Dowager of *England*, which together with the Rumour of the Chevalier's taking upon him the Title of Duke of *Gloucester*, and retiring to *Rheims* in *Champagne*, occasion'd various Speculations. Whatever Grounds there were for these and other Reports, 'tis certain that the Chevalier's Friends in *Great Britain*, were at this Juncture wonderfully flush'd with Hopes of his Restoration; and some New Writers in *Holland*, and after them the Author of the *Flying-Post* in *London*, did not scruple to take Notice of what was said in *Paris*, † That the Pretender was to be associated with Her Majesty in the Sovereignty.

He is said to have taken on him the Title of Duke of Gloucester.

A Report about his being associated in the Sovereignty.

† See the Flying-Post of Sept. 6.

On Sunday the 1<sup>st</sup> of *August*, the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* set out from *Paris*, where he left Mr. *Prior* to take Care of some private Affairs still under Negotiation, and with Mr. *Hare* and the Abbot *Gaultier* set out for *Dunkirk*, where on the 1<sup>st</sup> arrived 6 of Her Majesty's Ships, with the *William* and *Mary* Yacht from the Downs, to wait for his Lordship's Return, in order to convoy him to *England*. The Marquis de *Torcy* accompanied the *British Minister* a Days Journey from *Paris*; the next Night his Lordship lay at *Bologne*, dined at *Calais* the 1<sup>st</sup>, and the same Evening arrived in a Post-Chaise at *Dunkirk*, being constantly guarded by a Troop of Horse, which were plac'd on the Road, for that Purpose, at convenient distances to relieve one another. At his Entrance into *Dunkirk*, his Lordship was saluted by the Guns of the Cittadel; and went directly to the Governor's House, where he took up his Lodgings. The next Morning, the Intendant of the Province, who had been order'd by the *French King* to go from *Tyres* to *Dunkirk* to compliment the Lord *Bolingbroke*, waited, betimes, upon his Lordship, as did all the Magistrates of the Town,

to

The Lord Bolingbroke's Reception at Dunkirk.

2<sup>d</sup> August 20 N. S.

to whom he gave a very favourable Reception: But we may here observe, that by a Letter written from thence, and giving an Account of his Lordship's Entertainment, it seem'd as if the *French* were still more Masters of *Dunkirk* than the *English*. The Abstract of that Letter was as follows :

A. C.

1712.

There was a Galley fitted and manned in the *Basin*, to divert his Lordship. The Ships had their Colours out ; and the Galley was in all her Formalities, Colours flying, the Oars shipped, Slaves all aboard, and Soldiers in their Posts. About 4 in the Afternoon his Lordship came in a Coach, with the Governor, the chief Officers, the Intendant and other *French* Officers, and alighting at the grand Magazine, was saluted by the Artillery of the Galley, and after having view'd the said Magazine, came on Foot to see the Gates that keep in the Water at the end of the *Basin*. After having viewed the Gates, his Lordship went aboard the Galley prepared at the upper end of the *Basin*, being conducted by the Intendant of the Province, and of the Marine of *Dunkirk*, attended by all the Officers, with abundance of People. As soon as he was aboard, the Artillery of the Galley was again fired, and after some time the Slaves were ordered to row, which was immediately done, all being perform'd at the sound of the Whistle, or Pipe, of the Officers. They rowed but a little time, when they at once stopped, and then Orders being given for Rowing backwards, or as we term it, shoving a Stern, it was immediately done : After having rowed a little time backward, they again stopped, and held up their Oars. Then his Lordship was conducted to the fore Part of the Galley, by a Passage of three Foot wide between the Oars, and where the Slaves are Chained ; and being shew'd all Matters relating to the Galley, returned to the Stern again. His Lordship came ashoar, and as soon as landed, was saluted by the Artillery of the Galley again, and so went to the Coach. When his Lordship went off in the Yacht-Boat, the

A. C.

1712.



Indendant of Marines had his Boat ready and followed him, with several Officers in a Man of War's Pinnace, who went aboard the Yacht and there took their Leaves of him. The Yacht then came to Sail, and a little before it got out the Citadel, saluted his Lordship with 21 Guns; and as soon as 'twas got clear out of the Port, the Eastermost Fort or Ford *Verd*, saluted him with 19 Guns, and the Yacht returned 9. They lay by some time, and two French Merchant Ships sailing from the Road to the *West Indies* at the same time, the first passed by and saluted with 11 Guns, and had 9 returned him again; the second a little time after saluted with 15, and had also 9 returned. Then they made sail together.

Moreover, we may here take Notice of a Passage which shews that our Possession of *Dunkirk* was under such Restrictions as render'd it very precarious: There was in that Port of

A Remarkable Passage about the French Prisoners on Board a Galley at *Dunkirk*.

a French Galley, on Board of which were Eighteen or Nineteen French Protestant Slaves, on Account of their Religion, who very reasonably hop'd, that *Dunkirk* falling into the Hands of the First Protestant Potentate, they would, of Course, be set at Liberty. But having made Application to Brigadier *Hill*, Governor of *Dunkirk*, they were answer'd, 'That he had no Orders concerning them; and that they ought to get their Case laid before the Queen of *Great Britain*.' Hereupon those Worthy Confessors of the Protestant Faith, sent up to one of the Ministers of the French Church in the *Savoy*, *Westminster*, a Petition which was by him presented to one of the Secretaries of State. The Court of *France* being inform'd of the Steps taken by the said Galley-Slaves, Orders were sent to *Dunkirk* to load 'em again with Chains, and cause them to march to *Mar-filles*: Which rendering their Condition much worse, by exposing them to the Fatigue of a long Journey, and to Ignominy, they sent up to *London* another Petition, most humbly to implore Her *Britannick* Majesty's Compassion and Powerful Interposition, for their Deliverance. These Petitions had no Effect for the present, save only that

that one of the said Protestant Confessors proving to be a *Fersey* Man, and consequently a Natural born Subject of *England*, he was set at Liberty upon the particular Sollicitation of the *Ld. Bishop of London*, in his behalf.—To this purpose we may likewise observe, That whatever was given out to the contrary by Time Servers, the Inhabitants of *Dunkirk* were very far from shewing any Kindness or Affection to the *English* Garrison; who, either thro' bad Food, (Provisions being there extream dear) or from the natural Un-wholesomeness of the Place, having contracted a Distemper, of which many hundreds died; the Magistrates would not suffer those whom they accounted Hereticks to be buried in their Churches or Church-yards; of all which, and other Matters, relating to that Garrison, the following Letter gives a Genuine Account:

*The English in Dunkirk not permitted to bury their Dead in Churches or Churchyards.*

Sir, *Dunkirk, Sept. 30th, 1712.*

I Am glad my last gave you some Satisfaction; and a Desire to hear further Particulars from this Place: But it is God Almighty's Pleasure that I should begin with a Circumstance which since this Morning has made me shed many a Tear. I flatter'd my self with the Hopes of seeing our Poor Protestant Brethren set at Liberty during my stay here; but God would have it otherwise. For last Night, between 11 and 12, they were carried off loaden with Chains, and put on Board some Fisher-Boats, and transported to *Calais*, to be from thence conducted to *Marseilles*, but whether by Land or by Sea I cannot tell. They were strictly guarded, and suffer'd to speak to no Body: However, one of them found an Opportunity to write to one of my *London* Friends, who is now in this Place, the following Note:

*Account of the French Protestants on Board the Gallies at Dunkirk and other matters relating to the English Garrison there.*

DEAR Sir, with Tears in my Eyes, I bid you farewell. The Jealousy of our Tyrants, and their hatred for the True Religion, wrests us from the Protection of the Queen's Power. Farewell once more: Our Persecutions will never make us forget to Pray God for You and for all our Dear Friends and Protestant Brethren. All my Fellow-Sufferers Salute you.

A C. *We are going to Calais, and from thence to Marfeilles*  
 1712. *laden with Chains.*

‘ I went this Morning to see those Worthy  
 ‘ Confessors of our Faith, as usual; and when I  
 ‘ was told they were there no more, I suppos’d  
 ‘ they were set at Liberty: But, alas, their Suf-  
 ‘ ferings were not at an End; and I am afraid  
 ‘ they will be made to pay very dear, for the  
 ‘ Moderate Usage they had in this Place.

‘ I think I have already acquainted You, That  
 ‘ Divine Service, according to the Church of *En-  
 ‘ land*, is perform’d in the Town in an empty  
 ‘ *Store-House*, and in the Citadel in the Com-  
 ‘ mander’s House. Our Garrison had, at first,  
 ‘ taken Possession of a *French Chappel* in the said  
 ‘ Citadel, but as soon as the Court of *France* had  
 ‘ Notice of it, Orders were sent to demand it;  
 ‘ and we were oblig’d to quit the same, and take  
 ‘ up with the *Store-house* in the Town. It is ob-  
 ‘ servable, that the *French* make no use of that  
 ‘ Chappel, so that their insulting to have it from  
 ‘ us, was only to prevent its being profan’d by  
 ‘ those they called HERETICKS. Now, Sir, all  
 ‘ these consider’d, must we rejoyce for being in  
 ‘ Possession of a Town in which we are not al-  
 ‘ low’d to pray to GOD after our own Way, but  
 ‘ only where *Lewis XIV.* pleases to permit us?  
 ‘ However, this Garrison has no great Occasion  
 ‘ for Churches: Many are still Sick; and the rest  
 ‘ not over-flock’d with Devotion, which makes  
 ‘ the People of this Place say, *That the Hugonots,*  
 ‘ (for so they call all Protestants) *have but little*  
 ‘ *Religion.* You may well imagine they are not  
 ‘ more civil to our Dead, than to the Living: Nor  
 ‘ will they, indeed, allow the first Holy Ground,  
 ‘ so that we are oblig’d to bury them in the *Es-  
 ‘ planade, &c.*

The Lord  
 Bellingbrooke  
 arrives in  
 London, and  
 goes to  
 Windsor  
 August 22d.

The Lord *Bellingbrooke* having embark’d for *En-  
 gland* on *Thursday* Morning the 21st of *August*  
 O. S. arrived in *London* the next Day at Noon;  
 and having conferr’d about Two Hours, with the  
 Lord High Treasurer at the *Cock-Pit*, the same At-  
 ternoon went to *Windsor*, to wait on Her Majesty,  
 and give Her an Account of his Negotiation in  
*France,*

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

217

**France.** Four Days before, General Stanhope had also the Honour to wait on Her Majesty at Windsor, being introduc'd by the Earl of Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State.

A. C.

1712.

Gen. Stan-

hope waits

on the Queen

August 18,

It was by many expected, That the Conclusion of the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms for Four Months longer, between *Great Britain* and *France*, which seem'd to give the *English* a visible Advantage in Trade over the *Dutch*, would have induc'd the latter to come into the Measures of the former; but about this time, an Accident happen'd at *Utrecht*, of which *France* made a Politick use, to retard the Progress of the Negotiation, and improve her Successes in the *Netherlands*. The Account of it which the *French* Plenipotentiaries transmitted to their Court was as follows:

Some Days after the News came to *Utrecht* of the Affair of *Denain*, the Count de *Rechteren* and M. de *Moermont* sent a Secretary to M. *Menager*, to acquaint him that he came on the part of those Gentlemen to make Complaint to M. *Menager* against his Footmen, and at the same time he drew out a Paper and read it.

Account of a

Quarrel be-

tween the

Servants of

the French

and Dutch

Plenipotenti-

aries.

It contained, That M. de *Rechteren*'s Footmen had told him, that passing behind his Coach, along by the Door of M. *Menager*'s House, his Footmen had made Grimaces or indecent Gesticulations at them. That M. de *Rechteren* having desired M. de *Moermont* to accompany him back again in his Coach, repass'd before M. *Menager*'s House, and the Footmen acted again the like Indelicencies. That M. de *Menager*'s Porter was at the Door, and saw all that pass'd. That this was an Offence done to M. de *Rechteren* and M. de *Moermont*, for which they demand'd Satisfaction, and that otherwise they should be oblig'd to take it themselves.

M. *Menager* answer'd the Secretary, That he would inform himself of the Truth of the Fact; and that in the Afternoon he would return an Answer to M. de *Rechteren* and M. de *Moermont*.

A. C.

A. C.

1712.

Accordingly, a Person went that Afternoon to M. de *Rechteren*, to acquaint him, that the Absence of the Footmen had hindred the inquiring thoroughly into the Matter of Fact, and that the next Morning an Answer should be made.

The next Morning M. *Menager* sent his Gentleman to M. de *Rechteren*, but he found that he was gone for the *Hague*.

He went afterwards to M. de *Moermont*, and read him the following Answer.

*An Answer in Writing.*

**M**onsi. *Menager* is very far from suffering his Domesticks to do the least Offence to any Person, and particularly to the Servants of the Count de *Rechteren* and of M. de *Moermont*. He will not enter into the Discussion, whether Grimaces or Gesticulations, made at a Distance by Footmen, at other Footmen passing behind their Master's Coach, are Insults within the Terms of the Regulation. He is ready to give up to the Count de *Rechteren* and M. de *Moermont*, those whom their Excellencies shall have seen commit those Indecencies, and thereby fail in Respect towards them; or if their Footmen are the Informers, after they shall have made Proof of it, for not one of M. *Menager*'s Footmen own the Fact.

M. de *Moermont* replied, that indeed he himself had not seen the Grimaces of which he complained, that however he hoped M. *Menager* would give him Satisfaction; but that the Matter in Question related more particularly to M. de *Rechteren*, who was at the *Hague*, and with whom he would talk about it at his Return.

M. de *Rechteren* being come back to *Utrecht*, sent the 13th of *August* a Secretary to M. *Menager*, to demand Satisfaction of him for the Injury he had complained of before.

M. *Menager* immediately sent his Gentleman to carry his Answer to M. de *Rechteren*. Not finding him, he went again to his House in the Afternoon, but could not speak with him then.

nei



neither; he met with him at last on Sunday Morning, and read to him the aforementioned Answer, as he had to M. de Moerment.

A. C.  
1712.

M. de Rechieren reply'd, That 'twas true he himself had not seen the Grimaces or indecent Gesticulations, but he would agree to send his Footman to M. Menager's House, to view and declare which of the Footmen they were of whom he complained. The Gentlemen added by Word of Mouth, that the Porter who had been named for an Eye-Witness of the pretended Gesticulations had declared, That he did not see the Footmen do them; that if M. de Rechieren desired to hear that Declaration from the Porter's own Mouth, or to ask him any other Question which might help to discover the pretended Offenders, M. Menager would instantly send that Domestick to him.

The 18th. of August in the Evening, the Baron de Rantwyk, M. Vander Dussen, M. Buys, and the Count de Rechieren, were walking in one of the Alleys on the side of the Mall.

M. Menager, who was walking there likewise with M. de Villars, saluted the Count de Rechieren, who had quitted his Company to come to him, and then they moved together towards the Company.

Being all come up together, Civilities were mutually paid to each other, and they entred into Conversation upon indifferent Matters:

M. de Rechieren soon after getting close by the side of M. Menager, told him, That he still expected the Satisfaction which he had demanded of him on Account of his Footmen.

M. Menager reply'd, That he had sent his Gentleman to him several Times, and that he (M. de Rechieren) had seen by the Answers he had made him, that none of his Footmen owned the indecent Gesticulations which his complained of; That he would be glad with all his Heart to discover the Offenders.

'Tis necessary then, said M. de Rechieren, That you should let my Servants go to your House,

to

A. C.

1712:



to discover those among yours who gave the Offence.

M. Menager answered, That that Proposition would not be just, because it would be to deliver the Accused to the Accusers, which is contrary to the common Rule; and that Recriminations might happen to be made on the Part of those Domesticks, which might produce every Day new Quarrels according to their Caprice.

Whereupon M. de Rechteren said, *Then the Master and the Footmen will do themselves Justice; I am vested with the Character of a Sovereign as well as you, and am not a Man who will take Insults.*

M. Menager answer'd, That he thought he ought to be satisfied with the Answer which he had sent him by his Gentleman.

M. Vander Dussen and M. de Villiers had separated themselves from the Company and walked at some Distance: M. de Rantwyk and M. Bays having fallen into a Conversation with M. Menager, to convince him that he ought to give Satisfaction to M. de Rechteren, the latter spoke in Dutch to some in his Livery who were in the Mall.

A little after, M. Menager's Footmen came to M. Vander Dussen and M. de Villiers, who happened to be nearest to them, complaining, that M. de Rechteren's Servants had come behind and fallen suddenly upon them, and beat them with their Fists on the Face.

M. de Villiers said to them, Go to M. de Rechteren, who is a little before with M. Menager, and make your Complaint to him.

They did so, telling them that M. de Rechteren's Servants had given them Blows on the Face, and threatned to wound them with Knives:

M. de Rechteren immediately said aloud, in the Presence of M. Menager and the whole Company, *When they do so I will reward them, and if they would not do it I would turn them away.*

On the other hand the Count de Rechteren laid before the States General the following Relation.

A: C.  
1712.

The 27th of July, the Day the News of the Action at Denain came to Utrecht, the Count de Rechteren going about 10 in the Morning to see M. de Moermont, and passing by the House of M. Menager, Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, it happen'd that M. Menager's Porter and other Servants being at the Door, at the Instant the Count de Rechteren was passing by, they pointed at the Footmen of the said Count, laughing at them and using other indecent Gesticulations.

Count de Rechteren's Relation.

The said Count having met M. de Moermont in St. John's-Square, went into the Coach to him, to take a Turn by the Mall, whence returning and passing before M. Menager's House, it happened again that the Porter and other Servants were at the Door, and they pointed again at the Footmen of M. de Moermont and of the Count de Rechteren laughing at them, and using other Indecencies.

Upon which the Footmen having complain'd to their Masters, (who were the only Plenipotentiaries of the State, at that time in Town) they thought fit to send the next Morning, July 28. Secretary Rumpf to M. Menager, to make their Complaints of it, and to demand Reparation for it, in an amicable and obliging manner, with Order, that in Case M. Menager should absolutely refuse to make the said Reparation, he should press him to give a positive Answer, and if he still persisted, should read a Paper to him containing,

That the Count de Rechteren passing about 10 in the Morning the 27th of July, 1712. by the House of M. Menager, Plenipotentiary of France, some of his Domesticks being at the Door, clapp'd their Hands, and pointed with their Fingers at the Domesticks of the said Count, and affronted them by divers abusive Gesticulations in an outrageous manner. That an Hour after, the Count de Rechteren repassing with M. de Moermont, they had the Insolence

A. C.  
1712.

‘ silence to repeat the same scandalous indecent Ge-  
‘ sticulations. And as these two Gentlemen cannot  
‘ consider this matter, without a Regard to their Cha-  
‘ racter, nor consequently without resenting it, as be-  
‘ ing likewise an Infraction of the Regulation made  
‘ for the orderly method of the Conferences at Utrecht,  
‘ and what relates thereto; they most earnestly desire  
‘ M. Menager, to be pleas’d to give Correction to  
‘ those Insolent Fellows to the Satisfaction of these two  
‘ Gentlemen; that they may not be forced to do them-  
‘ selves Justice; offering, that in a like Case they  
‘ will do the same for M. Menager, and all the o-  
‘ ther Ministers.

‘ The said Secretary reported hereupon to M.  
‘ de Moermont and the Count de Rechieren; That  
‘ he had the Honour to see M. Menager, to re-  
‘ late the Fact to him as above specified, and that  
‘ in civil and fit Terms he had demanded reason-  
‘ able Reparation for what his Domesticks had  
‘ done at our passing by his House.

‘ That thereupon M. Menager had rais’d great  
‘ Difficulty, alledging many Reasons, but that  
‘ after some Debate, upon the Representations  
‘ and Instances of the said Secretary (and his read-  
‘ ing the Paper aforementioned) M. Menager did  
‘ at last consent, that the Footmen of M. de Mo-  
‘ ermont and the Count de Rechieren should come  
‘ at Three a Clock to his House, to be confronted  
‘ with his Domesticks, for discovering the Truth  
‘ of the Fact.

‘ Upon this Report, M. de Moermont and the  
‘ Count de Rechieren, order’d M. Van Riel to go  
‘ with their Footmen at Three a Clock to M. Me-  
‘ nager’s, to be confronted with his Servants touch-  
‘ ing the Matters in Question, and to speak for  
‘ them, to the end all might pass with the greatest  
‘ Order and Respect possible; and at the same  
‘ time they charg’d their Footmen, on pain of  
‘ their highest Displeasure, not to accuse or name  
‘ any Person of the said Domesticks, unless he  
‘ were guilty of the Fact in question.

‘ Things standing thus, and the Count de  
‘ Rechieren being return’d to his House, about  
‘ One a Clock, had hardly been there half an  
‘ Hour

Hour, when a Gentleman from M. Menager A. C. came and acquainted him on his part, that M. 1712. Menager had indeed consented; that about Three in the Afternoon our Footmen should go to his House, to be confronted with his Domesticks; but that Two of his Domesticks being out of Town with his Leave, and being to come back at Night, he desired that for that reason the confronting should be deferr'd to the next Day, because then all his Servants would be together; which was agreed to by the Count de Rechieren, who on some Business that happen'd, was oblig'd to set out the same Evening, the 28th of July, for the Hague.

The next Day the 29th of July, M. Menager sent his Gentleman about Noon to M. de Moermont, to tell him, that after his Two Servants were return'd, he had made Inquiry into the matter in question, but that they all deny'd the Fact of which they were accused; that however if it were thought proper to examine his Porter which of his Servants might be culpable, he would send him to him. M. de Moermont answer'd, That he could not be satisfy'd with this Answer; but that M. Menager having consented the 28th of July to let his Domesticks be confronted with ours, and having caused the same thing to be said the same Day by his Gentleman to the Count de Rechieren, and only desired that the Confronting should be deferr'd to the next Day, because Two of his Servants were gone out of Town by his Leave, but would return that Night, he (M. de Moermont) insisted upon that Confronting for deciding the Matter; that however, the Count de Rechieren being absent, and doubly interested in the Affair, he thought it more proper the said Confronting should be delay'd till his Return.

Two Days after M. de Moermont being taken very sick, and the Count de Rechieren not returning till a Fortnight after, the said Ministers thought fit to send on the 15th of August, the Secretary Rumpf to M. Menager, to demand of him reasonable Reparation for what had passed between

A. C.  
1712.

between the Footmen, and so to put an end to the Affair.

The said Secretary made Report, that he had had the Honour to see M. *Menager*, who had reply'd, That he would send a Gentleman to the Count *de Rechteren*, with the same Answer which he had caus'd to be made the 29th of July to M. *de Moermont*.

The next Day; the 16th of August, M. *Menager's* Gentleman came to the Count *de Rechteren*, and acquainted him on the part of M. *Menager*, That after the Departure of the Count *de Rechteren* for the *Hague*, he had examined his Domesticks upon the Complaints which M. *de Moermont* and the said Count *de Rechteren* had caus'd to be made to him, but that all his Domesticks had deny'd the Fact they were accus'd of; that it having been said his Porter was present when the thing in question was done, M. *Menager* was ready to send the Porter to him, that he might enquire of him what had pass'd.

Whereupon the Count *de Rechteren* answer'd the said Gentleman, That it seem'd to him by this Message, that M. *Menager* sought rather to protect his Servants, and to find an Evasion, contrary to all Equity, to his own Promise, and to the 8th Article of the Regulation establish'd about Quarrels between Servants, than to make due Reparation; That the Porter was as culpable as the rest, and that M. *Menager* need'd only to confront his Domesticks with ours, as had been agreed, and to shew that he would know the Truth, and then nodoubt the Truth would soon be discover'd; That, on the one hand, M. *Menager* might assure himself, that neither M. *de Moermont*, nor the Count *de Rechteren* would carry the Reparation so far as to do any great Hurt to any Servant, but, on the other hand, he ought not to make any Difficulty to satisfy Decorum, and give them reasonable Reparation, and that accordingly they were in Expectation that M. *Menager* would speedily give it them.

‘We

‘ We the underwritten declare, that the Nar-  
 ‘ rative above is conformable to Truth, and as  
 ‘ far as what passed relates to each of us in par-  
 ‘ ticular, or jointly. In Witness whereof we  
 ‘ have signed these Presents with our own Hands,  
 ‘ and set the Seals of our Arms thereto.

A. C.

1712.

*Kemp.*

The Count de Rechteren.

*The Sequel of the Narrative, containing what passed  
 at the Mall, which concerns the Count de Rech-  
 teren in particular.*

‘ **T** *Hursday* the 18th of *August*, the Count de  
 ‘ *Rechteren* being walking along the *Mall*  
 ‘ with *M. de Randwyk* and *Buyt*, *M. Menager*  
 ‘ camethither likewise, a little after, and joyned  
 ‘ Company with them. After some Talk upon  
 ‘ Affairs of an indifferent Nature, the Count de  
 ‘ *Rechteren* took Occasion to say there is this Bu-  
 ‘ siness of our Footmen still, I wish you would  
 ‘ cause a reasonable Reparation to be made upon  
 ‘ it: To which *M. Menager* answer’d, I sent my  
 ‘ Gentleman to your House, Sir, to tell you, that  
 ‘ I had examined my Domesticks, and that they  
 ‘ had all deny’d the Fact of which they were ac-  
 ‘ cused; that I was likewise ready to send my  
 ‘ Porter to your House, that you might have ex-  
 ‘ amined him whether any of my Servants was  
 ‘ guilty of the thing in question? To this the  
 ‘ Count de *Rechteren* reply’d, What likelihood is  
 ‘ there, Sir, that *M. de Moermont*’s Footmen and  
 ‘ mine should have accused yours falsely? Your  
 ‘ Porter is as culpable as the rest; so that you  
 ‘ need only confront them together, as was agreed,  
 ‘ and shew your Domesticks that you will know  
 ‘ the Truth, then it will soon be discover’d. *M.*  
 ‘ *Menager* reply’d, That in that way, the one  
 ‘ would accuse, and others would deny, that he  
 ‘ would have no such Noise in his House, nor  
 ‘ make himself a Judge in the Matter. Hereupon  
 ‘ the Count de *Rechteren* said, you ought however  
 ‘ Sir, to keep your Servants within their Duty;  
 ‘ and as to Noise, good Care shall be taken that  
 ‘ the Confronting shall be done on the part of

Q

our

A. C.

1712.

our Footmen, with all the Respect and Order imaginable. Then M. *Menager* repeated again, That he had examin'd his Servants, and that they had all deny'd the Fact they were accus'd of, that he would have no more Noise in his House to confront them, nor make himself a Judge in this Affair.

During this Discourse, M. *Boys* said likewise to M. *Menager*, That no doubt his Servants were culpable; for his Footmen likewise had complained to him that his Domesticks had hiss'd at them, and had ask'd his Leave to revenge it, and that therefore, 'twas his Opinion, he ought to give Reparation: But M. *Menager* still persisted in the Negative: So that the Count *de Rechteren* said at last, Then, Sir, you will not give Reparation? 'Tis enough, we must refer it to the Footmen to decide their own Quarrels themselves.

Whereupon the Discourse breaking off, and the Count *de Rechteren* considering that his Secretary had been sent twice to M. *Menager* to procure a reasonable Reparation; that in order to it, he himself had newly ask'd it in obliging and civil Terms, and that therefore he had us'd all manner of Gentleness and Civility to obtain it; but that instead of a just Return thereto, and of satisfying Equity, the Eighth Article of the Regulation, and the Promise made by M. *Menager*, even in the first Answer, he had now absolutely refused it, and that therefore nothing more was to be hop'd for that Way: That in the mean while his Footmen press'd him daily to be pleas'd to procure them reasonable Reparation for the Affront receiv'd, or else to suffer them to decide their Quarrels themselves; he said at last to his Footmen, that after all the Pains he had taken, he could get no Reparation from M. *Menager*; and so they might make an end of their Quarrels themselves.

After which, having walk'd a little longer together, one of M. *Menager's* Footmen, accompany'd by Four others, came and complain'd. That one of the Count *de Rechteren's* Footmen had insulted him, whereupon the Count *de Rech-*

*teren's*



terren's Footmen coming up likewise, the Person accus'd said, That 'twas true he had given him a Blow or two on the Face, but that 'twas also true, That he was one of those who had his'd at them; which was not deny'd by the said Footman of M. Menager: Whereupon the Count de Rechteren said to that Footman of M. Menager, See what 'tis to insult People, and to refuse to give Reparation: He acknowledges likewise what M. Menager relates at the Conclusion of his *Factum* (or Narrative) that pursuing his Discourse he said, That as often as they should do it, he would reward them, and if they did not, would turn them off.

A. C.  
1712.

I the underwritten declare; That the Relation of Fact above, is in Substance conformable to Truth; in witness whereof I have signed the same with my own Hand; and set thereto the Seal of my Arms.

The Count de Rechteren:

The Eighth Article of the Regulation established, for and during the Conferences at Utrecht.

IF any Domestick of a Plenipotentiary, make any Insult upon; or quarrel with any Domestick of another Plenipotentiary, the Aggressor shall forthwith be put into the Power of the Master of him who shall have been attack'd or insulted; and he shall do Justice on him as he shall judge proper.

The Venetian Plenipotentiaries immediately offer'd their Mediation to accommodate the Matter; and, on the other hand, Messieurs de Randwick and Buys, Two of the Dutch Plenipotentiaries went to the Bishop of Bristol; to engage him to interpose in this Affair; which his Lordship readily promised to do; and us'd his good Offices accordingly. But the French Ministers having consulted together; refus'd to hearken to any private Accommodation; and sent the Account beforemention'd to their Court; who having received their Pristine Spirit; resolv'd to improve a trivial and ordinary Squabble between Footmen; into a solemn State Quarrel; and there-

The French  
Ministers re-  
fuse to hear-  
ken to an  
Accommoda-  
tion.

A: C. upon the *French* Plenipotentiaries were directed to  
 1712. insist upon a Publick Satisfaction, and to make  
 the following Declaration.

Their Demands for a  
 Publick Satisfaction.

THE Plenipotentiaries of *France* have Order from the King their Master, to suspend all Negotiation of the Peace, till they have had Satisfaction on the Insult made by M. de *Rechteren*, on one of them: To this purpose, they have Order to demand of Messieurs the States-General.

1. Whether Monsieur the Count de *Rechteren* has follow'd their Order in the Violence which his Servants have committed, and in the Discourses which he himself has utter'd, or whether this Proceeding be wholly from himself, from any Motive whatsoever.

2. If Messieurs the States avow or own it, the said Plenipotentiaries of *France* finding no longer that they are safe at *Utrecht*, will give an Account thereof to his Majesty.

3. If the Conduct of the Count de *Rechteren* is disavow'd or disapprov'd by his Masters, the King demands, That the Affront having been publick, the Disowning or Disapprobation of it should be so too.

4. That all the other Plenipotentiaries of the *United Provinces* repair to the House of one of the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, where they will all three be: That there those Gentlemen (the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries) declare in the Name of their Masters, That the Count de *Rechteren* never receiv'd any Order which might authorize the Conduct he has shewn; that they disapprove it; and that they are very sorry his Most Christian Majesty should imagine, that they could have any Intention to be wanting to the Respect that is due to him.

5. The King demands further, that the Count de *Rechteren* be recall'd, and that another Plenipotentiary be nominated in his Place; it being impossible for the Plenipotentiaries to treat any more with a Minister who has violated the Rights of Nations:

‘ This

“ This is the only Reparation his Majesty can admit of, and the Plenipotentiaries will not accept any other.

A. C.  
1712.



The States General not thinking it consistent with their Dignity to submit to these Demands, the Negotiations at *Utrecht* were interrupted; whilst the Earl of *Strafford*, and some other Ministers, us'd their Endeavours at the *Hague*, to find out an Expedient to modify the Satisfaction, inted upon by *France*.

In the mean time, the *French Army* under the *Mareschal de Villars*, having on the 14th of *August* N. S. open'd the Trenches against the Town of *Donay* and Fort *Scarpe*, batter'd the latter with 80 Pieces of Cannon. But tho' the Garrison of that Fort consisted only of 400 Men, they held out till the 28th, when they were forc'd to surrender Prisoners of War, after having repuls'd the Enemy in several Attacks. Hereupon the *French* attack'd the Town with redoubled Vigour; but General *Hompesch* defended himself with so much Bravery, and knew so well how to make up by Industry and Vigilance, what he wanted in Men, that 'twas the 8th of *September* N. S. before he beat a Parley; and agreed to surrender on the same Terms that the Allies had granted to the Garrison of *Quesnoy*: So that it may be said, *That the Conqueror had the largest Share in the Honour of this Siege*. It must be own'd, at the same time, That the *Pr. of Savoy* had the Mortification to be a Spectator of this Loss; but then 'twas not his Highness's Fault, if a vigorous Attempt was not made to prevent it, for which Purpose, he march'd the 12th of *August* N. S. from *Seclin* to *Ribancour*, where he continu'd till the 26th. During this time, his Highness us'd all possible Endeavours to engage the Enemy: But the *French* had so strongly fortify'd their Camp on the one hand, and the *Dutch* were so cautious of ruining any Hazards, in this ticklish Juncture, on the other, that the *Prince of Savoy* seeing no Possibility of coming to Action, he return'd the 26th to his Camp at *Seclin*; from whence several Detachments were made to secure *Liste*, *Mons*, *Bethune*, *Alire*, *St.*

*Donay* Beg'd.

*And Savoy* der'd.

*Pr. Eugene* finds it impossible to relieve *Donay*.

A. C. *Venans*, and other Places. The Letter which the  
2712, King of *France* wrote to the Archbishop of *Paris*,  
to cause *Te Deum* to be sung for the taking of  
*Douay*, was as follows :

*Cousin,*

The King of France's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, upon the taking of Douay, dated Sept. 1. 1713.

AFTER the Defeat of the Enemy in their Camp at *Denaix*, the taking of *Marchiennes*, and the raising of the Siege of *Landrecy*, I thought I could not make better use of those Advantages than by sending Order to besiege *Douay*. That Place has always been look'd upon as one of the most Important on the Frontier. The Enemy who made themselves Masters of it two Years ago, open'd by that Conquest an easy Way to other Enterprizes ; and from that time conceived Hopes of penetrating into the Kingdom. My Troops commanded by the Marshals de *Villars*, and de *Montesquieu*, invested it the 3d of *August*. Trenches were open'd the 14th before the Town and before Fort *Scarpe*. The Garrison of the Fort after 13 Days Trenches were forc'd to yield themselves Prisoners of War. The Town which had stood a Siege of 54 Days against the Enemy, was defended by them but 25 Days, and the Garrison have undergone the same Fate as those of the Fort. This new Success obliges me to render Thanks to God. Wherefore I write you this Letter, &c.

The Earl of *Albemarle*, who about the middle of *August* went to *Paris*, in his way to *Orleans*, where he was to remain Prisoner till he was exchange'd, being inform'd that his Enemies had spread several Reports reflecting on his Conduct in the Affair of *Denaix*, desir'd Leave of the *French* Court to go for *Holland* for Six Months, both to clear himself, and to take care of his other private Concerns. This Request being readily granted, notwithstanding the particular Pique which the Court of *France* was said to have against that General, his Lordship set out from *Paris* the 18th of *August*, N. S. after having had an Interview with the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*. Upon his Arrival at *Tournay*, Prince *Engene* of *Savoy* went thither to confer with him, and being

The Earl of Albemarle goes from Paris to Holland to justify his Conduct at Denaix.

sensible that his Lordship was unjustly charg'd with the Miscarriage at *Denain*, his Highness wrote the following Letter to the Prime Minister of the States General.

A: C.  
1712.

S I R,

I Am surpris'd and troubled to hear of the Injustice People do my Lord *Albemarle*, and all the impertinent Discourses that have been ventur'd touching his Conduct in the Action at *Denain*. I have long been sensible, That the ill-inform'd Vulgar judge by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always censur'd by them; but I wonder that such Slanders shou'd have found Reception among Men of Figure, as could only have been broach'd by his Enemies.

*Pr. Eugene's  
Letter in his  
Lordship's  
Vindication.*

I shou'd think my self wanting in the Duty of a Man of Honour, if I did not testify the Truth, of which I was an Eye-Witness. He perform'd on that Occasion, all that a courageous, prudent, and vigilant General could do; and had all the Troops done their Duty, the Affair would not have gone as it did; but but when they run as soon as they have given one Fire and cannot be rally'd, no General in the World can help it: And therefore, Sir, I doubt not that you will contribute to the disabusing those of the Regency who may have been misinform'd, and that you will be perswaded none can have more Esteem for you than,

From the Camp at *Seclin*, Sept. 1,  
1712, N. S. Your most Humble and  
most Obedient Servant,  
EUGENE of SAVOY.

On the other hand, the Earl of *Albemarle* sent to the States General a full and exact Relation of all that pass'd at *Denain*; which having bespoke him a favourable Reception at the *Hague*, his Lordship repair'd thither towards the latter end of *September*. Upon his Arrival there, he desired to be examin'd without any Favour; and having had several Conferences with the Grand Pensionary and the Council of State, he was not

† See the  
Appendix  
Numb. IV.

A. C. 1742. only allow'd to print the said Relation for his Justification to the Publick; but, after he had been examin'd by a Committee consisting of some

*The States General approve of the Earl of Albemarle's Conduct.*

Deputies of the States, and some Members of the Council of State, their High Mightinesses upon the Report thereof resolv'd to declare, 'That the Earl of *Albemarle* had behav'd himself in that Unfortunate Action with Prudence and Bravery, and to return him Thanks for his Conduct therein.' However, it is observable, that some Provinces thought fit not to concur in this Resolution.

All this while, the States General had under Consideration the Satisfaction demanded by *France*, on Account of the Quarrel between *M. Menager* and the Count *de Rechteren*, concerning which, besides the Papers before mention'd, the latter laid before their High Mightinesses the following Memorial.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

*My Lords,*

*Count de Rechteren's Memorial about his Dispute with M. Menager.*

THE Underwritten having examin'd the Factum or Case, of *M. Menager*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, containing several Facts and Complaints, as if the Underwritten had been wanting in point of Respect towards the Character of the Minister of his said Majesty, and violated the Law of Nations, as it appears by the Factum here annex'd, No. 1. †

† Viz. the Account transmitted to the French Court by M. Menager.

And as his Most Most Christian Majesty upon the bare Account of *M. Menager*, has thought fit to send Orders to demand the Recalling of the Underwritten, or declare, that otherwise he will suspend all Negotiations of Peace, as it appears by the Writing here annex'd, No. 2. \* the Underwritten has thought it his Duty to come hither, most humbly to represent to your High Mightinesses, that he does not agree in the whole to the Facts and Complaints alledg'd by the said Plenipotentiary, and that if this Affair be strictly examin'd, it will appear that it is rather *Monsieur Menager* than the Underwritten, who has violated the Law of Nations, and acted contrary to the Regulation.

\* The Declaration and Resolution of the French Court.

‘ regulation establish’d for the opening and Method  
‘ of the Conferences at *Utrecht*, and the Laws for  
‘ preserving the Publick Peace, and the Maxims  
‘ generally receiv’d, seeing the Quarrel was be-  
‘ gun by the Servants of M. *Menager*, and  
‘ that he has protect’d his Servants, who at two  
‘ different times offer’d an Insult, first to one,  
‘ and after to two of the Plenipotentiaries of your  
‘ High Mightinesses, and consequently that the  
‘ Complaints of M. *Menager* are ill ground-  
‘ ed, and that thereby he has given occasion to  
‘ his Court to take the Resolution aforesaid, and  
‘ start up Pretensions which appear very hard in  
‘ respect to the Underwritten.

‘ ‘ To prove the Position aforesaid, the Under-  
‘ written thinks necessary to give your High Migh-  
‘ tinesses a clear and distinct Information of the  
‘ Facts in Question, that being fully appris’d of the  
‘ Matter, you may judge of the Right or Wrong  
‘ of the Case, and take a Resolution suitable there-  
‘ unto. To follow that Order, your High Migh-  
‘ tinesses will be pleas’d to observe, That there  
‘ have happen’d Facts of two different sorts. The  
‘ one relating to M. *de Moermont*, and the Under-  
‘ written together, and the other to the latter alone.

‘ The former are contain’d in the annex’d Accounts,

‘ † No. 3. and No. 4. and attested by the Sieur  
‘ *Rumpf*, Secretary of the Plenipotentiaries of the  
‘ States, and the Amanuensis *Van Riel*, and the  
‘ Regulation settled and agreed to for the opening  
‘ and method of the Conferences at *Utrecht*, Arti-  
‘ cle 8, importing, *That if any Servant of a Pleni-  
‘ potentiary makes Insults or Quarrels with the Ser-  
‘ vants of another Plenipotentiary; the Aggressor shall  
‘ be immediately deliver’d and put into the Power of  
‘ the Master of the Servant attack’d or insulted, who  
‘ shall punish him as he shall think fit.* ‘ As all this

‘ may be seen under the Letters A. B. C. D. and E.  
‘ and which, as to the essential part, cannot be  
‘ deny’d by the Gentleman of M. *Menager*  
‘ himself. N. B. (*Van Riel being in the Army,  
‘ his Attestation could not be annex’d here, but if  
‘ they offer to dispute what is contain’d in the At-  
‘ testation of the Sieur Rumpf, that of Van Riel  
‘ shall be produced.*)

‘ The

† Both these  
Places are in-  
serted before.

A. C.

1712



\* The Facts of the second sort having happen'd  
 \* in the *Mall*, relate to the Underwritten alone,  
 \* and are contain'd in the Relation of the Fact  
 \* No. 4, and in the Remarks or Counter-declara-  
 \* tion made by the Underwritten in the Margin  
 \* of the Factum of M. *Menager* No. 5, as to the  
 \* difference in the said second Facts, as testify'd in  
 \* the said Remarks or Counter-declaration, No. 5,  
 \* they may be and are referr'd to Messieurs *Randwyk*  
 \* and *Buys*, who were present thereat from the begin-  
 \* ning to the end; so that your High Mightinesses  
 \* will clearly see by the Narrative of the Fact, No.  
 \* 3 and 4, and by the Remarks or Counter-decla-  
 \* ration in the Margin of the Factum, No. 5, and  
 \* other Pieces, that among the Facts in the Affair  
 \* in question, there are some which happen'd o-  
 \* therwise than is related in the Factum of M.  
 \* *Menager*: And yet the said Facts as they are  
 \* now set forth, must have been rectify'd, for  
 \* in the beginning several Persons told the Un-  
 \* derwritten, that M. *Menager* design'd to strike  
 \* more home, in maintaining that he had indecent-  
 \* ly spoken of the Person and Royal Authority of  
 \* his Master, and that he pretended to prove this  
 \* Accusation by the Evidence of the *Sieur de Vil-  
 \* liers*, as having heard it; but as I have deny'd  
 \* the Fact, and told several Persons, that if the  
 \* said *de Villiers* said so, he did not speak the Truth,  
 \* and even that he was at too great a distance  
 \* to have heard our Conversation; and besides,  
 \* as I have been told, that Messieurs *Randwyk* and  
 \* *Buys* declar'd to the Plenipotentiaries of Her  
 \* Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, that they  
 \* heard nothing of it, and that M. *Vander-  
 \* dussen*, with whom the said *de Villiers* was then  
 \* walking, has also declar'd, that they were too  
 \* far to hear what was said: M. *Menager* has  
 \* been pleas'd to omit this in his Complaint.

\* By the Narrative of the Fact mention'd, No.  
 \* 3 and 4, by the Counter-declaration in the Mar-  
 \* gin of the Factum of M. *Menager*, No. 5,  
 \* and by the justifying Documents, *sub Litteris*  
 \* A. B. C. D. and E. your High Mightinesses will  
 \* be fully inform'd of the Fact in question, and  
 \* will



will be convin'd that M. *Manager* is so far from being in the right, in accusing the Underwritten to have violated the Law of Nations, and demanding Satisfaction, that he might make that Demand himself; and even the Underwritten dares persuade himself from the Equity of his Most Christian Majesty, that if he had had all these Informations, he would not have taken the Resolution mention'd No. 2.

I leave it undecided, my Lords, whether M. *Moormont* and the Underwritten had no Right to maintain, that they were hiss'd at by the Servants of M. *Manager*, and how far we might have extended that Satisfaction, seeing that when that happen'd we were in the Coach; but to pretend to call in question, as M. *Manager* seems to do, in his *Factum*, Articles 8, whether Grimaces and indecent Gesticulations made by Footmen at other Footmen, who are behind the Coach, their Masters being in it, may be call'd insulting: This is altogether against Right Reason, since an Insult is made as well by Gesticulations and Grimaces, as well as by Words and Actions; but it seems as if M. *Manager* fancy'd that we might be infamously hiss'd at, since instead of thinking of giving us any reasonable Satisfaction, he has endeavour'd to cover the Insult of his Servants, and protect them against the Law of Nations, whereby it is establish'd, that Servants and Coaches be as inviolable as their Masters; against the Regulation mention'd *sub. Litera E*; and against his own promise made first the 29th of July to Secretary *Rumphy*, *sub. Litera B*, and afterwards repeated the same Day by the Gentleman of M. *Manager* to the Count *de Rechteren* himself, No. 3 and 4, which cannot be deny'd by that Gentleman. But M. *Manager* being not satisfy'd to have advanc'd this Doubt, whether hissing at the Footmen of the Plenipotentiaries of the States behind the Coach of their Masters, is an Insult, as he says in his *Factum* Article 8, has really

A. C.  
1712.

really decided the question by refusing to give any Satisfaction. He goes still much further, seeing it appears that he pretends to maintain, that it is a Violation of the Law of Nations, when a Footman of the Plenipotentiary of the States attacks one of his own, (for an Affront receiv'd, and of which no Satisfaction cou'd be obtain'd) at the end of the *Mall*, while *M. Menager* was walking at the other, and that this is an Affair in which the King is concern'd, passing thus over the Insult made by his Servants to those of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, behind the Coach in which their Masters were, as if an Insult of a high Nature, when offer'd to the Ministers of the States ceas'd to be so, and that one much lesser against him implies a Violation of the Law of Nations, and concerns the King; for it is evident, that an Insult or Affront offer'd to Servants being behind a Coach, where in their Masters are, is much greater than that which is offer'd to a Servant of a Minister who is at a great distance from his Master.

*This is, my Lords, properly the State of the Question, from whence it necessarily follows, that according to the Principles of M. Menager, his Servants may not only impudently insult those of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, but also that the Fate of the said Plenipotentiaries would depend on the Action of a Footman. And as the first part of this Position, as is the Footmen of the Underwritten, follows from M. Menager's refusing to give any Satisfaction, it seems, that the Court of France proves the second Article, in demanding without any further Inquiry into this Affair, that the Underwritten be recalled.*

Whatever the Sentiments of *M. Menager* may be, I may say, that I have been 32 Years in the Government; and that I have had the Honour to fill the first Employment therein, and it is 11 Years since I had the Honour to be invested by your High Mightinesses with the Character either of a publick Minister, or their Deputy to their Armies; but that hitherto I never heard of such things before, and

and must fairly own, that I will no ways be the first to whom *M. Manager* will apply this new Maxim, and upon whom he will make his first Experiment. C. A. 1712

This is, my Lords, the Fact with the Justification of the Conduct of the Underwritten in the Affair in question set in its full Light, but the Underwritten would be inconsolable if the Publick should suffer the least Prejudice upon his Account, and more still if he was an Obstacle to the Peace, a Work so much the more wholesome and desirable for all *Christendom*, that his Most Christian Majesty was pleas'd to declare in the Preliminaries, that he would make it such a one, that all the Parties engag'd in this War, without any exception, would find their reasonable Satisfaction therein.

Therefore to shew that nothing in the World is dearer to me than my Country, and demonstrate that I am not only ready to sacrifice my Commission, but also my Life, if need be, to render it happy, I come with all possible respect to resign my Commission into the hands of your High Mightinesses, as I do by this Memorial, returning them my most humble Thanks for all the Favours they have been pleas'd to honour me with, during the Course of Eleven Years of my Ministry, either of Deputy to their Armies, or else Envoy Extraordinary to several Courts, and their Plenipotentiary for Peace; praying most fervently, my Lords, that God will pour upon your Persons and Government all manner of Blessings. Done at the *Hague*, September 5, 1712.

Sign'd,

*The Count de Rechteren.*

To this Memorial were annex'd the Papers therein mention'd, and mark'd No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which have been mention'd before; as also some *Remarks* on Count *de Rechteren*, on Monsieur *Manager's* Relation, No. 5; but too tedious to be here inserted. As for the Paper referr'd to *Sub Littera A*, which was read to Monsieur *Manager* by Secretary *Rumpf*, it was as follows:

*That*

A. C.

1712.

*Paper read  
to Mr. Menager  
by Secretary  
Rumpf.*

**T**hat the Count de Rechtere[n] passing about Ten to the Morning, the 27th of July, 1712. by the House of Monsieur Menager, Plenipontary of France, some of his Domesticks being at the Door, clapp'd their Hands, and pointed with their Fingers at the Domesticks of the said Count, and affronted them by divers abusive Gesticulations, in an outrageous manner. That an Hour after, the Count de Rechtere[n] repassing with Monsieur de Moermont, they had the Insolence to repeat the same Scandalous and Indecent Gesticulations: And as these two Gentlemen cannot consider this Matter without a Regard to their Character, nor consequently without resenting it, as being likewise an Infraction of the Regulation made for the orderly Method of the Conferences at Utrecht, and what relates thereto, they most earnestly desire Monsieur Menager to be pleas'd to give Correction to those Insolent Fellows, to the Satisfaction of those two Gentlemen, that they may not be forc'd to do themselves Justice; offering that in a like Case they will do the same for Monsieur Menager; and all the other Ministers;

The Attestation of Secretary Rumpf, refer'd to sub Littera B. was as follows:

*Attestation  
of Secretary  
Rumpf.*

**T**He Underwritten Secretary of their High Almightinesses for the Negotiations of Peace at Utrecht, certifies and declares, That having by order of Monsieur de Moermont and the Count de Rechtere[n], waited on the 28th of July on Monsieur Menager, to complain to him of what had happen'd between his Footmen and those of the Gentlemen aforesaid, I desired him in respectful Terms to correct them to the Satisfaction of those two Gentlemen, to which Monsieur Menager answer'd, That 'twas impossible for him to make an Inquiry thereinto, without being oblig'd to dismiss all his Servants; who, to be sure, would not own the Fact. That having not been able to obtain the Reparation aforesaid, and seeing that all my Instances for it were useless, I read to him the Contents of my Paper (A) which serv'd me as a Memorandum, the better to understand what I was to tell him, in case of an absolute Denial; whereupon

si ent

*leur Menager consented at last, that the Footmen of Monsieur de Moermont and the Count de Rechteren should come to his House to be confronted with his Servants about Three in the Afternoon. Done at Utrecht, July 29, 1712.*

Sign'd,

R U M P F.

The other Paper refer'd to; sub Littera C. was another Certificate of Secretary Rumpf, importing, *That he was sent again to Monsieur Menager the 15th of August, to desire a reasonable Satisfaction on the Affair in Question; the Paper sub Littera D. relates to the Sieur van Riel, and that sub Littera E. was an Abstract of the Regulation establish'd at Utrecht, to be observ'd during the Conferances, which being inserted in Count Rechteren's Memorial, need not be repeated in this Place. Thus we have presented our Readers with all the material Authentick Pieces relating to this Dispute that were publish'd at the Hague.*

Upon Mature Deliberation on this Affair, the States General came to a Resolution which they caus'd to be made publick in Print as follows :

*Resolution of the States General about the Dispute between M. Menager and Count de Rechteren.*

An Extract from the Register of the Resolution of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Tuesday September 20, 1712:

**T**He Reports being heard of the Lords Broekhuysen, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, appointed by their Commissorial Resolution of the 5th Instant, to examine the Letters of their High Mightinesses Plenipotentiaries at the Congress at Utrecht, dated the 3d. and directed to Mr. Register Fagel, as also two Papers written by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of France, and address'd to the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, who communicated them to the Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses. One of which Papers contain'd a Relation of a Difference which happen'd between M. Menager

A. C.  
1712.

nager one of the Plenipotentiaries of France, and the Count de Rechteren, one of the Plenipotentiaries of this State, upon a Quarrel between their Footmen; and the other Paper contain'd the Satisfaction which the said Plenipotentiaries of France demanded by Order of their King, upon the Fact in Question. The said Lords Deputies having likewise examin'd the Memorial serving for the Justification of the said Count de Rechteren, with his Narrative of the Fact, and other Pieces annex'd thereto, deliver'd to their High Mightinesses. And having likewise heard the said Count, who believing he had justified himself by the aforesaid Memorial, and declaring he should be sorry the Publick should suffer the least Inconveniency upon his Account, and yet more to be made personally the Obstacle to the Advancement of the Peace, resign'd his Commission of Plenipotentiary into the Hands of their High Mightinesses, and actually quitted that Employment, in Hope that the States of Overijssel, by whose Nomination he had obtain'd that Commission, would not be displeas'd at his resigning it. The whole being taken into Deliberation, it was thought good, and resolv'd, that the Copy of the said Memorial, and the Pieces annex'd thereto, be sent to the Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses at the Congress of Peace, and that it be signify'd to them, That as the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty of Great Britain did communicate to them the Papers written by those of the K. of France, they do likewise communicate to them the aforesaid Narrative of Fact, to the end, that thereby they may see in what manner the Matter in Question pass'd, and how far what is related on both sides agrees; and that they acquaint the Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannick Majesty, that their High Mightinesses are well pleas'd, that they are willing to use their Interposition in this Affair, thank them for the Pains they have taken, and desire that they will continue their Mediation.

That besides, they shall declare on the Part of their High Mightinesses that Affairs being in such a State, they do not judge it necessary to decide how far either the one or the other of the Parties are in the Right or in the Wrong, but that their High Mightinesses could not have believ'd that a Quarrel of such a Nature

ture as this was, could have been an Obstacle to retard so great a Work as is that of the Peace. That their High Mightinesses never had any Account of this Quarrel, that happen'd between the Footmen of M. Menager and that of the Count de Rechteren, before they receiv'd the Letter mention'd at the beginning of this Resolution; so far were they from giving any Order about it to the Count de Rechteren. That in Consequence they disavow all that was done on that Occasion without their Knowledge, and without their Order: That they could well wish that this Affair had not been further prosecuted, nor carried before his Most Christian Majesty; but that since it is gone so far, they persuade themselves however, that tho' they have the Misfortune to be at War with the King of France, his Majesty will do them the Justice to believe that they never lost the Respect, nor the High Esteem which a Republick owes to a great King, and which they have always had, and ever shall have. That they should be really very much troubled if his Majesty had other Thoughts: That in the mean while to demonstrate their Desire and their Inclination for the Advancement of the Peace, the Count de Rechteren shall not be employ'd as a Plenipotentiary, in the Conferences to be held for that purpose; and that they will deliberate, according to the Custom of their Government, to get another Plenipotentiary nominated. That their High Mightinesses will give Explanations in Writing to the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, to be communicated to the Plenipotentiaries of France. That withal they shall represent how their High Mightinesses have at Heart the removing all Obstacles that may retard the Treaty of Peace. That by this means they assuredly promise themselves that the said Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain will not only be convinc'd of their High Mightinesses Condescension; but likewise that they will act in such sort, that the Plenipotentiaries of France shall be satisfied therewith.

The Lords Deputies of the Provinces of Gelderland, and of Groningen and the Ommelands, declared against the Resolution above.

**T**He Lords Deputies of the Provinces of Overysseel declared, that their Sentiment is, That the

A. C. Counter-declaration of the *Couns de Rechteren* upon  
 1712. *M. Menager's Relation*, and the Pieces mark'd, No.  
 1, 2, 3, 4. and 5, and with the Letters, A. B. C. D.  
 and E. with the other Pieces 'all'dg'd and annex'd to  
 to the *Couns's Memorial*, ought to be insert'd in the  
*Registers of their High Mightinesses*; and to take  
 the aforementioned Report to give it to the Lords the  
*States*, their Principals, that they may deliberate thereon  
 upon, because they are the only competent Judges of  
 it; and that in the mean time they do not approve  
 the Resolution above.

This agrees with the Register,

Sign'd,

F. Fagel.

The *Explanations* mention'd in this Resolution  
 were, on the 22d of September N. S. deliver'd to  
 the *British Plenipotentiaries*, and by the latter  
 communicated to those of *France*, who, finding  
 they came short of the Satisfaction they had Or-  
 ders to insist upon, were hardly prevail'd with  
 by the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* and the Earl of  
*Strafford*, to transmit them to their Court. On  
 the other hand, the *States General* seem'd resolv'd  
 not to make any further Advances; being at the  
 bottom desirous to draw this Dispute into length,  
 that they might thereby avoid entring into a Ne-  
 gotiation of Peace, which they thought must be  
 detrimental to their private Interest, and the  
 Common Cause; and still hoping, that something  
 might happen that would cause some favourable  
 Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*. To this Pur-  
 pose it was observ'd, That at the opening of the  
 Assembly of the *States of Holland*, on the 13th of  
 September N. S. the Grand Pensionary *Heinsius*  
 made a very Pathetick Speech, wherein, tho' on  
 the one hand, 'He represented the Difficulties  
 ' they were to struggle with, if they continued  
 ' the War, yet, on the other, he shew'd the Im-  
 ' possibility of concluding a Peace at this Juncture,  
 ' without losing the Fruits of all the Blood and  
 ' Treasure they had expended in the present Quar-  
 rel,

The Grand  
 Pensionary's  
 Speech shew-  
 ing the Dan-  
 ger of making  
 a Peace at  
 this Juncture



rel and exposing their Country, and the Liberties of all *Christendom* to imminent Danger; Urging, That, as of Two Evils, they ought to chuse the least, so they must make extraordinary Effort to carry on the War till a Safe and Honourable Peace could be obtain'd; and concluding, That Thanks be to God, they were not yet wholly destitute of Means for that purpose, provided they would act with the same Constancy, and Harmony, which the Republick had exerted on so many Occasions. This excellent Speech had its Effect, not only with the States of *Holland*, but also with the States General; for the Earl of *Strafford* having signify'd to them, That the Queen his Mistress was willing to endeavour to engage France to admit them, or any other of the Allies into the Suspension of Arms; their High Mithrinesses answer'd, ' That they could not resolve any thing upon it, without the Emperor and the other Allies; and that it would be too disgraceful to the Confederacy to ask a Suspension of Arms, without being assur'd of obtaining it'. As to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Proposition of granting Passports to the Plenipotentiaries of King *Philip*, the States General had an Excuse ready at hand, to wit, That they could not comply with it, without doing a manifest Injury to the Emperor, who had, at least, an equal Title with King *Philip*, to the Crown of *Spain*.

A. C.  
1712.



The States General decline the Suspension of Arms.

And to grant Passports for K. Philip's Plenipotentiaries.

About this time another Accident happen'd at *Utrecht*, which was like to prove a new Obstruction to the Negotiation of Peace. A certain Minister had by his lofty Carriage made himself very obnoxious to the *Dutch*; and it being given out, That the Duke of *Savoy* had abandon'd the Allies, and agreed to a Suspension of Arms, some of the Mob did, in the Night-time, break the Windows of the Marquis *del Borgo*, one of his Royal Highness's Plenipotentiaries, and of the Earl of *Strafford*; and as a further Indignity to the latter, they set up a Wheel on the Rails before his House, with a Paper on it, in which was written the *Dutch* word *Straff-art*, alluding to his Excellency's Name; and implying that he deserv'd the

Insult offer'd to the Marq. del Borgo, and the Earl of Strafford.

A. C. Punishment denoted by the *Wheel*: The Word.  
1712. *Straffen* in *Dutch*, signifying, to punish or chastise.

This villainous Insult was highly and justly re-  
sented by the *British* Plenipotentiaries; but the  
Magistrates of *Utrecht* having thereupon pub-  
lish'd a Placaert, promising a Reward of 400 *Gil-*  
*ders* to any one that should discover the Authors  
of it; and that the Name of the Informer should  
be conceal'd: The *British* Court thought fit not to  
take any Notice of the Affront at this Juncture;  
it being only whisper'd about, that a Reparation  
for the same would, in due time, be demanded  
from the *Dutch*. But we must here observe, That  
it was by many suspected, that the *French*, or  
their Envoies, were at the bottom of this out-  
ragious Insult, in order to cause new Broils, and  
embarrass the Progress of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*:

To the same Purpose another Engine was play'd  
some time before from the Court of *Rome*: For  
the Pope being inform'd that *France*, at the desire  
of the Queen of *Great Britain*, was inclinable to  
consent, to the repealing of the Fourth Article of  
the Treaty of *Ryswick*, in Favour of the *Romish*  
Religion in *Germany*, the Old Father did there-  
upon write the following Letter to Father *Le*  
*Telliere* the *French* King's Confessor:

To our beloved Son, the pious Michael le Tellier, of  
the Society of Jesus; Confessor of the Most Chri-  
stian King.

Clement XI. Pope.

The Pope's  
Letter to the  
French Kings  
Confessor.

TO our Beloved Son, Greeting. In what par-  
ticular Manner the Catholick Religion is,  
upon unjust Grounds; struck at, in the Negoti-  
ations held at *Utrecht*, by those who use all their  
Diligence and Power, to the end the almost  
sole Article of the *Ryswick* Treaty, which is in  
favour of the Catholicks, namely the Fourth,  
may be expressly repeal'd and annull'd, is, we  
suppose, superabundantly known to you; see-  
ing the Demands of divers Princes on that sub-  
ject, are publick, and have been every where  
dispers'd. And we cannot at all doubt, that  
the Most Christian King, by whose Influence in  
par-

particular the said Article came to be inserted in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, will uſe his Care, Power, and pious Zeal, that the wicked Endeavours of Hereticks may be fruitleſs. However, we judge it neceſſary, beſides ſeveral other means uſ'd by us for the ſame purpoſe, to admoniſh you, in whoſe Zeal for the Lord we have great Confidence, as with the deepeſt Expreſſions of Paternal Love we do hereby admoniſh and conjure you, to ſollicit and incite, by your earneſt Counſels, the Moſt Chriſtian King and his Miniſters, to withſtand the Efforts of the aforeſaid Hereticks, in ſuch a Time of Need, with ſuch Vigour and Conſtancy, that in the ſaid Negotiations nothing may paſs to the Detriment of our Holy Religion and its Promoters, &c.

A. C.

1712.

Given at *Caſtel Gandolfo*, June 25, 1712.

On the other hand, an Anonymous Proteſtant (ſuppos'd to be a Refugee) had the Assurance to write the following Letter to the Ld. Bp. of *Briſtol*:

MY LORD,

ALL good Proteſtants in *Europe* are under an unexpreſſible Aſtoniſhment, to ſee a famous Biſhop of their Communion, employ'd in Negotiating a Peace, on the Foot which the declared Enemy of Religion and Liberty, has himſelf dictated. To behold, that ſo much Chriſtian Blood was ſpilt; that ſuch vaſt Treasures were ſpent, and ſo many Victories gain'd to no other Purpoſe, than to encrease the Exorbitant Power of that dreadful Enemy; and to ſee, in ſhort, the moſt illuſtrious part of the True Church, give a helping Hand to that other Cruel Hand, in order to liſt it up after its Fall; altho' it be ſtill reeking with the Blood of Faithful Proteſtant Subjects. But what may not be expected from Men animated by the Spirit of Party, who not contented with having broke the excellent and glorious Harmony that cemented the Grand Alliance, have thro' the moſt miſtaken Politicks in the World, and

A Letter

written to

the Biſhop of

*Briſtol*, dated

July 20,

1712.

A. C.  
1712.

thro' unexampled Irreligion, abandon'd a great Number of Refugees, loaden with the Cross of *Christ*? Mayn't one more, with Reason, ask the fiery *Sacheverel* on which Side are the *Falſe Brethren*, the *Fanaſticks* and *Atheiſts*, who, as he ſaid, were undermining both Church and State? Surely, it cannot be they, who abhor all manner of Correſpondence with *Idolaters*, the declar'd Enemies of their Religion and Liberty! It may one Day beſal the *Engliſh*, That in Requital of ſo many Services done by them to *France*, ſome Hiſtorian like *Mexeray*, will ſay, *We are more beholden to our Intriguers, our Caſoling, our Gold, and good Wines, than to the Strength of our Arms, for driving the Engliſh out of France.* You know, my Lord, that 'tis in his Chronological Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *France*, That *Mexeray* has that Aſſertion, which he makes out thus: *Edward IV. having croſſ'd the Sea with a Gallant Army to ſuccour the Duke of Burgundy his Ally, was no ſooner advanc'd near the City of Amiens, in order to lay Siege to it, than Lewis XI. ſent him Three Hundred Wag-gons loaden with the beſt Wines that could be found; and gave Orders that as many Engliſh as came ſhould be admitted into Amiens, and feaſted there, which laſted Three or Four Days; upon which a Treaty enſu'd, after which the Engliſh croſſ'd the Sea again, very well ſatisfy'd with the good Wines of France. and her fine Golden Crowns; for, beſides ready Money, Penſions were diſtributed to the Amount of 16000 Crowns per Annum, (a vaſt Sum in thoſe Days) to ſuch as were moſt in Favour with their King. That great Monarch, thus overcome by Bribes, return'd into his Iſland, abandoning the Duke his Ally, to the Mercy of the King of France: But, however, in thoſe Days, the Engliſh did not ſacrifiſe the Intereſt of their Religion. I conclude, My Lord, theſe Melancholly Reflections, with a hearty Prayer to God Almighty, That he may pleaſe ſo to direct the Thoughts of thoſe who are employ'd in Treating of Peace, that it may prove, Safe, Honourable and Laſting, and, above all, advancing*

tagous

' taceous to the Protestant Church in General, A. C.  
' and to the Eternal Confusion of her Persecutors, 1712;  
' whether *Idolatrous, Hypocritical, or Atheisti-*  
' *cal,* with which Christianity is over-run. I  
*am, &c.*

While the Negotiation of Peace was at a stand, Further Ac-  
count of the  
Campaign in  
Flanders. the French prosecuted their late Advantages, and great Superiority in *Flanders* with all possible Vigor. The Prince of *Savoy* having found it impossible to relieve *Douay*, the Confederates under his Command, decamp'd from *Seclin* on the 3d of September N. S. and posted themselves with the Right towards *Pont-a-Bouvines*, and the Left at *Ere* and *Froyenne* near *Tournay*, in which situation it was intended they should remain till the Conclusion of the Siege of *Douay*; but all the Forrage being consum'd in the adjacent Country, they pass'd the *Scheld*, partly thro' *Tournay*, and partly upon the Bridges they had laid near the Castle of *Constantin*, and on the 7th in the Evening encamp'd at *Lenfe*. The next Day they advanc'd to *Cambren*, and on the 9th towards the *Haisue*; and having pass'd that River, they encamp'd near *Mons* with the Left at *Nimy* and the Right at *Givry*, the Head Quarters being at *Havre*. Intelligence being that Night brought to Prince  *Eugene*, That the Garrison of *Douay* capitulated the Day before, and that the main Body of the French Forces had taken the Camp of *Creplin*, his Highness detach'd the 10th at Break of Day, 40 Squadrons to go and View the Posture of the Enemy towards *Quesnoy*; and about Nine in the Morning the whole Army were on their Arms; the heavy Baggage being left near *Mons*. Upon Advice that the Enemy were advanc'd to *Malplaquet*, and were posted on the same Ground where the famous Battle of that Name, or *Blaregnies*, was fought Three Years before, a Disposition was made to dislodge them from thence, and prevent the Siege of *Quesnoy*; but that Intelligence did not prove true; the Enemy having, with great Diligence, advanc'd within half a League of *Quesnoy*; and taken a very advantageous Camp between the Wood of *Mormale* and Great *Wargnies*,  
R 4 having

A. C. 1712. having the River *Hanneau* in Front ; whereupon Prince *Eugene* thought fit to stop his March, near the Wood of *Dour*, and to encamp with the Right near *St. Guilain*, and the Left at the Mill of *Saart*, near the Wood of *Lagniere*, his Highness taking his Head Quarters at *Belian*. The *Maréchal de Villars* having, with the utmost Care, secur'd all the Passes, and fortify'd his Camp, the necessary Dispositions were made for carrying on the Siege of *Quesnoy*, which was invested the 8th of *September* N. S. by the *Marquisses de St. Fre-mont* and *Coigny*, and by the Count *de Croissy*, Lieutenants General. The Trenches were open'd the 18th at Night ; and the *French* expected to have made themselves Masters of the Town in Eight or Ten Days ; but Major General and Quarter Master General *Ivoy*, who commanded in the Place with Seven Batallions under him, made so good use of the numerous heavy Artillery which the Allies left there after the taking of the Town, and had neither Time nor Opportunity to withdraw from thence, that it was the 4th of *October* N. S. before he was oblig'd to beat a Par-ley, and to submit to the same Conditions on which *Donay* had been surrendred, viz. That the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War ; the Officers being allow'd their Swords, with their Baggage and Equipage. The *French* gave out, That they found in the Place 116 heavy Cannon, a great Number of others of a middling and small Size ; 40 Mortars, 4 or 500000 Weight of Powder ; a great quantity of Bullets, Bombs, Grenadoes and Provisions of all sorts ; the whole being valued at Three Millions of *Livers* ; and that this Garrison compleated the Number of Forty Batallions of the Allies kill'd or made Prisoners since the 24th of *July* N. S. on which happen'd the Unfortunate Affair of *Denain*.

*Quesnoy* be-  
sieg'd by the  
French.

And surren-  
der'd Octob.  
4. N. S.

The French  
elated upon  
their Success-  
es.

This prodigious Turn of Affairs in *Flanders*, where those who had so often been Victorious were forc'd to be on the Defensive, and where they made rapid Conquests, who for Ten Years together had lost every Battle they fought, or Town they defended, did not a little elevate the Spirits

Spirits of the *French*, who from their late Success, A. C. and the Neutrality, (if I may so call it) of *Great* 1712. *Britain*, began to form towering Projects, and insult over their Enemies. Besides the Letters *The French elated upon their Successes* that were written to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, for causing *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of *Paris*, the lofty Stile of which is sufficiently known; and is, indeed, Matter of Form: The Conclusion of a Sermon preach'd on St. *Lewis's* Day, by the celebrated Father *Poisson*, in the Church *de la Salpetriere*, at *Paris*, is so remarkable for the Singularity of it, that I thought fit to insert it here, being as follows:

‘ **W**ith what Strokes, Lord, hast thou newly *Conclusion of*  
 ‘ visited the League! What a Revolution *a Sermon*  
 ‘ among the Nations! In what Amazement is all *preach'd at*  
 ‘ Europe: The King's Uprightness and Virtues *Paris on St.*  
 ‘ have at length disarm'd his most powerful *Lewis's Day.*  
 ‘ Enemies. Victory, ashamed of having so long for-  
 ‘ taken the Justice of our Arms in Battel, is re-  
 ‘ turn'd of her self to make a solemn Acknow-  
 ‘ ledgment of her Caprices: She has crown'd the  
 ‘ *French* Heroes with her best Lawrels: She has  
 ‘ put upon her own Head the Crowns of Ability  
 ‘ and Wisdom: *She has conducted us into the Camp*  
 ‘ *of the Syrians.* (a) The *Dutch* have no longer  
 ‘ Ammunition and Carriages. He who besieged,  
 ‘ not *Samaria*, but the least Place on our Fron-  
 ‘ tiers, is become a Fugitive: He sees in our  
 ‘ Hands *his Bread and his Abundance.* The fine  
 ‘ Flower which he had provided, is sold but for  
 ‘ one (\*) *Shekel* the Measure in our Armies. (b)  
 ‘ With the Stores of War that have been taken  
 ‘ from him, shall we reduce the Towns he had  
 ‘ conquer'd: With his own Thunder shall we  
 ‘ there spread the Terrors of Death. *The Phil-  
 ‘istine has furnish'd the Israelites with Mattocks,  
 ‘ Axes, Swords, and sharpened Lances.* (c) Hear,  
 ‘ ye Nations, the Threats of the Lord of Hosts,  
 ‘ in

(a) *II Kings Ch. 7. v. 7. 10.* (\*) *30 Sols.* (b) *II Kings Ch. 7. v. 16.* (c) *I Sam Ch. 13. v. 10.*

A. C.

1712.



in the Forests shall ye sleep at Night, in the Paths of Dedaniz, but in the Morning ye shall fly from the drawn Sword, from the Bent Bow, and from the Grievousness of War. (d) If ye still hesitate about the Peace, I grant but one Year to Kedar, (saith the Lord) according to the Tears of an Hireling, and all its Glory shall fail: The Number of the mighty Men of the Children of Kedar shall be diminished, for the Lord God of Israel hath spoken it. (e)

The Land of Judah shall soon be again the Dread of its Enemy. Tremble ye Daughters of the Sea, ye People whose Merchants are Princes, and whose Traders are the honourable of the Earth, (says the holy Spirit) your ruine will one Day come from the Land of Chittim. (f)

The living God is even now perhaps, about to throw down all your Grandeur, like that of Tyre: Tyre was become, like you, the Mart of Nations, and the Lord stretch'd out his Hand to crush to Dust its Valiant Men: Its Commerce and Traffick pass'd to another People.

You flatter'd your selves you should be able to enter France. Bethink your selves of the old Alarms which Israel has given you: Shortly, perhaps, you must speak the Language of Canaan: You will be made to swear by the Lord of Hosts: Your Cities will be divided, and one among them shall be call'd, The City of the Sun.

The Princes of Tarshish are become mad; they have seduced Egypt; God has brought upon them the Spirit of Stupidity. That General, who for so many Years added to the Quarrels of Kings the Rancour of his own Passions, is now more formidable for his Desperation and Sense of Shame, than for his Wisdom and Projects: He gave himself up to Haughtiness, when he most needed Prudence. His Audaciousness was as much the Effect of Rashness as Courage: His Enterprizes were

(d) Isaiah Ch. 21. v. 13. 14. (e) Isaiah Ch. 21. v. 16, 17. (f) Isaiah Ch. 23. read the whole Chapter.



‘ were form'd, more by Passion than by Capa- A. C.  
 ‘ city, and the Success of some Campaigns led 1712.  
 ‘ him through Presumption to an enormous  
 ‘ Loss.

‘ Thou hast humbled him, Great God! He  
 ‘ speaks from below, as a Spirit out of the Ground,  
 ‘ (according to the Expression of thy Scriptures)  
 ‘ his Voice once so fierce and loud, can hardly now  
 ‘ be heard (2) He utters only a faint sound, as if  
 ‘ it came up from the Abyss: He terrify'd our  
 ‘ Provinces, and now trembles for his Towns:  
 ‘ He that used proudly to call us forth and dare  
 ‘ us to Battle in open Field, now sculks behind  
 ‘ his Intrenchments and his Lines: He is a Man  
 ‘ rous'd from Sleep, and out of the Dreams of  
 ‘ his Pride. So hadst thou promised, Lord, that  
 ‘ thou wouldst deal with those who should in Fury  
 ‘ assault the Hill of Zion.

This Peroration contains such broad Insinuations of the approaching Ruine of the Confederacy and Exaltation of *France*, as stand in no need of a Comment, and might have open'd the Eyes of all that were not willfully Blind. But a more glaring Affront was some time before offer'd to *Great Britain*, which reviv'd the Jealousies, and stirr'd up the Resentment of the Generality of the Nation. For about the middle of *September* the *London Merchants* receiv'd the following Account.

‘ The 9th of this Inst. arrived at *Liverpoole*, the *The Island of*  
 ‘ *Virginia* Merchant and *Indian Queen* from St. *Montserrat*  
 ‘ *Christophers*; and the *Liverpoole* Merchant and *plunder'd by*  
 ‘ *Susanna* from *Nevis*: They came all out in *Monsieur*  
 ‘ Company the 19th of *July* last, in a great hur- *Coffart*.  
 ‘ ry (wanting a great part of their Lading.) be-  
 ‘ ing alarm'd with the News of *Monsieur Coffart*  
 ‘ with several *French* Men, of War and Sloops,  
 ‘ having land'd about 3500 Men at *Carr's-Bay* in  
 ‘ the Island of *Montserrat*, and taken the said  
 ‘ Island,

A. C.

1712.



Island, except the *Dodan* Fort which stands on an inaccessible Hill, into which the Inhabitants were fled. That the *French* had taken and burnt all the Ships in the Road, except the *Speedwell*. Captain *George Moulton*, who cut his Cable and came down to *Nevis*, by whom the *Liverpoole* Masters receiv'd this Account. The *French* were in Possession of *Montserrat* ten Days, and when these four Ships came away they were seen to stand to the Northward of that Island, which put the Inhabitants of the three other Islands, viz. *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, and *St. Christophers* into great Pain, and occasion'd their taking up all their Coppers, and putting themselves into the best Posture for receiving them, not knowing which Island would be at first attack'd.

He comes to  
Antegoa.

On the 28th of the same Month of *September*, Three Ships laden with Sugar from *Nevis*, belonging to and bound for *London*, viz. the *London*, *Anne* and *Union*, arriv'd at *Kinsale*, and reported, That when they left *Nevis*, which was on the 18th of *August*, they had receiv'd Intelligence there, That *Monsieur Cossart*, after having plunder'd *Montserrat*, had been at *Guadeloupe* to refresh his Men; and being that Day, (*August* 18) come down to *Antegoa* with 30 Sail of Ships anchor'd before the Harbour of *Falmonibin* in that Island; and that it was expected the Place would be attack'd that Night. But tho' *Monsieur Cossart* did no further Mischiefe in Her Majesty's Plantations, yet many thought it a very impolitick Step in the *French* to offer such Insults to a Nation to whom they ow'd their being lately preserv'd from inevitable Ruin; and with whom they pretended to be in Amity: For it is observable, That *Monsieur Cossart's* Invasion of *Montserrat* happen'd near Two Months after the Duke of *Ormond* had refus'd to joyn with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, in giving Battle to the *Mareschal de Villars*; and that a Cessation of Arms had undoubtedly been agreed on long before. However, its observable, That the Court of *Great Britain* having complain'd to that of *France* of the Hostilities committed by *Monsieur Cossart*, they thought fit to

The French  
Court dis-  
owns his In-  
vasion of  
*Montserrat*.

to disown the same; and 'twas even given out, A: C.  
That upon his Return he would feel the Displea- 1712.  
sure of the Most Christian King.

To return to *Flanders*, while the *French* were  
flush'd with Success, *Mareschal de Villars* was  
said to have threaten'd to besiege *Beshune*, and  
even some Place of greater Importance; but it  
seems, he was contented to end his Glorious  
Campaign with the Retaking of *Bouchain*, which  
he caus'd to be invest'd before the Surrender of  
*Quesnoy*, by the Count *de Croissy*, Lieutenant Ge-  
neral. Whilst the *French* were making the ne-  
cessary Preparations for this Siege, the Allies made  
themselves Masters of Fort *Knoque*, an Important  
Post at the Junction of the Canals of *Tyres* and  
*Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*, which happen'd in this  
manner. Monsieur *de la Rue*, a famous Partisan,  
having under the Disguise of a Hair-Merchant  
been in that Fort, and taken a narrow View of  
it, and observ'd that the Garrison was very weak,  
and most of the Soldiers sickly, laid a Design to  
take it by Surprise, which he communicated to  
Brigadier *Caris*, Commander of *Ofend*. The lat-  
ter considering how often Enterprizes of this Na-  
ture had miscarried, was at first somewhat shy of  
venturing any of his Men upon such an Attempt;  
but Captain *la Rue* having likewise imparted his  
Project, with great Confidence of Success, to the  
Sieur *Bruel*, Receiver of the Contributions in  
*Flanders* and *Artois*, who entertain'd a better  
Opinion of it, the Brigadier was at last prevail'd  
upon to trust a Detachment of his Garrison with  
Monsieur *de la Rue*. Accordingly, in the Night  
between the 3d and 4th of *October* N. S. 75 Men  
of the Regiment of *Salablanca*, headed by Lieute-  
nant *Ghenar*, and Adjutant *Rwing* of the same  
Regiment; and the like Number of *Swiss* Soldiers  
of the same Garrison, under a Lieutenant, march'd  
out of *Ofend* without Beat of Drum, under the  
Command of Captain *la Rue*, and the 5th at  
Night found means to hide themselves in three lit-  
tle Houses, and the Garden of the Commander of  
Fort *Knoque*, standing between 4 Draw-Bridges  
belonging to the same, where they lay close all  
that

M<sup>r</sup> de la Rue  
forms a Design  
to Surprize  
Fort Kno-  
que.

A. C.  
1712.

Which he put  
in Execution  
Oct. 6, N.S.

that Night. The 6th in the Morning, at the Opening of the Gates, some of Captain *la Rue's* Men advanc'd on a sudden, and having kill'd the Two Centinels; made themselves Masters of the Bridge nearest to the Fort; whereupon the Captain divided his Men into Four Bodies, and with one seized one of the Gates; while two other Divisions ran to the other Two Gates, and the Fourth drew up near the *Cazerns*, to hinder the Garrison from drawing together: Which succeeded so well, that with the Loss of Two Men kill'd and One wounded that Important Fort was taken. A French Brigadier who commanded in it, hearing the Noise, leap'd out of Bed, and looking out of the Window, cry'd Quarter, and with the Garrison, consisting of Three French Companies, and One of *Switzers*, was made Prisoners of War; besides which the Allies found in the Place 9 Pieces of Cannon; 700 Firelocks; 23600 Pound Weight of Gun-Powder; 17000 Cannon-Balls; 1300 full Hand-Grenadoes, and 2000 empty; Two Tun of Salt; 21 Sacks of Bisket; and other Necessaries. Captain *la Rue* having secur'd his Conquest, sent out immediately part of his Men to seize all the Provisions in the Neighbouring Villages, and bring the same into the Fort, before the Garrison of *Ypres* could be inform'd of the Loss of the Place, and so got enough to subsist a Fortnight. He also dispatch'd an Express to Brigadier *Caris*, with an Account of his Success, whereupon the Brigadier detach'd Fifty Men, under the Command of Engineer *Bernenville* to reinforce the Garrison in the Fort. Nor were these Precautions useless: For the French having assembled a Body of above 1000 Men, made out of the Marines in *Dunkirk*, and the Garrisons of *Ypres*, *St. Omer*, *Winexberg*, *Farnes* and *Newport*, appear'd with some Cannon before Fort *Knoque*, and summon'd the Governor to surrender. Upon his Refusal, the Governor of *Ypres* desired to send an Officer to Captain *la Rue*, which being allow'd, he offer'd him a Present of 10000 Rixdollars, a Pension of 5000 Florins a Year, and a Regiment of Dragoons, provided he would deliver up that Fort;

Fort: Which the Captain having, like a Man of Honour, rejected with Scorn, the Governor of *Tpres*, retired from before the Place. However, he caus'd a Bridge to be laid over the Canal within half a League of the Fort; but hearing of the Motions of some of the Confederate Troops that Way, he order'd the same to be broke down the 8th of *October*, when an Express was dispatch'd by Captain *la Rue* to the States General.

A. C.  
1712.

On the other hand, the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, Governor of *Lisle*, having on the 6th receiv'd Advice of the Captain's Success, gave immediate Orders to Eleven Batallions that were encamp'd on the Glacis of that Place, to hold themselves in a readiness to March, the next Day; and dispatch'd Expresses to the Commanders of *Menin* and *Courtray*. On the 7th about Noon, his Highness march'd with his Troops; and Brigadier *Isingba* to *Warneton*; and being shortly after joyn'd by Major General *Vissouze* and Brigadier *Rommelin*, with some Foot; so that he had 18 Batallions and 290 Horse, he detach'd on the 8th in the Morning, Colonel *Rammigen*, with 800 Grenadiers and several Waggon, laden with Meal and other Provisions for Fort *Knoque*, into which they got without any great Difficulty; and having reinforc'd the Garrison with 250 Men, return'd to *Warneton*; from whence the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, and the other Generals march'd back to their respective Garrisons.

The Prince of  
Holstein  
Beck rein-  
forces the  
Garrison of  
Fort Knoque.

The States General did not leave Monsieur de *la Rue*'s excellent Conduct and successful Enterprize unrewarded: For they not only appointed him Commander of the Fort he had taken, but gave him a Commission of Lieutenant Colonel, with a Promise of the first Company vacant in the Regiment either of *Caris* or *Spaen*; and besides a Present in Money, settled upon him a Pension of 1200 Guilders a Year. Their High Mightinesses did also recompense the other Officers in Proportion; advancing Captain *Renonville*, an Engineer, to the Post of a Lieutenant Colonel; Lieutenant *Ghenar* to the first Company that should be vacant in the Regiment of *Salablanca*; and bestowing other Rewards on all the Subalterns, Serjeants, and

The States  
Gen. Reward  
Mons. de la  
Rue, and the  
other Officers  
and Soldiers.

A. C. and Soldiers that had contributed to the Success of  
1712. this important Undertaking. — It seems, this

*An Account of Mr. de la Rue.*  
Mr. de la Rue was but Four Years before a Private Centinel, being the Son of a Yeoman, within a League of *Bruges*. He first obtain'd the Command of a Party to seize a *French* Barque, with a great Booty, which he master'd accordingly; and hearing that a Party of the Enemy was out, to cut off his Retreat, he hid the Booty, and then engag'd the *French*, most of whom he made Prisoners. Hereupon, he immediately receiv'd a Lieutenant's Commission; soon after which he undertook to enter the Enemy's Camp, which he accordingly perform'd, and brought off Thirteen Officers out of one Tent, who were diverting themselves at Hazard in the dead of the Night. Being pursu'd by a Party of Dragoons, he was oblig'd to leave his Prisoners behind him; but preserv'd his Booty: For which Exploit he was advanc'd to be a Captain Lieutenant, which Post he still was in, when he contriv'd the Surprizal of Fort *Knoque*.

*Bouchain*  
surrender'd  
to the French  
Oct. 19 N.S.

The *Marschal de Villars* having Intelligence of the taking of that important Post, order'd a Strong Detachment of his Army to march that Way; and the Prince of *Savoy* having done the like, those Detachments were follow'd by two others from the respective Armies; which, 'twas thought, might have occasion'd an Action on that Side; but the *French* General having Notice that Fort *Knoque* had been supply'd with Men and Provisions, he prudently gave over the Thoughts of retaking it, and wholly apply'd himself to the Reduction of *Bouchain*. The Besiegers open'd the Trenches on the 10th of *October* N. S. and the Garrison, commanded by Major General *Grovestein* was so weak, and cut off from any Relief, and the Attacks carry'd on with so much Vigor, that the *French* having made themselves Masters of the Cover'd Way the 18<sup>th</sup>, and made the necessary Dispositions for storming the Body of the Place the next Day, the Garrison thought fit to prevent it, by surrendering Prisoners at Discretion. This Action concluded the Campaign

in the Netherlands: For a few Days after both Armies separated, and march'd to their respective Winter-Quarters; and Prince Eugene of Savoy having staid some Days at *Brussels*, to settle several Matters with the Council of *Brabant*, his Highness proceeded from thence to the *Hague*, where he arriv'd on the 1st of November N. S. Three Days † before, the Mareschal de *Villars* arriv'd at the *French* Court, and was receiv'd with Particular Marks of Favour and Distinction by the Most Chrastian King, who upon the Surrender of *Bouchain* wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*.

A. C.  
1712.

Both Armies  
separate.  
Pr. Eugene  
arrives at  
Brussels, and  
then goes to  
the Hague.  
† Oct. 28,  
N.S.

Cousin,

**T**He Enemies had flatter'd themselves, that the Fortune of Arms would always be favourable to them. In that hope they have hitherto reject-ed all the Propositions of Peace which have been made to them by my Plenipotentiaries, how Advantageous soever they be for them. The Example of the Queen of England, who convinc'd of the Equity of these Propositions, consented to a Suspension of Arms, has not been able to make an impression upon them; but God, who sees the bottom of Hearts, and knows that all my desires tend to Peace, has favour'd anew the Justice of my Arms. The Advantages which I have obtain'd during this Campaign, are concluded with the taking of *Bouchain*, and that Place has been oblig'd to surrender at Discretion, Ten Days after the opening of the Trenches. I am not affected with these happy Events any further than as they may bring me the more speedily to a Peace, which is the only Object I have in View, seeing it will be the Felicity of my People. They are therefore to join with me in returning Thanks to God for this last Conquest, and beseeching him to continue to pour his Blessings on my Arms, till it shall please his Divine Goodness to cause a calm Tranquility to succeed the Troubles with which Europe is agitated. Therefore I write to you this Letter, to tell you, that my Intention is, you cause Te Deum to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my City of *Paris*, &c.

The French  
Kings Letter  
to the Arch-  
bishop of Paris.

Given at Versailles, Octob 24, 1712.

Sign'd,

LOUIS.

Pur-

A. C.  
1712.

Mr. Prior  
presented as  
the Queen's  
Plenipotentiary  
to the French  
King.

Pursuant to this Letter *Te Deum* was sung with the usual Solemnity, in the Cathedral Church of *Paris* on the 27th of *October* N. S. About the same time Mr. Prior set out for *England*; having some Days before been presented to the Most Christian King, by the Marquis de *Torcy*, in the Quality of Her Britannick Majesty's Plenipotentiary; and in that Capacity, obtain'd a favourable Interpretation of a Clause inserted in the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms, lately concluded at *Paris* between the Lord *Bolingbroke* and the Marquis de *Torcy*, which had occasion'd some Complaints in *England*; as which, in the strictness of the Letter, might have hinder'd the *English* Traders from sending Corn, and other Provisions to *Holland*, *Portugal*, *Catalonia*, or other Places in War with *France*. On Saturday the 25th of *October*, Mr. Prior arrived in *London*.

Account of  
the Disputes  
between the  
Emperor and  
Duke of Sa-  
voy.

It has been mention'd before, That a Report was industriously spread both in *England* and *Holland*, ' That the Duke of *Savoy* had agreed to a ' Suspension of Arms, and to the Terms of Peace ' concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*: Which Report prov'd to have no other Foundation than the Endeavours of the *British* Ministers to bring his Royal Highness into their Measures; of which they had no reason to despair, whilst the Emperor shew'd no Inclination to give the Duke of *Savoy* full Satisfaction, in relation to the Differences that had been long depending between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*. These unhappy Disputes having been very prejudicial to the Common Cause, the Duke of *Savoy* in sullen Discontent, rather chusing to stand still, than by going in to the Field to promote the Interest of an Ally who still put off the Performance of his Engagements with his Royal Highness: Both Parties were at last prevail'd with to refer the Matters in Controversy to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General; whose Envoys Extraordinary having met at *Milan* the Commissioners Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and Duke of *Savoy*, and maturely weigh'd the Alle-  
gations



gations on both Sides, agreed on the following Sentence of Arbitration.

1712.

*Sentence of Arbitration of the British and Dutch Envoys.*

WHEREAS some Disputes have risen about the Interpretation and Execution of certain Articles of the Treaty of the 8th of November 1703. between the most August House of Austria and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, which Disputes both Parties have referr'd to the Arbitration of the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands: And whereas the said most Serene Queen has given to me *Abraham Stanyan*, her Envoy Extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons, and the said Lords the States General having given to me *Albert van der Meer*, their Envoy Extraordinary to the said most Serene Duke, full Power and Authority, jointly to discuss, and finally to determine all Controversies that have been rais'd touching the Sense, Force, and Execution of the aforesaid Treaty: We *Abraham Stanyan* and *Albert van der Meer*, after hearing, reading, and duly considering all the Reasons urg'd on both Sides, by the Lords Commissioners, Plenipotentiaries of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and of the most Serene Duke of Savoy, upon the Points controverted, and having in vain endeavour'd to make an amicable Accommodation, do by that Power and Authority conferr'd on us, arbitrate, decide, and determine, in manner following.

I. That the Town of *Vigevano*, making a part of the *Vigevanasco*, is comprehended in the second Article of the secret Treaty, under the Name of the Province of *Vigevanasco*; and that an Equivalent for it ought to be given to his Royal Highness.

II. That the Right of Patronage ought to be yielded with the Town of *Vigevano*, in case the Town itself were yielded: But that in regulating the Equivalent for that Town, no Regard ought to be had to the said Right of Patronage; because no Estimation or Valuation can be made of that Right, and because there is no other such

A. C.  
2712.

Right throughout the State of *Milan* to be given in Equivalent for it.

III. The Ministers of his Imperial Majesty thinking Wrong would be done him, if the Revenues of the Sovereign in the *Vigevanasco* should be estimated according to the present Rates and Establishments, because the Taxes have been extraordinarily augmented during the War ;

We determine, that the Revenues of the Territories to be given for the *Vigevanasco*, shall be proportion'd to that Rate or Establishment of Taxes, which was in force at the Time the Treaty was made : So that the Revenues of the Equivalent shall, on that Foot, be equal to those of the *Vigevanasco*, pursuant to the second Article of the secret Treaty, which provides that the Equivalent should be of the same Price and Value of the same Revenues, to the Sovereign, as the *Vigevanasco*.

IV. We adjudge, that the Town of *Vigevano* contains 9714 Souls, 191 Regular Ecclesiasticks included ; and that the Number of Souls in the Country or Province of *Vigevanasco* amounts to 12346; So that in the Equivalent for the *Vigevanasco* 22060 Souls ought to be given to his Royal Highness.

V. We adjudge, that the Districts of *Torre de Tortis*, *Travedo*, and *San Fidele*, as also that of *Campo Maggiore*, are dependant on the *Lumelline*, and are included in the Cession of that Province.

VI. That the Districts of *Cava Sommo*, and *Albionese*, being parts of the *Lumelline*, are yielded with that Province, by the Sixth Article of the Treaty, to his Royal Highness, who is not obliged to exchange them.

VII. That his Royal Highness has a Right, to collect at *Cava*, and at *Sommo*, the *Daces* or *Tolla*, which are due for passing through the *Lumelline*.

VIII. We adjudge, that with the Provinces yielded, the Rivers *Po* and *Tessino* are likewise yielded to his Royal Highness. That is to say, that where the two Shores or Banks are part of the

the Territories yielded, the whole River is yielded; and where only one of the Banks makes part of the Territory yielded, half of the River is yielded.

A. C.  
1712.

IX. That the Estates of the Burghers of Milan and of Pavia, situate in the *Lomellina*, and call'd *Interessati*, are comprehended in the Cession of that Province; and therefore ought to pay the Taxes to his Royal Highness.

X. That the Four Districts of the Principality of Pavia, which are situate between the Po and the Tanaro, namely *Bassignana*, *Pezetto*, *Rivarone*, and *Petra Marazzi*, are yielded to his Royal Highness by these Words of the Sixth Articles of the Treaty, *cum omnibus Terris intra Padum & Tanarum sitis*.

XI. That his Royal Highness ought to charge himself with those Debts only, for which the Provinces yielded, or their Revenues are mortgag'd and engag'd specially and by Name. But not with any part of the Debts for which the whole State of Milan, or its Revenue, are engag'd in general.

XII. That the five Districts of *Annona*, *Felciano*, *Risfrango*, *Carfina*, and *Pashurana*, are dependant on the Province of *Alexandria*, and are yielded to his Royal Highness.

XIII. We adjudge, That the Arrears of the Equivalent for the *Vigevanasco*, are due to his Royal Highness from the Time he demanded the said Equivalent, which was after the Recovery of the Dutchy of Milan by the Arms of the Allies.

Done at Milan  
June 27th,  
1712. N. S.

Sign'd,

A. Scanyan.  
A. van der Meer.

On the 29th of June, the Imperial Commissioners, Signiors *Bazetta* and *Guilini*, Senators of Milan, did, by a Letter to M. Scanyan and van der Meer, protest against this Sentence of Arbitration

The Imperial  
Ministers  
protest  
against it.

A. C. and declar'd it Null and Void, in very rough  
1712. Terms; for, which however, they apologiz'd in  
their Letter, alledging that in Protests the using  
of harsh Expressions (as being *Verba Fori*) cannot  
be avoided. On the other hand, the Duke of  
Savoy was so well pleas'd with this Decision, that  
he wrote the following Letter to M. van der  
Meer.

The Duke of  
Savoy sends  
to it, and re-  
turns Thanks  
to the Arbi-  
trators.

*Monsieur van der Meer,*

I Was so prepossess'd with an Opinion of your  
Wisdom and Equity, that I could not but  
intitely rely on them, for the Discussion of my  
Differences with the Court of *Vienna*; being  
fully perswaded that my Reasons and Allega-  
tions could not be put into better Hands. Which  
having found by the Just and Prudent Arbitra-  
tion that you have given, I cannot but declare  
my self satisfy'd with it, and own that I take  
it very kindly of you; Assuring you that I shall  
ever preserve a perfect Remembrance and Ac-  
knowledgegment to you for it. I hope now, that  
the Lords the States General, after the Informa-  
tion you have given them of this Arbitration,  
will endeavour to procure for me the Execution  
or Effect of it as soon as possible, so to put an  
End to these Affairs.

Groundless  
Reports of the  
D. of Savoy.

A Letter to the same Effect was written to the  
*British* Minister; and the Duke of *Savoy* having  
about the Middle of *May*, sent Count *Maffey*,  
his first Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, to *London*, to  
solicit the Payment of the Arrears of Subsidies  
due to his Royal Highness; that able Minister,  
the better to succeed in his Negotiation, did not  
fail insinuating that his Master was inclinable to  
enter into the *British* Measures; which was suffi-  
cient Encouragement for the Friends of the Mi-  
nistry to spread the Report before mention'd;  
by which they hop'd to shake the Firmness of the  
*Hollanders*. The better to confirm the World in  
that Belief, upon the Duke of *Berwick's* marching  
into *Piedmont*, about the beginning of *September*  
N. S. the *French* Embassies had the Confidence to  
give out, That the Duke of *Savoy* had concluded his

his Treaty with *France*, and was to joyn his Troops with those of that Crown, in order to drive the *Germans* from his Dominions, and out of the *Milaneze*: But the Event prov'd the Falsity of that Suggestion; the Duke of *Berwick* after an unsuccessful Attempt to surprize Fort *Edmond* and *Coni*; and the Plundering of the Neighbourhood of *Saluces*, which occasion'd a warm Skirmish, being oblig'd to repass the *Alps* with inconsiderable Booty, and some Hostages for Contributions. On the other hand, Count *Maffey* having, with great Address, manag'd Matters at the *British* Court, and obtain'd the Payment of a considerable Sum, on Account of the Arrears due to his Master, set out from *London* on his Return to *Utrecht*, on the 27th of *September*, Q. S; by which time the Emperor had wisely sent Orders to his Ministers at *Milan* to give Satisfaction to the D. of *Savoy*; which prov'd a Disappointment to the *French* Court and their New Friends. Nor were their Expectations from some Courts of *Germany* attended with better Success: *Thomas Harley* Esq; a near Relation of the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Treasurer, and Coadjutor to Mr. *Lownes*, Secretary of the Treasury, who about the beginning of this Year was appointed to go to the Court of *Hanover*, with a Secret Commission, having staid some Months in *Holland*, to watch the Progress of the Negotiations at *Utrecht* and the *Hague*, set out at last about the beginning of *July* for *Hanover*, where he arriv'd the 12th of that Month N. S. accompany'd by Mr. *St. John*, Brother to the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and some other *English* Gentleman, who were nobly entertain'd.

On the 15th Mr. *Harley*, who was there call'd *Ambassador Extraordinary*, had a Publick Audience of the Elector, and afterwards of the Princess *Sophia*, Electress Dowager, and the Electoral Prince and Princess, by whom he was receiv'd with distinguishing Marks of Favour, as. one so nearly related to the Prime Minister in *Gr Britain*. The Design of this Embassy was to perswade the Elector to come into the *British* Measures of Peace,

A. C.

1712.

The Duke of Berwick's unsuccessful Attempt in Piedmont.

Count Maffey sent out for Holland, Sept. 17.

Mr Harley's private Embassy to the Court of Hanover.

See Post-Boy of July 17, 1712. Where, by the By, you may take Notice of a Sidewind Reflection on the Court of Hanover, for suffering a Church to be built there for the Roman Catholick.

A. C.  
1712.



The Elector of  
Hanover's  
Answer to  
Mr. Harley.

Mr. Harley  
arrives in  
London,  
October 30.

Peace, which Mr. *Harley* press'd Home, and amongst other Arguments, told his Electoral Highness, *That the contrary would do him an Injury in the Minds of the People, who were set upon Peace*: But the Elector remain'd firm in the Sentiments which he formerly express'd in the Memorial presented about a Year before by the Baron *de Boshmar*, his Envoy Extraordinary, and answer'd Mr. *Harley* to this Effect, ——— 'I do not put my self upon the Foot of one pretending immediately to the Throne of *Great Britain*. 'The Queen is a Young Woman, and I hope 'will live a great many Years; when She dies 'my Mother is before me. Whenever it pleases 'God to call me to that Station, I hope to act as 'becomes Me for the Advantage of the People: 'In the mean time, speak to me as to a *German* 'Prince, and a Prince of the Empire; as such I 'must tell you, I cannot depart from what I take 'to be the True Interest of the Empire and the 'Dutch.' Mr. *Harley* continued full Two Months and a half at *Hanover*; and having taken his Audience of Leave of the Elector, the Electress Dowager, and the Electoral Prince and Princess; and receiv'd considerable Presents of Gold Medals and Jewels from the Two first; he set out from thence the next Day, to return to *Great Britain*; and on *Monday* the 23d of *October* O. S. arriv'd in *London*, being come over by the Way of *Calais*. We may here observe, That Endeavours were also us'd to bring the King of *Prussia* into our pacifick Measures, tho' with no better Success, than at the Court of *Hanover*. Notwithstanding these and other Disappointments, the *British* Ministers pursu'd their Scheme with wonderful Steadiness and Resolution, and the same being mainly founded on K. *Philip's* RENUNCIATION to the Crown of *France*, the Lord *Lexington* was appointed to go to *Spain*, to press and be Witness of the Performance of that Preliminary. By this time King *Philip* had prepar'd his Subjects to it; for on the 8th of *July* N. S. he made to his Council the following remarkable Declaration:

1. The

**T**HO' I have communicated to you on other Oc-  
*casions, divers Things relating to the Peace ;*  
 yet I have always endeavour'd to keep some Par-  
*ticular Secret, till the Peace should be brought to*  
*a Certainty. At present, when by the Divine*  
*Affistance it is entirely settled with England, I*  
*think fit to communicate to you the principal Articles*  
*of which it consists ; because the Advantages that Re-*  
*sult from it are altogether favourable to me. For*  
 not one Foot of Ground in the Indies is to be dis-  
 membred from the Spanish Monarchy, and I  
 hope to possess those Countries entire, in the same  
 Manner they were possess'd by my late Uncle of glo-  
 rious Memory ; the King my Grandfather yielding  
 only to the English the Conquests they have made  
 in the Indies during this War, with the Town of  
 Dunkirk, that they may keep that Place in the Con-  
 dition it now is, till the general Peace, after which  
 it is to be demolish'd at the Expence of the Dutch ;  
 The Commerce to the Indies is to be regulated, be-  
 tween the English and French, on the Foot it was  
 in the Time of my Uncle Charles II ; And I expect in  
 a little Time an Express, with Advice of a general  
 Suspension of Arms.

The Instances of the King my Grandfather, were  
 very great, to induce me by the Act of Renunciation  
 to prefer the Monarchy of France to that of Spain ;  
 but neither his important Sollicitations, nor the Con-  
 sideration of the Grandeur and Strength of France,  
 were able to alter in me the Gratitude and Obliga-  
 tions I have to the Spaniards, whose Fidelity has  
 fix'd on my Head the Crown which Fortune had made  
 totter on two Famous Occasions ; so that to continue  
 united with the Spaniards, I would not only prefer  
 Spain to all the Monarchies in the World, but would  
 content my self to possess the least Part of it, rather  
 than abandon the Nation. And for a Proof of the  
 Truth of what I say, and of my Desire that this  
 Monarchy might be secur'd to my Descendants, I  
 have consented that they should renounce all their  
 Rights to the Crown of France in Favour of the  
 Duke of Berry my Brother, and of the Duke of Or-  
 leans my Uncle, &c.

At

A. C.  
1712.

At the same time King Philip made the following Decree, about his Renunciation of the Crown of France.

His Decree  
about the  
same.

**T**He Assurance that the Crowns of France and Spain should never be plac'd on the same Head, has been one of the principal and important Motives of the War, which has till now afflicted Europe; it has likewise been the Preliminary as it were, in the Plans which have been contriv'd for Peace, and especially in the Propositions which have been lately made in England. On that has the Foundation of this Work been laid, and it has been judg'd proper to establish the Certainty that never at any Time, nor by any Accident or Event whatever, the two Monarchies shall be united in one Person; and 'tis on this Point, and other Preliminaries, that the Congress held at Utrecht was agreed on, for treating of the other Articles of Peace, and settling them: During which Negotiations the unexpected Deaths of the Dauphin our Brother and Nephew happening, England took Occasion to extend its Views to the preventing and annihilating the Effects of all other Accidents which might still happen in time coming: That Crown has newly propos'd and insists, as a necessary Means for obviating all Manner of Inconveniencies in Circumstances which might happen, that I should absolutely renounce in my own Name and that of my Descendants, now and for ever, the Monarchy of Spain, or that of France; in such sort, that if I continued in Spain, none of my Successors might ever succeed to that of France; and that those who reign or shall reign in France, or any other Prince descended of that Family, or who shall hereafter descend from it, or their Descendants, might never possess the Crown of Spain.

I did not hesitate one Moment which Party to accept, nor indeed, was the least Leisure allow'd me to take Counsel and deliberate. My Affection for the Spaniards, the Knowledge of the Obligations I have to them, the frequent Trials I have made of their Fidelity, and the Gratitude I ought to bear to the Divine Providence, for the great Favours of having plac'd and maintain'd me on the Throne, and

given



given me Subjects so illustrious, and of such exalted A. G.  
 Merit, were the only Motives, the only Reasons, 1712.  
 which had place in my Mind, and influenc'd my  
 Resolution; which, when I had made it known, was  
 controverted by other Propositions and Advantages,  
 that were represented to me as more considerable than  
 those that had determin'd me; But all this serv'd  
 only to confirm me in my Design, and dispose me to  
 pursue and terminate this Affair, to the End there  
 might be nothing to hinder me from living and dying  
 with my true and faithful Spaniards: My sincere  
 Intentions and my Constancy being made known to the  
 Potentates who are interest'd in maintaining the Pro-  
 positions and Means above mention'd, gave Occasion  
 to the Queen of England to acquaint her Parlia-  
 ment, the 17th of last Month, with the Condition  
 the Peace was in with the two Crowns of Spain and  
 France; and the Notification was approv'd and ap-  
 plauded by the Parliament. I have likewise caus'd  
 the same to be communicated to the Council of the  
 Indies, that they may be inform'd of the State of this  
 important Negotiation.

Madrid, July  
 8th, 1712.

Sign'd,

L The KING.

About Two Months, after \* King Philip sent \* Sept. 16,  
 to the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of Spain, a N. S.  
 Circular Letter, or Writ, to convene the Cortes,  
 or States of that Kingdom, which was much to  
 the same Effect with the Declaration and Decree  
 above mention'd. From these Authentick Pieces  
 it plainly appear'd, That not one Foot of Ground in  
 the Indies was to be dismembred from the Spanish  
 Monarchy; and consequently that no Settlement  
 was to be allow'd to the British South-Sea Com-  
 pany; and, on the other Hand it appear'd no less  
 plainly, That a great Part of the West-Indies call'd  
 Louisiana, was dismembred from the Spanish  
 Monarchy, and yielded to France, from a Patent  
 granted by his Most Christian Majesty to Monsieur  
 Crozat, a very Eminent and Wealthy French  
 Merchant,

King Philip's  
 Letter to  
 convene the  
 Cortes of  
 Spain.

Patent gran-  
 ted to the  
 Sieur Crozat  
 to trade to  
 the Louisia-  
 na, for 15  
 Years.

A. C.  
1712.Observations  
made in Hol-  
land there-  
upon.

Merchant, dated the 14th of September 1712 N.S. and registred in the Parliament of *Paris* the 24th of the same Month. When this Patent was made publick in *Holland*, Men of Speculation observ'd, by comparing it with the Maps, 'That the Lands, Coasts, Countries, Rivers, &c. that lie between *Old* and *New Mexico* and *Carolina*, are exactly the same call'd *FLORIDA*, extending about a Thousand Miles on the Coast of the Gulph of *New Mexico*, and almost as much from the aforesaid Gulph to *Canada*, or *New France*. That the *French* had alter'd the Names of the Rivers, Harbour, &c. and under Pretence of a new Discovery, by the Name of *Louisiana*, declar'd themselves Possessors of an immense Tract of Ground that had been discover'd and possess'd for Two Hundred Years, by the *Spaniards*, under the Name of *Florida*. That by this Possession, and by Means of the Communication from *Canada*, with the Gulph of *Mexico* by great Rivers, the *French* will make themselves Masters of *North America*, under the general Name of *New-France*, which encompasses all the *English* Colonies of *Carolina*, *Maryland*, *Pensylvania*, *New England*, &c. And that by settling themselves in the middle of the Gulph of *Mexico*, the *French* did very much endanger the Trade of *New-Spain* with the Galleons, and the Fleets from *Verd Cruz*.

To these Observations made in *Holland*, the following Queries were added in *London*: 1. Whether this Patent does not interfere with that granted by King *James I.* to Sir *William Alexander* for the Plantation of *New-Scotland*, dated at *Windfor*, Sept. 10, 1621?

2. Whether the Grant of this Patent be a *Proof*, of *French bona fide*, either with us or the *Spaniards*? 3. Whether the Grant of this Patent does not endanger all our Colonies in *North America*? 4. Whether it will lessen that Danger, if the *French* should by Ways and Means obtain a Liberty to fish and cure in *Newfoundland*, and to possess and fortify *Cape Breton Island*? 5. Whether it be kind in the Duke of *Anjou*, to

boast,

Species as  
best the  
same.



boast, that we shan't have one Foot in *New Spain*, while he sits down quietly with his Grandfather's Patent, which if the *Dutch* Observations be true, puts *France* in a Capacity to engross the whole Trade of *New Spain*? 6. Whether this Patent does not make good the Proposition laid down in the Second Grand Alliance, That the *French* and *Spaniards* being thus united, will, within a short time, become so formidable to all, that they may easily assume to themselves the Dominion over all *Europe*? Whether it does not also make good the Charge in Her Majesty's Declaration of War against the *French* King, That he every where design'd to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce? 8. Whether it does not evidently prove the Falshood of the *Examiner*, the Author of the *Conduct of the Allies*, the *Plain Dealer*, and the Scoundrel *Abel*, &c. who have so frequently asserted, That we are in more Danger by the Power of the House of *Austria* and the *Dutch*, than by that of the House of *Bourbon*?

Tho' the publick Negotiation at *Utrecht* was for some Months at a stand, upon account of the Dispute between Monsieur *Manager* and Count *de Rechteren*, yet some private Steps were made in the mean while, for bringing this heavy and bloody War to a conclusion. For on the Ninth of *October* N. S. the Ministers of the States General declar'd to those of *Great Britain*, 'That for the Good of Peace, their High Mightinesses were willing to yield *Lesle* to *France*, and recede from their Pretensions to have *Douay*, *Valenciennes*, and *Mauberge*, which they had hitherto insisted upon, provided *Condé* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier; the Tariffs of 1664 restor'd; and that *Sicily* be yielded to the Emperor, and *Strasbourg* to the Empire.' This Proposal was immediately transmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*, where it was said to be favourably entertain'd, and look'd upon as more reasonable than any of the former Schemes. On the other Hand,

*New Scheme of Peace propos'd by the Dutch.*

A. C.,  
1712.

Hand, the Imperial Ministers finding the States General so forward to yield *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to King *Philip*, to which they knew their Master was unwilling to consent, Count *Sinendorf* propos'd a Plan, according to which his Imperial Majesty and States of the Empire should furnish Four Millions of Crowns, which were suppos'd to be sufficient to put their Forces in a Condition to act offensively; and to maintain most of the Auxiliaries lately in the *British* Pay; but it having been found, by long Experience, that there was no great Dependence to be made on such Promises, some of the Princes to whom those Troops belong'd, resolv'd to recall them upon various Pretences.

The French Court does not accept the Satisfaction offer'd by the Dutch about the Affair of Count *Rechteren*.

The Declaration of the States General about the Affair of Count *Rechteren*, contain'd in their Resolution on that Affair, not being accepted at the French Court as a sufficient Satisfaction, the French Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, in a Conference with the *British* held on the 10th of *Octob.* N. S. intimated, That the Most Christian King insisted, that the Count *de Rechteren* should be recall'd by a Resolution, and another Plenipotentiary appointed in his Room; whereas it appear'd that he had himself desired to lay down his Commissions; But that as his Majesty would, as much as possible, facilitate this Accommodation, he desist'd from his former Demand, that all the Plenipotentiaries of the States should wait upon him at one of their Houses, and would be satisfied if 3 only should go, and there disown what the Count *de Rechteren* had done. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries having the same Day been also in Conference with the *British*, the latter communicated to them the New Orders the French Ministers had receiv'd from their Court; which they transmitted to their Principals at the *Hague*; but whether this New Overture or Demand was by their High Mightinesses judg'd as exorbitant as the former, or for some other Reason, it does not appear that they caus'd any Answer to be return'd to the French Ministers.

On the 15th of *October* N. S. one of the Queens of Great Britain's Messengers arriv'd at *Utrecht*, with

with Dilpatches for Her Majesty's Ministers; and in the Afternoon all those of the States who were in that Town met at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, and were in Conference with his Lordship and the Earl of Strafford; who, the next Morning, set out for the Hague, which Place he left the 17th in the Morning to embark for England. On Saturday Night the 11th of October O. S. his Lordship landed at Aldborough in *Suffex*, and on the 13th about Two in the Afternoon, arriv'd at White-hall.

A. C.

1712

The Earl of Strafford comes to England.

His Lordship's sudden Departure from Holland, occasion'd various Conjectures both at Home and Abroad. 'Twas the General Opinion, That he was sent for to England to give the Queen and Her Ministers a verbal Account of the Disposition in which he left the *Dutch*, as to Peace and War, and to receive Her Majesty's Instructions in relation to their late Scheme: But those who pretend-

Various Conjectures about the Earl of Strafford's coming to England.

ed to dive into Mysteries of State, ascrib'd his coming over to a Misunderstanding, which about this time, was strongly reported to be among the Courtiers; and to which some Circumstances gave at least an Air of Probability. For the Lord High Treasurer being indispos'd with Rheumatick Pains, and the Gravel, kept his Chamber from the 2d to the 14th of October, when he went to give a Visit to the Lady *Masham*, who, about the beginning of that Month, was come from *Windsor* to *Kensington*, where she intended to lye in; but whole going from Her Royal Mistress was by many otherwise interrupted. At the same time, the Lord Keeper went to his Seat in *Oxfordshire*; the Earl *Poulet* Lord Steward, to his Seat at *Hinson St. George* in *Devonshire*; and the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* and Sir *William Wyndham*, went a Hunting at *Ash-ton Park* in *Berkshire*: So that for about a Fortnight, the Court was very thin at *Windsor*. During this Solitariness, the Queen remov'd \* to her little

Seeming misunderstanding at Court.

Garden-House in the South-side of the Castle of *Windsor*; where the next † Day, she was seiz'd with a violent Fit of the Gout; but on Sunday the 12th of October, Her Majesty was so easy, that

Octob. 9.

† Octob. 10.

The Queen indispos'd with the Gout.

A. C. that She was able to hold a Cabinet Council, 1712. where the Lord Keeper, the Earl *Powlet*, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who that Day return'd to Court, and all the other Members assisted, except the Lord High Treasurer: Various Reports about his Lordship's Indisposition, which, by some, was said to be real, by others feign'd, occasion'd also various Conjectures about the Posture of Affairs at Court; but whatever was the true Reason, all the seeming Clouds that hover'd there were dispell'd upon the Earl of *Strafford's* Arrival: For on *Tuesday* the 14th of *October* a long Conference was held at the Lord Treasurer's, between his Lordship, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and *Mr. Harley*, who the Day before arriv'd from *Hanover* by the way of *Calais*, and the next Day they all went to *Windfor* to attend the Queen, who gave them a most gracious Reception. Five Days after, *David* Earl of *Portmore*, and *John Hill* Esq; Major General and Governor of *Dunkirk*, were, by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and on *Sunday* the 26th was held at *Windfor* Castle, 'A Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter, where the Queen, Sovereign of the Order, and several of the Knights Companions, habited in their Mantles, being present, *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of Her Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Master General of Her Majesty's Ordnance; *Henry* Duke of *Kent*; *John* Earl *Powlet*, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household; *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*; and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of Her Majesty's Ambassadors Plenipotentiary at *Vienna*, and first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, were Elected Knights Companions of the said most Noble Order, having been first introduc'd into the Chapter (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, who had formerly receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, when he was invested with the Order of *St. Andrew* or the *Thistle*) and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State; and then with-

Various Reports about the Lord Treasurer.

The Earl of Portmore and Gen. Hill made Privy Counsellors Octob. 26. Six Knights of the Garter chosen, Oct. 26th.

withdrawing again, they were afterwards severally sent for (in the Order above mention'd) and invested with the Garter and George, the two Principal Ensigns of the said Order, with the usual Ceremonies. 'Twas said, that the Duke of Hamilton made a private Application to the Queen, desiring that he might be permitted to wear both the Garter and the Order of the Thistle: But that he was answer'd, the said was unprecedented; and that the Duke of Argyle had laid down the Thistle, upon his being made Knight of the Garter. But whether his Grace was satisfy'd with this Answer or no, is uncertain. In the Chapter before-mention'd for electing Knights of the Garter, Sir William Oldes, Kt. was by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod.

A. C.

1712.

*D. Hamilton desires to wear the Garter and Thistle, which is refused.*

*Sir Wm. Oldes Sworn Usher of the Black Rod.*

The Lord Lexington, who, as was hinted before, was appointed to go to Madrid, to assist at King Philip's Solemn Renunciation to the Crown of France, set out from London on the 12th of September, embark'd at Portsmouth the 15th on board the *Litchfield* Man of War. Having excellent Weather, they made the Coast of Spain the 20th in the Morning; landed at *Passage* Harbour, and from thence went to *St. Sebastian*, where, for some Days, his Lordship and his Retinue were magnificently entertain'd by the Governot of that Place, Captain General in *Galicia*; as they were on all the Road to *Madrid*, at King Philip's Expence. The Spaniards and French were extreamey rejoyc'd at his Excellency's Arrival; and a Physician of *St. Sebastian* was said to have presented him with the following Latin Epigram, in the Queen's Praise:

*The Lord Lexington's Voyage to Spain.*

QUOD SIT Faminei Generis PAX dicere Nemo  
Ambigit, ad Pactus Famina pandis iter.  
Armorum Laude, impensis, Fatoque Valentis,  
Que BELLONA fuit, jam DEA PACIS erit.

*Latin Epigram in the Queen's Praise.*

On the 18th of October N. S. the Lord Lexington arriv'd at Madrid, accompany'd by the Duke de Popoli, one of the Four Captains of the King's Life-Guards, who went a League to meet him,

*The Lord Lexington arrives at Madrid, Oct. 18. N. S.*

A. C.

1712.



The Court of  
St Germain  
Envoy at  
Madrid or-  
der'd to de-  
part that  
City.

Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> N.S.  
K. Philip's  
Renunciation  
to the Crown  
of France.  
See the Ap-  
pendix No.  
VI.

K. Philip's  
Speech to the  
Cortez  
thereupon.

and conducted him to the Palace of the Marquis de *Manfresa*, which, by the King's Order was prepar'd for his Lordship's Accommodation. The same Day, he had a private Audience of King *Philip*, and his Royal Consort; and having been nobly treated, at the King's Charge, for Six Days, he went on the 23<sup>d</sup> of the same Month to a House that had been hir'd for his Residence. It is to be observ'd, That before his Arrival at *Madrid*, upon Information that Sir — *Burke* resided there with the Character of Minister of the King of *England*, whose Arms he had set up before his House; my Lord *Lexington* complain'd of it to the Court, and demanded, not only that he should lay aside that Character and take down the said Arms, which was immediately comply'd with; but also that she should depart *Madrid*, which he was order'd to do: But whether he comply'd with this Order or no, is uncertain. However, this small Difficulty being remov'd, to my Lord *Lexington's* Satisfaction, his Lordship soon after his Arrival, had several Conferences with King *Philip's* Ministers about that Prince's *Renunciation*, which being drawn up in Form, and agreed to, his Majesty sign'd it on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November N. S. and swore upon the Holy Evangelists to observe the same, in Presence of the Council of State and of the Chief Nobility. The *Cortez* or States of *Spain* having been summon'd to meet at *Madrid* in order to enact this Renunciation into a Law, King *Philip*, attended by the President of *Castille*, and Council of State, went into their Assembly, about Three that Afternoon; and spoke to them in the following Terms:

' The Efforts which the Nation made with so much Zeal and Fidelity to secure my Crown on the Two perillous Occasions when it was tottering, seem to me to be of such a Nature, that they ought never to be forgotten; and to shew my Gratitude, to procure Peace for my People, and to be never separated from them, I renounce all Pretensions which I or mine might have to the Crown of *France*, and desire you to give your Consent to it.

The



The Motives that had engag'd his Catholick Majesty to make this *Renunciation*, having afterwards been more fully explain'd by a Declaration read to them by the Secretary of the *Camera*, the Representative of the City of *Bungor*, in the Name of the Rest, return'd an Answer to his Majesty, full of Acknowledgments for his Affection to the *Spanish* Nation in preferring them to that of *France*; which done, the *Cortez* adjourn'd and agreed to meet again, in order to confirm and approve the said Act of Renunciation. The Queen and Prince of *Asturias*, and the Lord *Lexington*, were present at the whole Solemnity: But 'tis to be observ'd, that his Lordship did not yet take upon him any Character; and that some time before, King *Philip* sent Orders to the Marquis de *Monteleone*, who was then at *Paris*, to repair to the Court of Great Britain.

The Marquis de Monteleone appointed by King Philip to go to the British Court

While these Things were transacting, Endeavours were us'd to bring the Crown of *Portugal* into the present Measures of Peace, and lest fair Means and Perswasion should fail, it was thought proper to use more forcible and prevailing Arguments. In order to that, the Marquis de *Bay*, who commanded King *Philip's* Forces in *Estremadura*, having caus'd a Detachment of Three or Four Thousand Horse to advance to *la Fuente de los Zepateros*, march'd with the rest of his Army, and having pass'd the *Caya* and the *Cayola*, encamp'd the 22d of September within half a League of *Elvas*. To encrease the Jealousy, which, by this March he had given the *Portuguese*, as if he design'd to besiege that Place, he went to take a nearer View of it, with some Officers and Engineers, and then return'd to his Camp where he continued till the 27th. On the other hand, the *Portuguese*, decely'd by these Appearances, work'd hard in repairing the Fortifications of *Elvas*, and convey'd into it Two Batallions drawn out of *Campo-Mayor*, which being the Town the Marquis de *Bay* had a design upon, he march'd the 28th at Day-break, with the whole Army towards that Place, which before Night was invested; and such Diligence was us'd in getting all Necessaries for the Siege, that the Trenches were open'd the

The Spaniards invade Portugal.

And before Campo Mayor.

A. C. Night between the Fourth and Fifth of October  
1712. N. S.

Unfinished  
and Conclu-  
sion of the  
Editor of Por-  
tugal.

The Irruption of the *Spaniards*, to the Number of near 20000 Men, at a Juncture, when *Great Britain*, (the main, if not the only, Support of *Portugal* for many Years past) had reduc'd all her Forces in that Country, Two Regiments only excepted, could not but make the Court of *Lisbon* very uneasy. Orders were, indeed, immediately sent to the Commanders of the several Provinces, forthwith to assemble the Forces under their respective Commands : But these appear'd so very inconsiderable, and in such a wretched Condition, that some of the Prime Nobility thought it their Duty to represent to the King the ill State of the Kingdom, and the Mismanagement of the Ministry, especially of the Inquisitor General, who was the chief Favourite, and by whose Direction all Affairs were govern'd ; whereupon his *Portuguese* Majesty declar'd, He would take care to apply the best Remedy he could to the Dangers with which the State was threatn'd ; and even, if Occasion requir'd, take the Field in Person. Nevertheless the Consternation the Court was under very much increas'd, upon the News that the *Spaniards* had invetted *Campo-Mayor*, the most regular Fortification on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, but at that time, unprovided either with a sufficient Garrison to defend it, or Ammunition and Provisions for a long Siege ; but on this Occasion, the *Portuguese* exerted such Vigour and Resolution as they seem'd to be wholly Strangers to during the Course of this War. This, however, was in great measure, owing to the Bravery and Conduct of Major General *Hogan*, an *Irish* Gentleman, and of Brigadier *Masse*, an experienc'd *French* (Protestant) Engineer, who being at that time at *Lisbon*, preparing to go to *Brazil*, form'd with Count *de Ribeyra*, and several other Officers of Note, the Design of getting into *Campo-Mayor*, which was executed with very good Success, at the Head of Two or Three Hundred *Portuguese* Grenadiers, a Day or two after the Enemy had open'd the Trenches. Major General *Hogan* having

ying also got into the Town with a Supply of 4 or 500 Men, the Count *de Ribeyra*, who commanded there in Chief, made the necessary Dispositions to defend the Place to the last Extremity; and was so well seconded by the Officers, Engineers, and Troops under him, that he had at last the good Fortune to oblige the Marq. *de Bay* to raise the <sup>\*</sup>Siege. This good Success, which made such a strange Turn of Affairs together with the late Arrival of the *Brazil* Fleet, very richly laden, and the Queen's happy Delivery of a Prince, which happen'd some Weeks before, occasion'd unexpressible Joy, and extraordinary Demonstrations of it, in the Court, and City of *Lisbon*. On the other hand, Major General *Pearce* having proclaim'd a Suspension of Arms, between *Great Britain, France* and *Spain*, among the few *British* Troops then in *Portugal*, and order'd them into Winter-Quarters, arriv'd the 6th of November N. S. at *Lisbon*, from whence Admiral *Baker* sail'd, a few Days after, for *England*.

A, C. 1712.  
The Spaniards raise the Siege of Campo Mayor.  
Oct. 29 and 30 N. S. The *Brazil* Fleet arrives at *Lisbon*, Oct. 9. N. S. The Queen of *Portugal* deliver'd of the Pr. of *Brazil* Oct. 19. N. S. Maj. Gen. *Pearce* arrives at *Lisbon*.  
Adm. *Baker* sails for *England*.

Tho' the Enterprize of the *Spaniards* upon *Campo-Mayor* miserably miscarry'd, it had yet the principal Effect, which, if not the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, at least that of *Great Britain*, expected from it, which was, to quicken the Paces of the *Portuguese* Ministers at *Utrecht*, towards an Agreement for a Suspension of Arms; which by the good Offices of the Lord Privy Seal, was at last brought about, and sign'd at his Lordship's House by the *French* and *Portuguese* Plenipotentiaries, on the 7th of November N. S. in the form following:

A TREATY of Suspension of Arms between France and Spain on the one Part, and Portugal on the other.

WE, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Most Christian King, and of his Majesty the King of *Portugal* have agreed,  
1. That there shall be a General Suspension of all Military Actions by Sea and Land,

Agreement for a Suspension of Arms between France, Spain and Portugal.

A. C.  
1712

Land, between the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* on the one part, and that of *Portugal* on the other, their Subjects, Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships, as well in *Europe* as in all other Parts of the World, which shall last the space of Four Months, to begin the 15th of this present Month of *November*, and to continue till the 15th of the Month of *March* 1713. and his Most Christian Majesty engages it will be observ'd by the Crown of *Spain*.

II. By Virtue of the present Treaty, all Acts of Hostility shall cease, between these Three Crowns on all sides, during the said space of Four Months, as well by Land as by Sea, and on other Waters; so that if it should happen that during the Term of the said Suspension, it should be infring'd on either side, either openly by some Enterprize or other Deed of Arms, or by Surprize or secret Intelligence in any part of the World whatever, even by some unforeseen Accident, that Infraction shall be made good, *bona fide*, on either part, without Delay or Difficulty. The Places, Ships and Goods shall immediately be restor'd, and the Prisoners set at Liberty, without demanding any thing for their Ransom or for their Expence.

III. To prevent all Cause of Complaint and Dispute, which might arise on occasion of Prizes taken at Sea during the Term of the Suspension, 'tis agreed that the Ships of either side which shall be taken after the Expiration of the Term hereafter mention'd, beginning from the Day of the signing of this Treaty, shall be entirely restor'd with the Men, Furniture, Merchandize, and other Effects which shall be found in them, without the least Exception, that is to say, those which shall be taken from the Coasts of *Portugal* to the Height of the Islands *Azores* and the Strait of *Gibraltar* after the space of 25 Days; from the said Strait to all the Ports of the *Mediterranean* after the space of Forty Days; from the aforesaid Coasts of *Portugal* to the *North Seas* after 50 Days; from the Height of the Islands *Azores* to the 25th Degree Southward after 50 Days; and lastly, after the said

25th Degree towards any other Part of the World after six Months. Provided, and it is hereby understood, That it is agreed that in such Parts where the Suspension cannot take place till within six Months, the said Suspension is not to begin till after the six Months are expired; and as to the other Ports above specify'd, the same thing shall be observ'd in Proportion to the Terms agreed upon, that they may be acquainted with the said Suspension of Arms.

IV. All Ships and Vessels of the said Three Crowns, shall navigate freely and enjoy the present Suspension from and after the Terms above specify'd, without producing any other Passports than those of their own Sovereigns; and in case the Merchants desire to have others, they shall be granted them reciprocally.

V. His Most Christian Majesty promises, that the Articles above-mention'd of the Cessation of Arms by Sea, shall be observ'd by all Captains of Ships of War and other Vessels, which have or shall have Commissions from his Allies; and his Portuguese Majesty promises, that on his part they shall be likewise observ'd with Respect to all the Allies of his Most Christian Majesty.

VI. By virtue of the present Suspension of Arms, the Troops which his Portuguese Majesty has at this time in Catalonia, shall return to Portugal as soon as possible; and to the End his Portuguese Majesty may have time to send his Orders to the General who commands the said Troops, the said Suspension of Arms shall not begin for them till the 1st of December next, on which they shall be and remain in Inaction till their Departure, without serving directly or indirectly against the Two Crowns. And in case their drawing off be by Land, Spanish Commissaries shall be on the Frontier the beginning of the Month of December next, to concert with the General of the said Portuguese Troops the Day of their Departure, and all the necessary Measures, to the end that their March cross the Territories of the Crown of Spain, may be the

A. C.  
1712.

shortest and most commodious possible, and that their Quarters may be settled on the Route : And during the said March, Commissaries shall be allow'd them, to secure them from all Insults, and to see them furnish'd with Provisions, as well as with whatever shall be necessary for them, at the common and usual Price in the Country. His Most Christian Majesty makes no doubt, that all possible Regard will be had to the Preservation of the said Troops, and that if by any unforeseen Accident it shou'd happen that the Term of the Four Months of the Suspension of Arms expire during their Passage by Land or Sea, in that case the Suspension of Arms shall however continue with respect to the said Troops only till they shall arrive in *Portugal*.

VII. The Ratifications of the present Treaty shall be mutually exchange'd within the Term of Forty Days, or sooner, if it can be done, notwithstanding the Suspension begins the 15th of this present Month of *November*.

In Witness whereof, and by virtue of the Orders and Full Powers which we the Underwritten have receiv'd from our Masters the Most Christian King and the King of *Portugal*, we have sign'd the present Treaty, and caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. Done at *Utrecht* the 7th of *November*, 1711.

Sign'd,

*Huxelles,*  
*L' Abbé de Polignac.*  
*Mefnager.*

*J. Count de Tarouca.*  
*D. Louis Dagumba.*

This Treaty was the same Day communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, by the Count de *Tarouca*, who was not wanting to excuse this forward Step, as the effect of pressing Necessity.

Thus ended the War in *Portugal*; but the Endeavours which, at the same time, were us'd to bring it to a Conclusion in *Catalonia* were not equally successful: the Emperor appearing resolv'd to keep Possession of that Principality;

*Memoirs of  
Catalonia.*

in which his General, Count *Staremberg*, 'tho A. C. 1712.  
somewhat straiten'd for want of Provisions  
and Forage, not only maintain'd his Ground,  
but kept *Gironne* block'd up for a considerable  
time. The most remarkable Transactions in that  
Country being contain'd in a Journal dated from  
the Army of the Allies at *Cervera*, October 22d.  
N. S. I shall insert it here at large as follows :

The 8th of September in the Morning, the  
Dutch Admiral *Pieterfon* sail'd with his  
Squadron from *Barcelona* homeward, and that  
Afternoon the British Admiral *Jennings* with  
his Ships came before that Place. The same  
Day Brigadier *Price*, who commands the English  
Troops, notified to Count *Staremberg* that by  
Prince *Tserclaes de Tilly*, he had receiv'd Orders  
from the Lord *Bellingbrooke* when at the Court of  
France, importing, That the Cessation of Arms  
by Sea and Land between France and England  
being prolong'd, from the 20th of August, for  
Four Months, he should separate from the  
Army with his Troops, consisting of Five  
Battalions and One Regiment of Dragoons.  
The Way taken to convey these Orders to  
the Brigadier's Hands, was very extraordi-  
nary. Some Days before, came a Trumpet-  
ter from the Enemy to Field Marschal *Sta-*  
*remberg's* Quarters, with a Letter, to demand  
certain Prisoners, and with some other Message  
of little Consequence. Whether some Suspicion  
was accidentally entertain'd of him, or whether  
he let fall Words that gave Occasion to examine  
him strictly, he was ask'd, Whether he had any  
other Letters about him? whereupon he own'd  
that he was entrusted with another Letter,  
which being demanded of him, was found to  
be directed to the Commanding Officer of the Bri-  
tish Troops. The Trumpeter was threaten'd  
with the Gallows, for bringing Letters for any  
other than the Commander in Chief, to whom  
alone, according to the Rules of War, Letters  
ought to be directed, and by him only open'd.  
Wherefore the Field-Marshal sent back the Let-  
ter to Prince *Tserclaes de Tilly*, and wrote to him  
That

A. C.

1712.



That he thought a General should be better acquainted with the Laws and Customs of War, than to act in such a manner; and that if the like were done again, he might depend upon it, that the Bearer should be hang'd up. Prince Tserclaes return'd a very civil Answer; but Two Days after he made use of another Artifice. He caus'd a Subaltern Officer of an Irish Regiment to desert with a second Letter, ordering him to conceal it carefully, and to deliver it to none but the English Brigadier himself, which he did; No Person (said the Prince in this Letter) but my self, the Colonel of an Irish Regiment and the Bearer, know that I write to you; tis to inform you that I have an Order for you from your Court; you will please to consider how to get it safely. Hereupon Brigadier Price call'd a Council of the Commanding Officers of his Regiments, to deliberate what to do, and whether he should send any one secretly to Prince Tserclaes, or whether he should acquaint the Field-Marshal with the Affair? The greatest part of the Officers gave their Opinion, That it was necessary to acquaint the General with it; That it was against all the Regulations of War to receive Letters from the Enemy, without communicating them to the Commander in Chief; and that they could not, at that time, look upon the French otherwise than as Enemies. So the Field-Marshal being inform'd of the Matter, said the Brigadier might send a Drummer, who on the 8th returned with the above-mention'd Order. The 9th in the Morning the Field-Marshal held a Council of War with the Generals and chief Officers of the several Troops, to acquaint them with the Thing, that they might settle Measures for the future. Some Hours after Lieutenant General Koningseck was dispatch'd to Barcelona, to give an Account of this Occurrence to the Queen; to whom it seem'd very strange that such an Order should be convey'd privately, and even by the Enemy, while the British Minister, who in Person resided with her, had so much Consideration for Her Majesty as to acquaint Her with it, in a proper Manner. Brigadier Price went the same Day to Barcelona, to



## Queen A N N E's 'Reign.

203

A. C.  
1712.



confer with Admiral *Fennings*, and return'd to the Army the 15th, to regulate the March of his Troops. In the mean while the Field-Marshal had sent the 9th at Night a Lieutenant Colonel with 500 Imperial Foot to *Terragona*. where the *English* had a Batallion; and the 15th, Lieutenant-General *Seriani* march'd thither with a *Spanish* Squadron of *Nebot*, to command there; and to take sure Possession of the Place. The 16th the *English* Brigadier represented to the Field-Marshal, that he could not consent that the *English* Batallion of *Etter* should march out of *Terragona*, because the *English* Artillery and Magazines were there. Whereupon the Field-Marshal (considering the Importance and Conveniency of the Place, and bethinking himself that the *English* might think of garrisoning it, as they did *Ghent* and *Bruges* in *Flanders*) caused an Order in Writing to be drawn up for that Batallion to march out of it, and at length the Brigadier consented, that the said Order should be sent to the Commanding Officer of that Batallion, but without adding thereto any thing from himself. The 17th, we receiv'd Advice, that the said Batallion was march'd out of that Town. That Morning the Five Batallions and a Regiment of Dragoons separated from our Army, of which they sent Notice by a Drummer to the Enemy. After Three Days March, the *English* Troops arriv'd at *Sittas* on the Coast between *Barcelona* and *Terragona*. As soon as they had left us, we mov'd to a new Camp, on the Right of *Cervera*, where we encamp'd the 18th, the Infantry still consisting of 28 Batallions, and the Horse in Number 35 Squadrons. Tho' the Enemy are more numerous, having 46 Batallions and 68 Squadrons, yet we believe they will not dare to attack us, but will rather attempt to break into the Plain of *Terragona* to oblige us to retire. Lieutenant General *Wetzel* is with 15 Batallions and 16 Squadrons in the *Lampourdan*, holding *Girpne* closely block'd up. The 30th, the Count d' *Atalaya*, General of the *Portuguese*, set out for *Barcelona*, under Pretence of Indisposition, tho' we are assur'd it was to confer

A. C.  
1712

with the *English* Admiral to regulate the March of his Troops, which we suppose will shortly embark to be transported to *Portugal*; in which Case our Army will be diminish'd one good Battallion more, and ten Squadrons. The 1st of *October* we had Intelligence, that the Duke of *Bernick* had detach'd 35 Battallions and some Squadrons from *Dauphiné* to *Roussillon*, and is to come in Person to command. The 2d, two *English* Men of War sailed from *Barcelona*, to fetch the Duke of *Argyle* from *Toulon*. The 11th, arriv'd at *Barcelona* an *English* Man of War from *Gibraltar*, with some Orders for the *English* Troops; after which 'twas rumour'd, that the Officers who had begun to sell their Equipages, stopp'd doing it. The said Troops are since march'd from *Susias* to *Mataró* near *Barcelona*, and the *English* Squadron sail'd the 14th for *Port-Mahon*. The 18th, the Enemy's Army broke up, pass'd the *Segra* at *Lerida*, and encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place. The same Evening were sent out of our Camp Major General *Contrecoeur*, with 400 Horse and 400 Foot to post himself near *Montsblanc*, and oppose the Enemy if they should attempt an Irruption into the Plain of *Terragona*. The 19th, the Enemy's Army march'd to *Termes*; the 20th, to *Camuraze* on this side of *Balaguer*, and the 21st they came to *Agramunt*, where is their Head-Quarters, the Army lying in two Lines along the *Sis*, which River runs between the two Armies. They appearing now to have no Design on the Plain of *Terragona*, Major General *Contrecoeur* is re-call'd into our Camp, and an Intrenchment is making on an Eminence to cover the Flanks of our Right-Wing: And every Night a Collonel of Horse and another of Foot, post themselves with a Detachment at the Head of of our Camp to watch the Motions of the Enemy who are but 3 Leagues from us, and have 26 Cannon with them. The 22d, some Letters advis'd, that Part of the *French* Battallions of the Detachment from *Dauphiné* are

are arriv'd on the Frontiers of the *Lampourdan*: A C.  
Thus far the Journal of the Imperialists. 1722.

The *French* with 4000 Horse and about a like Number of Foot, commanded by Count *de Fiennes*, having with them a good Number of Waggon's laden with Ammunition and Provisions, and a great Number of Sheep and large Cattle, being \* \* Oct. 29, come into the *Lampourdan*, to throw those Provi- M. 2.  
sions into *Gironne*; Prince *Tserclaes de Tilly* propos'd by passing the *Segra*, to oblige General *Wetzel* to send from before that Place a Detachment of his Troops to reinforce the Imperial Army, and so facilitate the Relief of the Town. But Count *Staremburg* put his Army into a situation to stand the Enemy, without calling off any of General *Wetzel's* Troops to his Assistance; whereupon the *Spanish* Army not daring to attack his Camp, repass'd the *Segra*; and nothing happen'd before *Gironne*, the Posts about it being all well guarded. However, Count *Staremburg*, for the better opposing the Enemy's Forces, which were daily growing Superior in those Quarters, sent a Detachment of 3000 Men to General *Wetzel*; so that 'twas not doubted *Gironne* would soon fall into his Hands. This done, General *Staremburg* went to *Barcelona* on the last Day of *October* N. S. to settle the Winter-Quarters with the Empress and her Council. On the other hand, the States of *Catalonia* being at this time assembled, they drew up, and sent the following Letter and Representation to the Emperor.

S I R,

THE Empress and Queen, our Mistress, (whom  
God preserve) having had the Goodness to  
acquaint the City of *Barcelona*, and the States of  
the Generality of *Catalonia*, with the Suspension  
of Arms between *England* and *France*, and your  
Catholick Majesty's Generous Resolution to go  
on with the War, for the Recovery of the *Spa-*  
*nish* Monarchy, and the Defence of your Faith-  
ful Principality; and having at the same time  
receiv'd Order, to declare our Intentions to  
your

Letter and  
Representation  
on of the  
States of  
Catalonia to  
the Emperor.

A. G.  
1712.

your Catholick Majesty upon the Proposition which has been made to us; we most respectfully obey your Command, by the most humble Representation which we take the Liberty to address to you, in Confidence that your Majesty, out of your Goodness and Benignity, will accept in good part the Resolution which our Zeal and Affection inspire us with, never to recede from your Majesty's paternal and gentle Dominion, and to endeavour to deserve, that your Majesty should make your greatest Efforts; to the End your most faithful Subjects may not become miserable Victims to their irreconcilable Enemies.

What makes us think this Confidence the better founded, is, that we have experienc'd a long Course of Favours from your Catholick Majesty, and particularly the Protection with which we have been honour'd, during your Majesty's Absence, by the Presence of the Empress and Queen our Mistress; which will be ever remembered with Thanks to Heaven by all *Catalonia*. We offer your Majesty to make the greatest Sacrifices, to obtain the End above-mention'd, and to contribute to the Continuation of the good Successes which we have ground to hope for from the Divine Clemency, and from the Piety of your Catholick Majesty.

That it may please the Almighty to prosper the most August Person of your Imperial and Catholick Majesty, so necessary to all *Christendom*, is the earnest Prayer of your most faithful Subjects.

*The Representation of the Principality of Catalonia to the Imperial and Catholick Majesty.*

THE City of *Barcelona*, the Deputation, and Military Arm of the Principality of *Catalonia*, having been inform'd of the Suspension of Arms between *England* and *France*, and the other Dispositions which it has pleas'd the Empress and Queen our Mistress to communicate to us, touching the general Peace in the Con-

ferences

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

1712

A. C.

1712

ferences at *Utrecht*; and of a certain Project or Plan of Negotiation, contrary to the Service of your Catholick Majesty, and to the Liberty of the Monarchy of *Spain*; we think it our Duty and Obligation to your Majesty, as our lawful Father and natural King, to make the following most humble Representation to you.

Your Catholick Majesty knows in what glorious Manner your August Predecessors contributed to advance this Monarchy, and to defend it against the Violences of its Enemies, who constantly endeavour'd to traverse its Grandeur. In succeeding time, the Felicity of *Spain* has constantly been secur'd under the Dominion of the Princes of your August House, your Majesty's Predecessors, by a strict Correspondence and Union with the Empire for above a Century, which Union would be destroy'd, should the Duke of *Anjou* remain in Possession of the Body of this Monarchy, which would thereby be engag'd in Interests opposite to those of the August House of *Austria*, to whom the *Spanish* Nation owes its Glory and Renown.

Besides, it would be very difficult to defend the Parts separated from the Body of *Spain*, and to obtain the End propos'd by declaring this War, which was to re-establish the Tranquility of *Europe*, by hindring the Union of the two Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, which the Kings your Predecessors had so much at Heart to prevent, by those Renunciations which *France* have no manner of regard to: So that the Ground of the War subsists still, and a Peace by which the Body of *Spain* is transferr'd to the House of *France*, cannot be look'd on otherwise than as an Occasion of a new War; because that would furnish *France* with an Increase of Means to push on the Progress of Her Arms, and to accomplish Her Designs, form'd so long ago against the August House of *Austria*, her Hereditary Countries, the Empire, and *Europe*.

This Danger is the more apparent, because the Malice of your Enemies will not fail to employ all manner of Artifices to diminish the Reputation

A. C.

1712.



putation of your Arms, of your Power, and of your Catholick Majesty's August Person, should you be oblig'd to abandon a Monarchy to which you was call'd by your faithful Subjects; who have acknowledg'd you for their lawful Sovereign; into which you entred with signal Successes; and of which your Majesty has maintain'd Possession, by exposing your self to the greatest Dangers, and even to those of a most perillous Siege, which was turn'd into Triumph. And certainly, it would be a very deplorable Fatality, if so many faithful Subjects of these Kingdoms should be sacrificed to the Hatred of their irreconcilable Enemies, and of this Province in Particular, which first invited your Majesty, and voluntarily acknowledg'd you, should be expos'd to Slavery,

The States of the Generality of *Catalonia* believe, that the magnanimous Resolution which your Catholick Majesty has taken, to continue the War, is founded on the Motives above-mention'd, and on the Tenderness which your Catholick Majesty preserves for your People. We return you most humble Thanks for it, and take the Liberty to represent to you, that the most effectual Way to recover your Monarchy, would be for your Majesty to be pleas'd to return in Person to the Continent of *Spain*, where your Royal Presence would be a great Encouragement to your Subjects, who are always ready to renew their Efforts, and to sacrifice themselves for your Service. In the mean time, we are infinitely oblig'd to your Majesty's Goodness which continues to comfort us with the August Presence of the Empress and Queen our Mittrils, who is the Joy of this Province.

Sir, We beseech your Catholick Majesty with the most profound respect, to be pleas'd to persevere in so important and necessary a Resolution as that which you have taken, to maintain and establish *Spain* under your Majesty's Dominion by Force of Arms: And if it happen that Fortune decides otherwise by the Disposition of a Treaty of Peace; and if the Domains of this

Mo-

‘ Monarchy must be divided, we most respectfully beg your Majesty to protect *Catalonia* and the adjacent Provinces with all your Power, in such manner, that if they cannot be sav'd with the entire Body of the Monarchy, they may at least maintain themselves separately.

A. C.  
1712.

‘ We will no longer interrupt your Majesty by repeating the Importance of the Services done by this Province, which has deserv'd so well of the Common Cause, and by representing to you the Condition to which it is reduc'd for having done its Duty: But we should think our selves wanting to our Zeal and to the Obligation we have to your Majesty, if we did not take the Liberty to intreat You, to have in deep Consideration the State to which Affairs are like to be reduc'd, without a very firm and very prudent Conduct at this Juncture.

‘ We offer to your Majesty all the Forces of *Catalonia*, our Estates and our Lives, for accomplishing your Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Designs, and for the most serene Empress our Sovereign: For we consider that we are oblig'd so to do by our Duty towards God and towards your Majesty, for the Security and Tranquility of *Europe*, the Liberty of *Spain*, and the Deliverance of the *Catalonian* Nation.

While these Things pass'd in *Spain*, frequent Counsels were held in *France* and *England*, and several Expresses sent from one Court to another, about a new Plan of Peace, in order to bring the *Dutch* into the *French* and *British* Measures. And here we may take Notice, That upon the decease of the Earl *Rivers*, (the 18th of *August*) there were several Competitors for his Places and Employments, particularly for the Office of Master General of the Ordnance, which a few Days \* after Her Majesty was pleas'd to bestow on the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, the better to enable his Grace to maintain the State and Splendor of the Extraordinary Embassy to *France*, to which he was nam'd some time before; and on the other hand, the Most Christian King appointed

*Measures*  
concerned between  
*France* and *England*,  
to bring the  
*Dutch* into  
Peace.

\* Aug. 29.  
D. Hamilton  
made Master  
of the Ord.  
nance, and  
appointed  
Ambassador  
Extraord. to  
*France*.

A. C. the D. D' Aumont, first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, to go to *England* with the same Character.

1712. All this while the Duke of *Ormond* continued in his Quarters in *Ghent*, the *British* Troops being encamp'd between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, without putting the Country to any other Charge, than that of a competent Quantity of Forage, which the States of *Flanders* propos'd to deliver, in order to prevent the Inconveniencies that might attend the Troops going to fetch it. The Commanders of the *Scottish* Regiments in Pay of the States General, having about the middle of *August*, sent a very respectful Message to the Duke, praying, ' That he would be pleas'd to send back the Men who had deserted from them to take Service under his Grace; otherwise the Officers of those Corps would be entirely ruin'd by the Loss of such considerable Numbers as daily left them to joyn the *British* Army: ' The Duke of *Ormond* thought fit to comply with their Request, on Condition that Pardon should be granted to all such Deserters as should be return'd. This Passage, when made Publick, as it was in the *London* \* *Gazette*, destroy'd the Reports that had been industriously spread, as if the Desertion had been on the Duke of *Ormond*'s side; which was altogether improbable, for Common Soldiers are seldom known to desert when they are well paid, and expos'd to no Danger; and indeed if the *British* Forces suffer'd any Diminution 'twas principally by a Distemper, which for some Months rag'd in and near *Ghent*, as well as in *Dunkirk*; and of which many more would have died, but for the Extraordinary Care the Duke of *Ormond* caus'd to be taken of the Sick. On the 7th of September N. S. Monsieur *Vegelin de Claerbergen*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States General, came to *Ghent*; and had a long Conference with the Duke of *Ormond*, about some Troops lately in *British* Pay, which it seems, their High Mightinesses design'd to quarter in *Ghent* as formerly; but his Grace, according to his Orders, refused to consent to it; upon which Monsieur *de Claerbergen* went through the *Sas-van-Ghent*, and *Dendermonde*, to *Brussels*. The

The Duke  
D'Aumont  
nam'd by the  
French King  
his Ambassa-  
dor Extraord  
to England.  
Account of  
the British  
Troops in and  
near Ghent.

Dated  
\* Aug. 23d.



The Duke of Ormond having settled the British Troops in Flanders, in their Winter Quarters in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and taken a View of *Dunkirk* in his Return to *England*, landed at *Dover* the 2d of *November*; arriv'd in *London* the next Day; and on the 4th waited on the Queen at *Windſor*, where he met with a moſt gracious Reception. The ſame Day being the Anniverſary of King *William III.* great Rejoycings were made in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* by thoſe who being well-affected to the late Revolution and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, entertain a due Reſpect and Veneration for the Memory of a Prince, whom they look upon as the Deliverer of theſe Nations from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and the Aſſertor of the Liberties of *Europe*. Among the reſt, a conſiderable Number of Lords, Gentlemen, and Citizens met at the *Three Tuns* and *Rummer* in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* to celebrate that Feſtival, cauſ'd a great Bonfire to be made before the Houſe, and gave Beer to the Mobb, to pledge the Healths they drank on the Balcony, or at the Windows, to the Queen, the Houſe of *Hanover*, and the Memory of King *William*: A Party of Men, were it ſeems, offended at it, and rais'd an Oppoſite Mobb, who offering to diſturb the Rejoycings round the Bonfire, a Scuffle enſu'd, in which the Aggreſſors were repulſ'd with ſome broken Heads and bloody Noſes; but the Train'd-Bands being that Day (and the next) under Arms, the Fray was ſoon parted, and all was quiet, till the Bonfire was conſum'd, and the Company in the Tavern retired, when part of the Mobb that had before been worſted, finding no Oppoſition, they reveng'd themſelves on the Glaſs-Windows of the Tavern; but the Train'd-Bands again interpoſing, the Houſe receiv'd no farther Damage. However, 'tis remarkable that this Solemn Rejoycing was by ſome, look'd upon and repreſented as a ſet Deſign to diſturb the Government; as appears by the following Account which was publiſh'd in the *Poſt-Boy* of *November 8.* 1712:

A. C. 1712.  
The Duke of Ormond returns to England.

K. William's Birth-Day Solemniz'd with great Rejoycings by the Whiggs.

Disturbances at the Three Tun Tavern and Rummer in Grace-Church-ſtreet.

Represented as a PLOT to diſturb the Government. in the Poſt-Boy of Nov. 8th.

London, November 8-

**T**uesday last being the late King William's Birth Day, a Design was laid here, to raise the Mobb in favour of the Factions and Turbulent Party, who approve themselves true Sons of Belial, in making it their Business to disturb and disquiet that Government, which, after all their Efforts, they have found too firmly establish'd for them to change. The following Account of this Hellish Design of the English Republicans and Scotch Cameronians will appear unquestionably true, being taken upon Examination before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and other Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City.

About a Fortnight ago, Mr. Waterhouse, a Merchant, went with one Dawson, a Button-maker, to Mr. Johnson, Master of the Three Tuns and Rummier in Grace-Church-street, and hir'd the large Room fronting the Street for the 4<sup>th</sup> of November, for several Gentlemen that would meet there, and have a large Bonfire. Mr. Johnson readily agreed to let them have it; but aware, no doubt, that this would draw a great Tumult together, made the Bargain, that Mr. Waterhouse should make good whatever Damage might be done to his House or Windows. On Monday last, Mr. Waterhouse went again to Mr. Johnson, and gave Orders for 5 Dozen of Wine for the Gentlemen in the hir'd Room, and 2 Barrels of Strong Beer for such of the Mobb as would dance after their Bagpipe, with a good Number of Faggots for a Bonfire; which was accordingly done; and the Gentlemen came on Tuesday against the Lighting of their Fire. Mr. Johnson own'd, That he believ'd there were 50 or 60 in the Room, all Strangers to him, except Mr. Waterhouse; but other Witnesses depos'd, That there were near 200, who all appear'd like Gentlemen, 4 of whom were disguis'd with painted Whiskers, cropt Hair, and short Jackets, (a plain Indication of the good Intent of this Cabal) and that the Lord M——n, E. of S——erland and Col. Coote, were reported to be there. Col. Coote, with several other Persons as yet unknown, appear'd in the Balcony, brandishing their naked Swords, and irritating the Mobb, who were plentifully

fully supply'd with strong Drink. The Gentlemen began the Queen's Health and House of Hanover, but follow'd it with Success to the Low Church and down with the High Church, and according to the more Zealous, Damn the High Church; at which the Majority of the Mobb were so incens'd, that they bombard'd the Balconey with Firebrands, and immediately drove the Enemy into their close Quarters with their own Weapons, a la mode Bloomsbury. Thus the Tumult being so great, that the Constables, and Watch could not keep the Peace, they sent for the Assistance of the Train'd-Bands, who were order'd out that Night, to suppress any Riotous Disorder; and these by their prudent and mild Behaviour appeas'd the Mobb, who otherwise would have come to Blows. But this not answering the End of the Gentlemen in the Room, several of 'em appear'd again in the same manner, in the Balconey, and thence assaulted the Constables and Train'd-Bands with Brick Bats and Billets, wounding one of the Constables: Nay, Col. Coote came down into the Street, and wrested a Marshal's Stick out of his Hands; but the Train'd-Bands, by their good Management, dispers'd the Mobb, and so no farther Harm ensu'd from this concerted Design.

Mr. Johnson, upon Examination, refus'd to make any Discovery who were in the Room, excepting Mr. Waterhouse; and Mr. Waterhouse being sent for, by my Lord Mayor, he refus'd to come without a Warrant, which was thereupon made out against him; and when he was examin'd, would make no Confession, but vindicated what had been done, saying, If it was to be done again he would do it. Upon which, he and Mr. Johnson are bound over to appear at the next Sessions.

As it cannot be suppos'd, that so many seeming Gentlemen and Persons of Distinction should meet in the Manner they did, and in a Place where they thought themselves secure from being known, without some very ill Intention; And as such Proceedings do sufficiently evince, that the Faction would stick at nothing to gain over the Mobb to their side: So we congratulate our Countrymen upon this their reiterated Disappointment, and

A. C.

1712.



hope they will always meet with the like Success; that so a just Distinction may still be made between those who are TRUE FRIENDS to the Best of QUEENS and Purest of CHURCHES, and those who are Invererate Enemies to Both.

'Tis certain that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Waterhouse were bound over to appear at the next Session; but 'tis no less certain, that when they appear'd, they justify'd what they had done, and there that Matter rested.

Report of another PLOT.

The Talk of this pretended Design against the Government was scarce over, when a Whisper was set abroad of a Strange Conspiracy (which was to have been put in Execution on K. William's Birth-Day) against the Life of the Lord High Treasurer, by sending him a Band-Box with Three Pistols charg'd and cock'd, whose Triggers being tied to a Pack-thread fasten'd to the Cover, the Pistols would have gone off, and done Execution at the Opening of the Box, had not the same been miraculously prevented by Dr. Swift, who being then in the Room, while his Lordship was shaving, suspected something, and open'd the Box in such a manner that no Mischief was done. This was the first general Report; but many doubting the Truth of it, from the Extravagancy and Improbability of the Design, and others reporting the Story otherwise, it was thought proper that the Post-Boy should give the World an Account of the Matter of Fact, which accordingly he did in the following Words:

Account of a BAND-BOX sent to the Ld. High Treasurer. See the Post-Boy of Novemb. 13. 1712.

ON Tuesday Morning, the 4th instant, the Penny-Post-Man deliver'd a small Parcel at the Lord Treasurer's House, directed to his Lordship's Porter, in which, upon opening, was found enclous'd a Band-Box, directed to the Lord Treasurer. The Box was carry'd up to my Lord's Bed Chamber, and deliver'd to his Lordship, who stretching up the Lid as far as the Pack-thread that ty'd it would give way, said, He saw a Pistol; whereupon, a Gentleman in the Room desir'd the Box might be given to him; he took it to the Window, at some distance from my Lord, and

and open'd it, by cutting with a Pen-knive the Pack-threads that fasten'd the Lid. The first Thing that appear'd was the Stock and Lock of a Pocket-Pistol, lying a cross the middle of the Band-Box, and fasten'd at each end with two Nails; on each side of the Fire-lock were laid the Middle-pieces of two large Ink-horns, charg'd with Powder and Ball, and Touch-holes bored at the But ends of 'em, to which were fasten'd two Linnen Bags of Gun-powder, and at the other end of the Bags were two Quills fill'd with Wild-fire. These two artificial Barrels were plac'd with the Muzzles contrary-ways, and the Quill of one of 'em directed to the Pan of the Pistol, as the other probably was, tho' disorder'd by the Carriage. The Gentleman, who open'd the Box, apprehending some Mischief was intended, would not touch the Pistol-stock till he had remov'd all the other Machines; then gently widening the Box, the Nails which fasten'd the Stock at either end gave way. He found the Fire-lock Prim'd and Cock'd, and a Piece of Thread fasten'd to the Trigger, which he perceiv'd he had cut in the Opening. The small Nails which fasten'd the Stock at either end, were so contriv'd, That by taking it up at the first View, as it was natural to do with all the Implements about it, the Cock would have gone down and fir'd the whole Train, which would have immediately discharg'd both Barrels different Ways; this could not have been avoided, had the Pistol-stock been pull'd out with any Force, before the Nails were loosen'd and the Thread cut which was ty'd to the Trigger.

However, this Description did not much promote the Belief of a PLOT against the Lord Treasurer; not only because it contradicted the first Report, which was spread about by Dr. Swift himself, by reducing Three Pistols to a Steel set on a Pistol-stock to strike Fire only, and two Ink-horns, &c. but also because it was by many † suggested, That there was nothing in the Box but the said Steel, and a few Squibs which seem'd the more probable, because no great Pains were taken to trace out the Persons that sent the Band-Box.

See an Account of the Duel, &c. with previous Reflections on Sham PLOTS printed for A. Baldwin.

A. C.  
1712.



*Account of  
the Animosi-  
ty and Quar-  
rel between  
the Duke of  
Hamilton  
and the Lord  
Mohun.*

*A Challenge  
sent to the  
Duke.*

*The Place and  
Time of the  
Duel agreed  
on.*

Another Accident happen'd about this Time, which a Set of Men, and their Mercenary Writers laid hold on, to improve a *private Animosity into a Conspiracy*, at least into a *Party-Quarrel*. A Law-Suit, that for about Eleven Years had been depending between the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, and the Lord *Mohun*, and which, as all Domestick Differences generally do, had created much ill Blood between those two Noble-men, was brought near a Determination, when, on *Thursday*, the 13th of *November*, at a Meeting at Mr. *Orlebar*, a Master in Chancery's Chambers in the *Rolls*, the Duke having reflected on Mr *Whitworth* (Father to Mr. *Whitworth* Her Majesty's late Ambassador to the *Czar*) who was examin'd as a Witness on the Lord *Mohun*'s side, saying, *He had neither Truth nor Justice in Him*: The Lord *Mohun* thought himself oblig'd to vindicate that Gentleman, which he did, by saying, *He had as much Truth as his Grace*. The Duke having made no Reply, all seem'd to end amicably; for his Grace and the Lord *Mohun* continued in the same Place above half an Hour, in all appearance, very friendly; and at parting, the Duke, going out first, made a Low Bow to the Lord *Mohun*, who, in like manner, return'd his Grace's Civility: So that none of the Persons there present suspected any Consequence from what had pass'd between the Two Peers. But the next Day, Lieutenant General *Maccartney* went twice to the Duke of *Hamilton*'s House, as was, with great Probability, suppos'd, with a Challenge to his Grace, from the Lord *Mohun*; and in the Evening the Duke, accompany'd by Colonel *John Hamilton*, went to meet General *Maccartney* at the *Rose Tavern*, and was a few Minutes in private with him, whilst the Lord *Mohun* and the Colonel were in separate Rooms. Mr. *Maccartney* went several times between the Duke and Lord *Mohun*, from which, and other Circumstances, his Enemies took occasion to give out, That he rather inflam'd than endeavour'd to compose the Quarrel; but what Message he carry'd, being still, and like ever to remain a Secret, all that can be fairly conjectur'd

is,

is, That the Time and Place of the Duel were there fix'd and agreed on. Be that as it will, on *Sunday* the 15th of *November*, about 7 a Clock in the Morning, the Lord *Mobun*, with his Second, General *Maccartney*, went in a Hackney-Coach to the Lodge in *Hide-Park*, where they alighted, and being soon after met by the Duke of *Hamilton*, and his Second Colonel *Hamilton*, they all jump'd over a Ditch into a Place call'd the *Nursery*. It seems my Lord *Mobun* would not have the Seconds bear a Part in the Engagement; but the Duke insisted, *That Mr. Maccartney should have a Share in the Dance*: From which the Enemies of the latter strengthen'd the Suggestion before-mention'd, that he was the Instigator of this fatal Duel. All having drawn immediately, the Two Principals made such violent and desperate Passes at each other, being rather intent to give, than to parry Thrusts, that they soon fell down, both mortally wounded; so that the *Ld. Mobun* died on the Spot, and the Duke, as his Servants were carrying him to his Coach. The Two Seconds either did not fight at all, as one of the Witnesses depos'd, or fought with such Caution, that Colonel *Hamilton* receiv'd only a small Wound in the Instep; which he said, happen'd by his own Sword, as he was parrying down a full Pass that *Maccartney* made at him.

Both the Duke and the *Ld. Mobun* kill'd.

The Circumstances of this bloody Tragedy were then, and are still † variously related, according as People are byas'd by Affection, or prepossess'd by Party. The *Tories* by the Mouth of their Favourite Writer, the Author of the *Examiner*, amplify'd this unhappy Duel into a PLOT, which he charg'd on the *Whigs*, in this manner. *I cannot but observe that the Whig-Party are now resuming their Old Way of Management, wherein We never can pretend to be their Match. They have try'd all other Methods in vain, and return with fresh Vigour to their last Expedient of Murder. They are putting the several Arts of it in Practice, and employ Treachery and Violence at once. Their GENERAL set the Example of Party Duels, which was only to give them a Sanction, (for Care was taken his Person should*

† At the Writing of this, viz. Feb. 18. 1712-13. The *Tories* improve this Duel into a Whiggish PLOT. See the *Examiner* of Nov. 20, 1712.

A. C.

1712

should not be expos'd) and deputed that infamous Messenger of his Challenge to be the general BULLY of the Faction. — The present Lord Treasurer has almost miraculously escap'd their last Engine of Assassination (meaning the Band-Box) — I may possibly, another time enlarge my Reflections upon that Attempt; but am call'd away by the Bloody Tragedy of Saturday last, where the two most **ABANDON'D WRETCHES** that ever infested this Island, I mean the Lord Mohun and Maccartney, conspired and perfected the Murder of one of the greatest among Her Majesty's Subjects, both by Birth, Titles, and Employments. — After a short Encomium on the D. of Hamilton, the Author adds, All this consider'd, his Friends cannot forbear mingling some Censure with their Lamentations; That such a Life should be put upon the Level with that of a most **PROFLIGATE** Coward, whose Hands had been already dy'd with Three soul Murders, and yet who had swallow'd the grossest Affronts: Whereas the Duke's Courage had never been call'd in Question. He had often acquitted himself upon such occasions with untainted Honour: However, to do his Memory Justice, he sought all Opportunities, consistent with the mistaken Notions of the World, to avoid this Quarrel. The Affront was wholly given by Mohun, which the Duke knowing him to be Drunk, did not resent: But that Bravo Maccartney, who depended for his Support on the Lord Mohun, finding his Pupil's Reputation very much blasted by those same Submissions, which his Lordship (mistaking his Man) had lately paid to Mr. D'Avenant, judg'd there was no way to set him right in the Coffee-houses and the Kit-Cat, but by a new Quarrel, and made choice of the Duke, a Person of Fifty and Five, and very much weaken'd by frequent Fits of the Gout. Maccartney was forc'd to keep up his Patron's Courage with Wine, till within very few Hours of their meeting in the Field. And the mortal Wound which the Duke receiv'd, after his Adversary was run thro' the Heart, as it is probably conjectur'd, could not be given by any but Maccartney: At least, nothing can be charg'd on him, which his Character is not able to bear. 'Tis known enough, that he made an Offer to the late King



to murder a certain Person who was under his Majesty's Displeasure; but that Prince disdain'd the Motion, and abhorr'd the Proposer ever after. However it be, the general Opinion is, that some very black Circumstances will appear in this Tragedy, if a strict Examination be made; neither is it easy to account for three great Wounds in the Duke's Legs, if he had fair Play. It is agreed, that Maccartney wounded the Duke's Second Mr. Hamilton, and what Opportunities he took after, of executing his own and his Faction's Rage, may perhaps be discover'd. I do not reckon the Loss of their Party so great by the Death of the Lord Mohun, as some of their Advocates would make it: They have an abundant Plenty of Villains and Desperado's, and I hear of I know not how many Candidates already for Lord Mohun's Employment of Principal Bully. Thus far the Examiner, whose bitter and scandalous Invectives against the Memory of a Noble Peer, and a whole set of Men, perhaps the better half of the Nation, I cannot transcribe without Horror; and with which I would not have sullied this Historical Collection, but that I thought them necessary to inform Posterity, by what kind of Spirit, some People are, at this time, animated. To the same Purpose we must observe, That the Suggestion, That Maccartney gave the Duke of Hamilton the Wound of which his Grace died, being like to lay an indelible Odium on the Whiggs, great industry was used to make out that material Point; and to propagate the Belief of it. In order to that the Writer of the Post-Poy in his Paper of the 25th of November, gave us the following Relation of Colonel Hamilton's Examination before the Council.

London, November 25.

- ‘ ON Friday Night, Col. Hamilton surrender'd  
 ‘ himself to a Committee of Council, which  
 ‘ sat at the Earl of Dartmouth's Office; his Ex-  
 ‘ amination before them was as followeth:  
 ‘ That on Saturday Morning, the 15th instant,  
 ‘ Duke Hamilton sent his Servant to Col. Hamil-  
 ‘ ton, desiring him to get up and dress immedi-  
 ‘ ately; but before he was half ready, the Duke  
 ‘ himself

*Account of  
 Coll. Hamil-  
 ton's Deposi-  
 tion before  
 the Council,  
 charging Gen  
 Maccartney  
 with giving  
 D. Hamilton  
 the Wound of  
 which he dy'd*

A: C.

1712.



' himself came and hurry'd him into his Chariot  
 ' so soon, that he finish'd the buttoning his Watt-  
 ' coat there. By that time they had got into  
 ' *Pall Mall*, the D. observ'd that the Colonel had  
 ' left his Sword behind him; whereupon he  
 ' stop't his Chariot, and gave his Foot-man a  
 ' Bunch of Keys, with Orders to fetch a Mourning  
 ' Sword out of such a Closer. At the Return  
 ' of the Foot-man they drove on to *Hide-Park*,  
 ' where the Coach-man stop't, and the Duke order'd  
 ' him to drive on to *Kensington*; when they  
 ' came to the Lodge, they saw a Hackney-Coach  
 ' at a distance, in which his Grace said, *There*  
 ' *was some body he must speak with*; but driving up  
 ' to it, and seeing no body, he ask'd the Coach-  
 ' man, *Where the Gentlemen were whom he brought?*  
 ' He answer'd, *A little before*. The Duke and  
 ' the Colonel got out in the Bottom, and walk'd  
 ' over the Pond's Head, when they saw the Lord  
 ' *Mohun* and Col. *Maccartney* before'em: As soon  
 ' as the Duke came within hearing, he said, *He*  
 ' *hop'd he was come time enough*; and *Maccartney*  
 ' answer'd, *In very good time, my Lord*. After  
 ' this, they all jump'd over the Ditch into the  
 ' *Nursery*; and the Duke turn'd to *Maccartney*  
 ' and told him, *Sir, you are the cause of this, let*  
 ' *the Event be what it will*; *Maccartney* answer'd,  
 ' *My Lord, I had a Commission for it*. Then my  
 ' Lord *Mohun* said, *These Gentlemen shall have*  
 ' *nothing to do here*; at which *Maccartney* said,  
 ' *We'll have our share*; then the Duke answer'd,  
 ' *There is my Friend then, he will take his share in*  
 ' *my Dance*: They all drew immediately, and  
 ' *Maccartney* made a full Pass at *Hamilton*, which  
 ' he parrying down with great force, wounded  
 ' himself in his Instep; however, he took that  
 ' Opportunity to close with and disarm *Maccartney*;  
 ' which being done, he turn'd his Head,  
 ' and seeing my Lord *Mohun* fall, and the Duke  
 ' upon him, he ran to the Duke's Assistance; and  
 ' that he might with the more Ease help him, he  
 ' flung down both the Swords; and as he was  
 ' raising my Lord Duke up, he says, *That he saw*  
 ' *Maccartney make a Push at his Grace*; that he  
 im-

‘ immediately look’d to see if he had wounded  
 ‘ him ; but seeing no Blood, he took up his Sword,  
 ‘ expecting *Maccartney* would attack him again ;  
 ‘ but he walk’d off : Just as he was gone, came  
 ‘ up the Keepers, and others, to the Number of  
 ‘ Nine or Ten, among the rest *Ferguson*, my Lord  
 ‘ Duke’s Steward, who had brought *Bussiere*’s  
 ‘ Man with him ; who opening his Grace’s Breast,  
 ‘ soon discover’d a Wound on the Left Side, which  
 ‘ came in between the Left Shoulder and Pap,  
 ‘ and went slantingly down thro’ the Midriff in-  
 ‘ to his Belly : This Wound is thought impra-  
 ‘ cticable for my Lord *Mobun* to give him. The  
 ‘ Lords of the Council sat till 12 at Night, when  
 ‘ Col. *Hamilton* was order’d into the Custody of  
 ‘ one of Her Majesty’s Messengers.

A. C.  
 1712.

Moreover, in an Advertisement inserted in the  
*London Gazette* of the 2d and 6th of *December*  
 1712. and in the *Post-Boy* of the 2d of the same  
 Month, for the Discovery and Apprehending of  
 General *Maccartney*, it was suggested, ‘ That it  
 ‘ had appear’d upon Oath, that the Wound  
 ‘ whereof the Duke dy’d, was given him by the  
 ‘ said *Maccartney*.’ Which was likewise asserted  
 in several Pamphlets and Papers written on that  
 side.

The Design of this *Annual History* being only  
 to set *Matters of Fact* in as true a Light as the  
 Writer is capable to do, with most Impartial In-  
 quiries, he shall not take upon him to clear the  
*Whiggs* in general, and the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 the late Lord *Mobun*, and General *Maccartney* in  
 Particular, of the heinous Charge laid upon them  
 by the *Examiner*, the *Post-Boy*, and the Party who  
 supported those Writers ; which has been done  
*ex Professo*, in several Papers and Pamphlets writ-  
 ten on the contrary Side. But however, to do  
 both Parties Justice, as far as it lies in our Power,  
 having related the *Accusation*, We cannot but  
 summarily take notice of the *Defence*. In the first  
 Place, to prove that this Duel was not a *Party-*  
*Quarrel*, the *Whiggs* produc’d a very good Voucher,  
*viz.* the *Queen’s Proclamation*, promising a Reward  
 of

*Defence of*  
 the *Whiggs*

A. C.  
1712.

*of 300l. for the Discovery and Apprehending of George Maccartney Esq; commonly call'd Lieutenant General Maccartney, who was fled from Justice: Which suggested, That the Duke of Hamilton and the Lord Mohun pursued their private Animosities. And indeed, the ill Blood, which as we hinted before, was created between these two Peers, by the Law<sup>s</sup> Suit that had so many Years been depending, and was yet undetermin'd, was probably exasperated by the Lord Mohun's Apprehension, either that the Duke, would at last, remove it to the House of Peers, and make up by Friends and Favour what he might want in Law and Equity; or that upon his Return from his Embassy to France, he might beg and obtain of the Crown the late Earl of Macclesfield's Estate, for which they contended, upon a Pretence that the Outlawry against that Earl was not revers'd in due Form. In short, this Animosity was so outrageous, that when the News of the Duke's Death was brought to one of his Noble Brothers, he said, *He had often forewarn'd him of avoiding the Lord Mohun's Company, being ever apprehensive of what had happen'd.**

In the next Place, as to the Suggestion propos'd by Col. Hamilton's Declaration upon Oath before the Lords of the Council, *That Mr. Maccartney gave the Duke of Hamilton the Wound of which he dy'd*; or, as the Colonel did afterwards express it in the Advertisements Sign'd by him, and insert-ed in the Publick Papers, *That he stabb'd his Grace: General Maccartney's* Friends endeavour'd to clear him of that horrid Imputation of the Depositions † taken at the Coroner's Inquest, upon the Bodies of the Two Noble Peers; and at Colonel Hamilton's Tryal; by the *Declarations and Reports* of 3 Eminent Surgeons, who were unanimous, 'That the Wound the Duke receiv'd in his Right Arm, and which was allow'd, on all Hands, to have been given by the Lord Mohun, was the immediate Occasion of his Grace's Death;' and by Col. Hamilton's profound Silence about Mr. Maccartney's pretended stabbing of the Duke at the Place the Duel was fought in, where they both continued a considerable time, taking Care

† See the Polit. State of G. Britain for No. 1712 wherein all these Papers are inserted as large.

Care of the Two Lords : To which last Objection, in Mr. *Maccortney's* Vindication, no Satisfactory Answer has yet been given ; so that many did, and still reflect on his Antagonist, either for charging a Murder upon an innocent Person ; or for not endeavouring to stop the Murderer of the Noble Person whose Second he was. But leaving the Matter about the Two Seconds, as it is, and is like to remain undetermin'd : I shall conclude the Account of this Memorable, but unhappy Duel, with the Characters of the Two Noble Principals.

A. C.  
1712.



*James* late Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Character of the Duke of Hamilton. was the First Duke and Prince of the Blood-Royal of *Scotland*, next to the Line of the *Stuarts*. He had a Spirit equal to his Birth ; and his Person, tho' not much above the middle Stature, being well made and well proportion'd, and of a vigorous and healthy Constitution withal, he made such a Proficiency in the Gentlemanly Exercises of *Riding* and *Fencing*, and by a Liberal Education temper'd so well his innate Grandeur with a Polite Carriage, and Affability, that he was accounted one of the most accomplish'd Noblemen of King *Charles II*'s Court. That discerning Prince made him Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, and afterwards sent him his Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *France*. He was by Her present Majesty created Duke of *Brandon*, in the Year 1711. Upon the Death of the late Earl *Rivers*, he was constituted Master-General of Her Majesty's Ordnance ; and in a Chapter lately held at *Windsor* was elected Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He married *Anne*, the Daughter of the late Lord *Gerrard* of *Bromley*, by whom he had several Children. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son, the Marquis of *Clydsdale*, an Infant of about Twelve Years of Age ; And left behind him Two other Sons and a Daughter. His Grace was universally lamented by his Country-men, particularly those who are distinguish'd in *Scotland* by the Name of *Anti-Revolutioners* : For 'tis well known, \* (That when the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards *K. William III.*)

\* See History of King William Vol. 1. p. 310 upon 312.

A. C. 1712. upon the late King James's Retreat, had assembled such of the Scotch Nobility and Gentry as were then in London, and after having declar'd the Motives of his coming, had ask'd their Advice, the late Duke of Hamilton, then Earl of Arran, (tho his Father was President of that Assembly) propos'd to them, *That they should move the Prince of Orange to desire the King to return and Call a Free Parliament, which would be the best Way to secure the Protestant Religion, and their Properties, and to heal their Breaches* : Which Council being opposit to the Prince of Orange's Undertaking, his Grace was never afterwards in Favour with that Prince; and adhering to his Sentiments of strict Loyalty to the direct Royal Line, he could not but be obnoxious to the Sticklers for the late Revolution and the subsequent Settlement; who ever suspected him of holding Correspondence with the Court of St. Germans.

My Lord Mohun's Character, extracted out of a Pamphlet, entitled, *An Account of the Animosity, Quarrel and Duel, &c.* printed for A. Baldwin.

As for the late Charles Lord Mohun, he was Son of Charles Lord Mohun, by Philippa, one of the Daughters of Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy-Seal, and the Off-Spring of a most Noble and Ancient Family, of which Sir William de Mohun who accompany'd the Norman Conqueror, and did him and his Successors many eminent Services in the Wars, was the first Founder in England, after it had flourish'd long before in France. He had the Misfortune to lose his Father in his tender Infancy, which depriv'd him of the Advantage of an Education suitable to his Birth, whereby his Natural Parts and Genius remain'd uncultivated; and both his Great Spirit and the narrowness of his Paternal Estate having led him early to Arms, he fell, in Course, into Licentious Company, so that 'tis no wonder his Youth was mark'd by many unlucky Sallies, and even criminal Excesses. This the best of my Lord Mohun's Friends will readily allow : But then let all impartial, unprejudic'd Men consider, That if the Follies of Youth were to determine a Man's Character, and be either a Bar to his future Preferment, or a Brand on his Memory, the Council-Board would often be depriv'd

depriv'd of its wisest Heads; the Bench of its best Judges; and the Church of its brightest Luminaries; and many a Name would either be lost in Oblivion, or stigmatis'd with Infamy, that makes a shining Figure in History. Certainly all equitable Persons will give Grains of Allowance for the Eruptions of youthful Blood; and not charge on a Man of Forty; the Faults he committed before Twenty; which Age my Lord *Mohun* had not reach'd, when Mr. *Monniford*, the famous Comedian, was barbarously murder'd by his Lordship's Companions; and it plainly appear'd upon the Solemn Tryal before the Lords in *Westminster-hall*, that his Lordship's Hands had not been imbrud in that horrid Murder, of which therefore he was \* acquitted. Some Years after, my Lord *Mohun* had also the Misfortune to be involv'd with the late Earl of *Warwick*, in an Indictment for the Murder of Mr. *Coste*, for which they were both try'd by the Peers in *Westminster-hall*: But, says a Learned † Divine, *The Lord Mohun, with great Composedness and Elocution, made his Innocency so well appear, that he was acquitted by the UNANIMOUS SUFFER AGE of the Peers, and liv'd to be a great Example of Sobriety and Publick Spirit.* And indeed my Lord *Mohun* after this last Misfortune did wonderfully reclaim; and what by his Reading, what by his Conversation with the ablest Statesmen, so well improv'd his Natural Parts, that he became a great Ornament to the Peerage, and a Strenuous Assertor of the Cause of Liberty, and the late Revolution: Which last, however, could not but raise him many Enemies; and is, I doubt, the only Reason why his Memory is so unfairly, so barbarously treated. 'Tis true, My Lord *Mohun*, like most Men in our Cold Climate, still lov'd a merry Glass of Wine with his Friends: But in this he was the happy Reverse of some Men, who owe all their bright Parts in the Management of Affairs, to the Fumes of *Burgundy* and *Champaign*: For he was exemplarily temperate when he had any Business of Moment to attend. He behav'd himself so discreetly at the

\* See History of England in Vol. Vol. 3d page 661.

† Dr. Kennet Ubi Supra Page 767.

A. C.  
1712.



\* Nov. 3  
1701.

Court of *Hanover*, whither he accompany'd the late Earl of *Macclesfield*, whose Niece he had married, that he left an excellent Character behind him with that most Serene Elector, and the Princess *Sophia* his Mother, two allow'd Judges of Merit; and when his Highness was to be install'd Knight of the Garter, he appointed the Lord *Mobun* to be his Proxy. In short, his prudent Carriage, together with his other Qualifications, so endear'd him to the Earl of *Macclesfield*, that upon his \* Death, soon after his return to *England*, he left all his Personal Estate to the Lord *Mobun*, except so much of it as should satisfy his just Debts; thinking his Hereditary Estate and Honours to be sufficient for his Brother *Fisbon Gerard*. As to the want of Courage, which, in so gross a manner, the *Examiner* charg'd on the Lord *Mobun*, the last Period of his Lordship's Life, in which he fought a fair *Duel* with a Peer renown'd for his Valour and Dexterity in the handling of the Sword, and as Vigorous and Strong as any Man of his Age, is sufficient to wipe off that Imputation. Nor does the Passage the *Examiner* hints at any ways affect my Lord *Mobun's* Reputation; for it is very well known, and Mr. *Davenant* publickly own'd it, That my Lord *Mobun* behav'd himself towards him like a Man of Honour and Generosity. His Lordship left no Issue Male, so that his Title was extinct. By his Will, which, it seems, he made long before his Death, viz. on the 23d of *March* 1710, ' He constituted ' *Elizabeth* his Beloved Wife, (Relict of Colonel ' *Griffith*) his Sole Heir and Executrix, leaving ' only a Legacy of One Thousand Pound to his ' reputed Daughter; and One Hundred Pound ' per *Annuit* to *Jeremiah Tompson Esq*; during ' his Natural Life.

False Reports  
of a PLOT at  
Windfor.

There ran about this time, such a Rumour of *Plots*, that on *Sunday* the 23d of *November* the Queen's Ordinary Guard was doubled at *Windfor*, upon Information that some disaffected Persons lurk'd in the Night, near the little House in which Her Majesty made Her Residence; and at the same time it was made Publick, that one of the



the Queen's Gardiners was committed to Prison A. C. for speaking Scandalous Words against Her Majesty. But whatever there was in the last part of this Report, it appear'd afterwards, That the first Alarm was occasion'd by Three Young German Gentlemen, who being gone to *Windfor* the *Saturday* to view the Cattle, and see the Court the next Day, happen'd to Walk about the Queen's House, in the Evening. As they came near a Centry, they were challeng'd as usual; but not understanding *English*, and thinking they had come too near the Queen's House, instead of answering, they betook themselves to their Heels, and went to their Lodgings. Hereupon the Centry call'd his Corporal, and the Commanding Officer being acquainted with what had pass'd, and having made his Report, it was thought proper to double the Guard.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having wisely consider'd, That notwithstanding the constant Promotion he us'd, since he was remov'd from the Command of the Army and other Employments, not to intermeddle in Publick Affairs, yet he could not be merry with Four or Five intimate Friends, or take a Turn into the Country, without giving Suspensions to his Enemies, and being traduc'd by Mercenary Libellers: His Grace resolv'd at last, to make other People easy, and his own Person more Secure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. His Grace having open'd his Design to a Great Man in the Ministry, and demanded a Pass, about the latter End of *October*, the same was granted and deliver'd to his Grace about a Fortnight after. But it was confidently reported, That his Grace was deny'd the Favour of paying his Personal Duty to the Queen before he left *England*. It is observable, that both *Tories* and *Whigs* were variously affected with his Grace's going away, or, as many call'd it, *voluntary Exile*: Some judging it ominous, others favourable to their respective Parties; some the Effect of Fear, and others of Prudence. In all Probability both these Motives prevail'd with the Duke: And, indeed, it was high time for his Grace to

*Reasons that induc'd the Duke of Marlborough to go out of England.*

*He is deny'd the Favour of seeing the Queen.*

A. C.  
1712.

*Endeavour  
used to in-  
volve him in  
P. 111.*

*He embarked  
at Dover  
Nov. 30.  
His Reception  
at Ostend.*

leave the Kingdom; when so many Arts were us'd to render him obnoxious, and to involve him in any thing that look'd like a Design against the Government: To this purpose we may take notice, that besides what was suggested by the *Examiner* before quoted, That his Grace set the Example of Party-Duels, and deputed the late Lord Mohun to be the General Bully of the Faction, it was maliciously insinuated not only in private Whispers, but even before the Coroner's Inquest, that the Duke of Marlborough was Privy to the Challenge that was sent to the Duke of Hamilton. The first having settled his Domestick Affairs, and, as was then reported, convey'd most of his real Estate to his Sons-in-law, set out for *Dover*, on Monday the 24th of November; but the Wind being contrary, his Grace continued at the House of his Friend, Sir Henry Furnese, till the Sunday following, when he embark'd at *Dover* in the *North Britain* Packet-Boat. The next Morning his Grace came before the Harbour of *Ostend*; and the Captain of the Packet-boat hoisting her Ensign on the Top-mast-head, the Town took this as a Signal of his Grace's being on Board, and made a Salute of all the Cannon towards the Sea; and on the Packet-boat's entring the Harbour, of three Rounds of all the Artillery on the Ramparts. On his Grace's Landing he was receiv'd by General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governor of the Place, and conducted by a vast Concourse of People to Captain *Brown's*, where he din'd. He supp'd with the Governor; lay that Night at the Burgo-Master's; and the next Day (*December 13. N. S.*) his Grace set out for *Antwerp*; being saluted by the Yachts and other *English* Ships. The following Copy of Verses was made upon his Grace's Departure:

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, on his  
going into Germany.

“ GO, Mighty PRINCE and those Great Na- A Copy of  
Verses on his  
Graces going  
to Germany.  
“ tions see,  
“ Which thy Victorious Arms before made Free;  
“ View that Fam'd Column, where thy Name  
“ engrav'd,  
“ Shall tell their Children who their Empire  
“ sav'd,  
“ Point out that Marble, where thy Worth is  
“ shewn.  
“ To every Grateful Country, but thy Own.  
“ O Censure undeserv'd! Unequal Fate!  
“ Who strove to Lessen Him who made Her  
“ Great;  
“ Which pamper'd with Success, and Rich in  
“ Fame,  
“ Extoll'd His Conquest, but Condemn'd his  
“ Name;  
“ But Virtue is a Crime, when plac'd on high,  
“ Tho' all the Fault's in the Beholder's Eye.  
“ Yet He untouch'd, as in the Heat of Wars,  
“ Flies from no Danger, but *Domestic Fears*.  
“ Smiles at the Dart, which angry Envy Shakes,  
“ And only fears for Her, whom he forsakes;  
“ He grieves to find the Course of *Virtue* cross'd,  
“ Blushing to see our Blood no better lost.  
“ Disdains in Faction's Parties to contend,  
“ And proves in Absence most *Britannia's* Friend:  
“ So the Great *SCIPIO* of Old, to shun  
“ That Glorious Envy, which his Arms had  
“ won,  
“ Far from his Dear, Ungrateful *Rome* retir'd,  
“ Prepar'd whene'er His Country's Cause re-  
“ quired,  
“ To shine in *Peace* and *War*, and be again Ad-  
“ mir'd,

A. C.

1712.

The Duke of  
Marlbrough  
receiv'd with  
great Marks  
of Respect in  
all the Dutch  
Garrisons.

The Duke of *Marlbrough* was receiv'd with extraordinary Marks of Respect in all the Dutch Garrisons, particularly at *MAESTRICHT*. On the 20th of December N. S. the Magistrates of that Place waited on his Grace; after which he was entertain'd at Supper by General *Dopst*, the Governor, and then with a Ball, where all the Persons of Distinction in that Town were present. On the 22d in the Morning, the Garrison was drawn up in Two Lines from the Gate of *Germany* to the House of the Governor, from whence his Grace set out about Nine of the Clock, and proceeded to the said Gate, Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and Colours flying. General *Dopst* accompany'd him near half Way between *Maestricht* and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where his Grace intended to continue some Time; but Lieutenant General *Cadogan* took his leave of the Duke the 20th, and set out for *Brussels*.

He goes to  
Aix la-Cha-  
pelle

Gen. Cado-  
gan remov'd  
from all his  
Employments

We may here take Notice, That General *Cadogan* paid very dear for the Demonstrations of Affection and Respect he paid to the Duke of *Marlbrough*, being, soon after, divested of all the Places and Employments he had under the Crown of Great Britain.

Col. Hamil-  
ton's Tryal.

Colonel *John Hamilton* being brought to the Bar, at the *Sessions House* in the *Old Bailey*, on *Thursday* the 11th of *December*, in order to be arraign'd, a Writ of Appeal was deliver'd to the Sheriff, at the Suit of the Lady *Moban*, against the said *John Hamilton*, for the Murther of her Lord; and Sir *James Montague* and other Learned Council mov'd, That his Tryal at the Suit of the Crown might be suspended, and give way to the Writ of Appeal; which being oppos'd by other Council, and Arguments us'd on both sides, the Court was of Opinion that he ought to be try'd upon the Indictment. Accordingly the next † Day, the Colonel was arraign'd upon Two Indictments, the first, 'For the Murther of *Charles Lord Moban*, by Aiding and Assisting the Duke of *Hamilton*, and *George Maccartney* Esq; in giving him a Mortal Wound, of which he instantly dy'd; the second for the Murther of Duke

† Decemb.  
12th, his  
Charge.

Duke of *Hamilton*, in Aiding and Assisting the  
 Lord *Mobun* and *George Maccartney* Esq; in  
 Murthering the said Duke, by giving him a  
 Mortal Wound on the Left Part of the Breast  
 near the Left Pap, of the Breadth of Three  
 Quarters of one Inch, and the Depth of Twelve  
 Inches: As also upon two other Indictments  
 upon the Coroner's Inquisition for those Two  
 Murthers; to all which he pleaded *Not Guilty*.  
 The Evidence produc'd against him having been  
 examin'd, the Colonel in his Defence alledg'd,  
 That the Duke of *Hamilton* call'd him to go  
 Abroad with him; but he knew not any thing  
 of the Matter till he came into the Field; and  
 several Noble-men of *Scotland*, and other Per-  
 sons of Quality, gave him the Character of a  
 very Honest, Gallant, Inoffensive Man. After  
 this the Court summ'd up the Evidence, none  
 of which being sufficient to prove the Priso-  
 ner's Knowledge of the *Duel*; the Jury found  
 him Guilty of Man-slaughter, upon Two In-  
 dictments, and acquitted him of the Coroner's  
 Inquisition. Hereupon, he pray'd the Benefit  
 of the Statute, which was order'd to be enter'd  
 accordingly. The next Day he receiv'd Judg-  
 ment, and by the Queen's Clemency was ex-  
 cus'd being burnt in the Hand; but the Lady  
*Mobun* brought her Appeal into the Court of  
*Queen's Bench*.

His Defence

He's found  
Guilty of  
Man-slaughter,  
ser. Dec. 29.

On the 16th of *November* the Queen in Coun  
 cil at *Windſor* sign'd a *Proclamation*, importing,  
 That whereas the Parliament stood prorogu'd to  
 Tuesday the 13th of *January* next, it was Her Ma-  
 jesty's Pleasure, that the said Parliament should  
 then be held and sit, for the Dispatch of weighty  
 and important Affairs. Eight \* Days after, a-  
 nother *Proclamation* was order'd to be issued  
 out, strictly charging and commanding all the  
 Peers of *Scotland* to meet at *Holy Rood House* in  
*Edinburgh*, on the 13th Day of *January* next,  
 to chuse a Peer of *Scotland* to sit in the House of  
 Peers of this present Parliament of *Great Britain*,  
 in the Room of *James Duke of Hamilton* and  
*Brandon* deceased.

Proclamati-  
on for the sit-  
ing of the  
Parliament.

Nov. 24.  
Another Pro-  
clamation  
for the chur-  
ging a Peer  
in Scotland  
to sit in the  
British Par-  
liament.

A. C. All this while strict Search was made after 1712. Lieutenant General *Maccartney*; and the better to promote and encourage a Discovery, besides the Reward of 500<sup>l</sup>. mention'd in the Queen's Proclamation, Advertisements were publish'd in the *London Gazette* and other News-Papers, suggesting, That the Wound whereof the Duke of *Hamilton* dy'd, was given him by the said *Maccartney*; and promising, in the Name of the Dutchess of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, that whosoever should discover the said General *Maccartney*, so that he might be apprehended, should receive from Her Grace a further Reward of Three Hundred Pounds to be paid by Sir Richard Hoare Goldsmith. Moreover, upon Information, (said to be given upon Oath by a Chair-man). That General *Maccartney* was carried in a Sedan to the Duke of *Richmond's* House in the Privy-Garden, *White-hall*, Two of the Queen's Messengers were order'd to search the said House, which they did † with great strictness, and to little purpose; except it were the gathering a Mobb about the Place. The next Day the Duke himself was examin'd before the Council: But what pass'd there is still a Secret.— 'Tis certain, however, That after the Duel was fought, General *Maccartney* went from *Kensington* to *Cholsea*, and thence to the Duke of *Richmond's* House, where he lay but one Night, and early next Morning betook himself to another Sanctuary. Two Days \* before the Body of the Lord *Mobun* was, with great Pomp, inter'd under the Altar of the Church in *St. Martins* in the Fields, near his Father's. It was for some Days uncertain who should succeed the late Duke of *Hamilton* in the Extraordinary Embassy to *France*: But on Sunday the 23d of *November* the Queen was pleas'd to declare Her Choice of the Duke of *Sorembury*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, for that Employment. As for the important and profitable Place of Master of the Ordinance, which was likewise become vacant by the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, Her Majesty did not think fit to dispose of it so soon.

Strict Search  
after General  
Maccartney.

Rewards  
offer'd to  
discover him.

The Duke of  
Richmond's  
House search'd  
† Nov. 26.

\* Novm. 23  
the Ld. Mo-  
hun interr'd.

The Duke of  
Sorembury  
nam'd Am-  
bassador Ex-  
traordinary  
to go to  
France.

The

The chief Members of the Privy Council having for some Days been taken up in examining Witnesses concerning the fatal Duel so often mentioned, it was the 20th of November before the Earl of *Strafford* set out from London to embark at Greenwich for Holland, with a New Plan containing Her Majesty's last Intentions about Peace. His Excellency arrived at the Hague on the 6th of December N. S. made the next Day a Visit to the President of the Week, and to the Grand Pensionary; and having desired, That a Deputation might be made to him the 8th at Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, there went to his House, at that time a Deputy from each Province, to whom were added the Grand Pensionary, and the Register *Fagel*, who staid there till past Two in the Afternoon. What pass'd in that Memorable Conference was soon after published at the Hague as follows:

*The Earl of  
Strafford sets  
out for Hol-  
land, Nov. 20*

*He arrives at  
the Hague,  
Dec. 6, N. S.*

‘ The Deputies of their High Mightinesses be-  
‘ ing with the Earl of *Strafford*, at his own  
‘ House, his Excellency first of all assur’d the said  
‘ Deputies in very obliging Terms, that he ne-  
‘ ver was more pleas’d with being here and with  
‘ meeting the said Deputies than on this Occasion,  
‘ as wishing nothing more than to see the antient  
‘ Friendship and good Correspondence between  
‘ Her Majesty and this State reviv’d, and flatter-  
‘ ing himself that as he was charg’d with Orders  
‘ and Instructions from Her Majesty, which ten-  
‘ ded to procure a good Peace for all Europe, and  
‘ the firm Security and Augmentation of this  
‘ State, so a good, solid and lasting Friendship  
‘ and Correspondence might thereby be establi-  
‘ shed between Her Majesty and Her Successors  
‘ and this State. He added, That he could not  
‘ forbear saying, he wish’d the Love of War  
‘ and the private Interests of some Persons had  
‘ never given Occasion for a Coldness in that  
‘ Friendship, which might have prov’d fatal to  
‘ this State, and may yet prove so, if the last  
‘ Offers now to be made on the Part of  
‘ Her Majesty, for re-establishing a perfect Union  
‘ with

*Account of  
his Conference  
with the  
States Depu-  
ties, Dec.  
8, N. S.*

A. C.

1712



‘ with this State should not be accepted. That  
 ‘ Reflection on what had pass’d might serve to  
 ‘ prevent Inconveniencies for the future; seeing  
 ‘ the Refusal to agree to the Suspension of Arms  
 ‘ propos’d on the Part of Her Majesty, might have  
 ‘ brought ruin on this State, and had actually  
 ‘ cost them so dear; and that there was cause to  
 ‘ fear much greater Evil, in case their High Might-  
 ‘ nesses should now refuse to come to a Resolu-  
 ‘ tion to conclude the Peace jointly with Her  
 ‘ Majesty.

‘ The said Earl of *Strafford* further represented,  
 ‘ that he was commanded by Her Majesty to re-  
 ‘ turn an Answer to the last Propositions or O-  
 ‘ verture made by their High Mightinesses touch-  
 ‘ ing Peace: That the said Propositions or Over-  
 ‘ ture contain’d one Point, which is contrary  
 ‘ to the Engagements wherewith Her Majesty  
 ‘ had before entred, as their High Mightinesses  
 ‘ had been before inform’d, namely, that *Stilly*  
 ‘ shall be given to the Duke of *Savoy*: That as to  
 ‘ some other Points, there are at present insur-  
 ‘ mountable Obstacles risen, which might have  
 ‘ been got over, had not so strong Opposition  
 ‘ been made to Her Majesty’s Measures, and had  
 ‘ not Her Majesty been constrain’d to agree sepa-  
 ‘ rately to a Suspension of Arms.

‘ That every one must needs be sensible, that  
 ‘ the Irresolution of this State had been attended  
 ‘ by very unhappy Accidents; and that there-  
 ‘ fore Her Majesty was very desirous they would  
 ‘ at length come to fix upon some Propositions,  
 ‘ which might be reasonable in themselves, and  
 ‘ of such a Nature, that in the unlucky Con-  
 ‘ juncture, wherein Affairs now stand, they might  
 ‘ be obtain’d of *France*.

‘ That what is above-mention’d being the An-  
 ‘ swer which Her Majesty thought fit to make to  
 ‘ their High Mightinesses last Propositions or  
 ‘ Overture, Her Majesty had given him, the said  
 ‘ Earl of *Strafford*, Permission to declare further,  
 ‘ that he well knew Her Majesty was determin’d  
 ‘ to insist upon, and even to procure from *France*  
 ‘ the Cession of *Tourney*, to strengthen the Bar-  
 ‘ rier



## Queen A N N E's Reign.

313

A. C.

1722



rior of this State with a Place of so great Importance ; but that he, the said Earl, knowing this to be Her Majesty's firm Intention, knew likewise that Her Majesty's Conduct in this Matter would wholly depend upon that of this State ; and that after the making so considerable a Step in favour of this State, it was expected, that this State on their Part should forthwith concur with Her Majesty in concluding the Peace, without seeking new Objections, and without making other Demands ; and that as soon as this State shall declare themselves in an Authentick Manner, so that Her Majesty can depend upon it, then Her Majesty will cause a Declaration to be made in full Congress, that the Article of the Cession of *Tournay* shall be one of the Conditions of Peace ; and a Condition *fine qua non*.

That he was likewise to inform their High Mightinesses, that his Majesty the King of *France* had made very strong Instances for his Ally the Elector of *Bavaria*, and that the least which his said Majesty pretended to ask for him, was, That the said Elector shall continue in Possession of *Luxembourg, Namur, and Charleroy*, subject however to the Terms of the *Barrier* for this State, till the said Electorate be restor'd to his Electorate of *Bavaria*, exclusive of the *Upper Palatinate*, and be plac'd in the Rank and Dignity of Ninth Elector.

That besides, the King of *France* will propose that the Kingdom of *Sardinia* be given to the said Elector, for effacing, by the Title of King, the Disgrace and Mortification of being degraded from his Rank of Elector. That Her Majesty judg'd that this Point may be granted, that so the Possession of *Tournay* may be secur'd to this State, and a Peace made which will be Safe and Lasting.

That he was also to represent to their High Mightinesses, in Her Majesty's Name, that Her Majesty was not only desirous to re-establish, but likewise to maintain an entire Union between Her Majesty and this State, and that Her Majesty,

A. C.

1712.



‘ fly hop’d, and assuredly believ’d, that their High  
 ‘ Mightinesses were of the same Sentiments with  
 ‘ Her in this Matter ; that it was therefore necess-  
 ‘ sary, without any loss of Time, to remove all  
 ‘ that this State may seem to have gain’d, either  
 ‘ to the immediate Prejudice, or to the future  
 ‘ Danger, of Her Majesty’s and Her Kingdoms  
 ‘ Interests.

‘ That he had Order to inform their High  
 ‘ Mightinesses on this Occasion, that he had  
 ‘ brought with him a Plan of a new Treaty of  
 ‘ Succession and Barrier, and must insist that this  
 ‘ Treaty might be Sign’d before the Conclusion of  
 ‘ the Peace.

‘ That upon a Discussion of the several Articles  
 ‘ of the now existing Barrier Treaty, he would  
 ‘ make appear to the Ministers of this State, that  
 ‘ therein many things are inserted which in *Eng-  
 ‘ land* are look’d upon as disadvantageous to Her  
 ‘ Majesty’s Subjects, and which certainly cannot  
 ‘ be reconcil’d either to the Letter or to the Design  
 ‘ of the Grand Alliance; nor are conformable to  
 ‘ any Principles upon which the present Conse-  
 ‘ deracy was made, and the present War begun;  
 ‘ That he wou’d further shew, that the Altera-  
 ‘ tions, Additions, and Omissions now propos’d,  
 ‘ are, no other than such as are necessary to  
 ‘ rectify the Mistakes, and to explain what  
 ‘ is dubious in the aforesaid Treaty, and to  
 ‘ fill up some Articles which in the said Trea-  
 ‘ ty were left open, and were to be settled by a  
 ‘ further Agreement, which further Agreement  
 ‘ was never yet made; and lastly, to take away  
 ‘ some Obstructions thence arising to the Com-  
 ‘ merce of *Great Britain*, and to remedy yet grea-  
 ‘ ter Evils which there was but too much Reason  
 ‘ to apprehend: That besides, the particular  
 ‘ Guaranty of the Succession and Barrier being  
 ‘ thus explain’d, and made better, will not only  
 ‘ be an additional Security for both Nations, and  
 ‘ be cordially executed at what Time soever the  
 ‘ Occasion shall happen, but will more than ever  
 ‘ unite the Two Nations in Friendship and Affe-  
 ‘ ction. Whereas, on the other Hand, this State  
 ‘ cannot

cannot but expect a slow Execution of a Treaty, which, according to the Sentiments of the British Nation, has been declar'd dishonourable and disadvantageous to it: That to pretend to hold the said Nation under an Engagement of such a Nature as this, can have no other effect than to nourish Jealousy and Misunderstanding, which, one time or other, may break out in an open Rupture.

That among the Terms of the New Plan, the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Barrier imported, That Her Majesty consented to the States putting Garrisons, providing, changing, augmenting or diminishing them, as they should think fit, into the following Places, namely, Furnes, Fort Knoque, Ypres, Menin, the Town and Castle of Tournay, Mons, Charleroy, the Town and Castle of Namur, the Castle of Ghent, the Forts Pearl, Philip, and Damm; that Fort St. Dena being joyn'd to the Fortifications of Sluys shall be yielded in Propriety to this State; and that the Fort of Rodenhuyssen on this side of Ghent shall be raz'd.

That in the Ninth Article 'tis stipulated, that all the Revenues of the Places to be yielded up by France, which did not belong to the Crown of Spain at the time of the Death of King Charles II. shall be given to this State, towards maintaining the Barrier, except only so much as is necessary for the Civil Government of the said Towns, Places, and Castellanies, as also a Million of Guilders yearly out of the clearest Revenues of the rest of the Spanish Netherlands.

That what relates to Bon, Huy, and Liege, shall be settled with the Ministers of the Emperor and Empire; but that Her Majesty's Sentiment was, that the first of those Places should be garrison'd by the Imperialists, and the other two by this State.

That lastly, notwithstanding all the Provocations and all the Delays on the Part of this State, the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiation open; that Her Majesty thought she had now retarded it long enough, and possibly too long.

A. C.

1712.



‘ long in good Policy. That therefore the Offers  
 ‘ which Her Majesty now made by him the Earl  
 ‘ of *Strafford*, in Quality of Her Ambassador and  
 ‘ Plenipotentiary, were Her ultimate Resoluti-  
 ‘ ons: And that this was the last time she would  
 ‘ address her self to their High Mightinesses, in  
 ‘ case they should form new Delays, and not  
 ‘ answer Her Majesty’s good Intentions for this  
 ‘ State’s own Interests.

‘ That in the mean while Her Majesty had or-  
 ‘ der’d him, the Earl of *Strafford*, in Testimony  
 ‘ of the intire Confidence which She has in their  
 ‘ High Mightinesses, to represent, That Her Ma-  
 ‘ jesty had judg’d Herself oblig’d, not only in good  
 ‘ Policy, but likewise in Consideration of the  
 ‘ great Services which the Duke of *Savoy* has done  
 ‘ for the Common Cause, and of the Danger to  
 ‘ which he was expos’d by his firm Adherence  
 ‘ thereto, to take Care not only for his Security,  
 ‘ but likewise for his Grandeur, by procuring  
 ‘ for him *Sicily* and the Tracts of the Country on  
 ‘ this side the *Alps*, which are necessary to secure  
 ‘ *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, and to cover *Piedmont*.  
 ‘ That his Succession after that of King of *Phillip*  
 ‘ is acknowledg’d, by the Renunciacion. That  
 ‘ Her Majesty desired the Concurrence of this  
 ‘ State in all that has been promised to his Royal  
 ‘ Highness; and that Her Majesty desir’d likewise,  
 ‘ that this State should join with Her to oblige  
 ‘ the Emperor to a Neutrality for *Italy*, and to  
 ‘ withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*: And that  
 ‘ Her Majesty was resolv’d to make that Neutra-  
 ‘ lity a Condition of transporting the said Troops  
 ‘ which Her Majesty would do at Her own Ex-  
 ‘ pence; seeing without that Neutrality, the  
 ‘ Emperor might disturb all *Italy*, and particu-  
 ‘ larly the Duke of *Savoy*, on Account of his  
 ‘ Treaty of the Year 1703; one of the Imperial  
 ‘ Ministers having already threatned a Minister of  
 ‘ the Duke of *Savoy* therewith, which would  
 ‘ certainly engage the Queen and this State in the  
 ‘ Troubles and Wars of *Italy*. Then the said  
 ‘ Earl of *Strafford* communicated to them, the  
 ‘ said

\* said Deputies, an Answer, on the Part of Her Majesty, to the last Memorial of the Emperor's Minister in England, by which Her Majesty's Sentiments in this Matter were confirm'd. A. C. 1712.

\* The said Earl of Strafford further represented; That Her Majesty being inform'd of the present Disorders in the Spanish Netherlands, had sent over the Earl of Orrery thither to reduce them; to concert thereupon with the Deputies of this State, and to resume the Administration in common with their High Mightinesses Deputies, and to keep the same, till the Emperor shall accept the said Netherlands on the Conditions which the Queen and their High Mightinesses shall agree upon for yielding them up to him: Adding hereto, that the Earl of Orrery had Order not to do any thing in this Affair, but according as he should find a Disposition here to act in concert with the Queen:

\* After this the said Earl of Strafford repeated briefly the Substance of his Discourse, pressing for a speedy Resolution, whether this State is willing or not to sign the Peace jointly with Her Majesty immediately and without any Delay; for otherwise Her Majesty would be oblig'd to Sign Her Peace, without waiting for this State to come into it longer than a Fortnight or Three Weeks at furthest. That Her Majesty, assuring Herself this State will not delay to conclude the Peace with Her, will procure Towns for them, which, with many other Places, were not to be expected from France if the Queen should sign Her Peace separately. That the Plan of Peace was very near the same with that contain'd in Her Majesty's Speech: Adding thereto, That Her Majesty had judg'd it necessary for the better Security of the Barrier, that this State should have a Garrison in Mons, as well as in other Places of the Barrier.

\* That Her Majesty had endeavour'd to prevail with France to yield up Condé, but that Her Efforts to that End had proved ineffectual.

\* That



‘ That as to the Empire, there would be no Alteration in what was contain’d in the said Speech relating thereto ; nor in any thing with respect to the Emperor, only that *Sardinia* shall be given to the Elector of *Bavaria* ; and that the Duke of *Savoy* shall have *Sicily*. That Her Majesty is very desirous to have the Concurrence of this State in all that relates to that Duke as well as to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and to oblige the Emperor to consent to the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*.

‘ That She farther desired, That the Plenipotentiaries of this State at *Utrecht* might be furnish’d with Full-Powers, to conclude forthwith the New Treaty of Barrier : And that above all Her Majesty requir’d their High Mightiness’s speedy and positive Resolution and Answer, for bringing this great Negotiation to an End, settling a Good and Firm Peace, and renewing a perpetual Friendship and Union between Her Majesty’s Kingdoms and this State.

‘ In Conclusion, the said Earl of *Strafford* gave into the Hands of the Register *Fagel*, a Copy of the Project of the New Treaty of Succession and Barrier, mention’d in his Propositions, saying, That though he was commanded to communicate it joyntly with the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* to their High Mightiness’s Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, yet he was willing to deliver it here, that thereby Time might be sav’d, and that their High Mightinesses might the sooner give Instructions to their Plenipotentiaries thereupon.

A Report of this important Conference having been laid before the States-General, their High Mightinesses came to a Resolution, That a Copy of it, and of the Plan of Peace be forthwith communicated to the States of the respective Provinces ; which being done accordingly, the Members of those Assemblies were variously affected by the Earl of *Strafford*’s New Overtures ; but all were equally perplex’d what to do in this critical Juncture.

The United  
Provinces  
variously  
affected by  
the Earl of  
*Strafford*’s  
Proposals.

sure. The States of *Holland* having met on the 14th of *December* N. S. there appear'd to be a general Disposition to reject the New Plan; and tho' some Members urg'd the Necessity of putting an end to this heavy and expensive War, yet Monsieur de *Duyvenvoorde*, of the Body of the Nobility, spoke with that Vehemency against such a Peace as was now propos'd, that he drew many to his Opinion of adhering to the Plan, which the States General had some time before transmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*: But, however, the Majority thought fit proceed with the utmost Caution in so arduous an Affair; and to defer their final Resolution till they had receiv'd New Instructions from the respective Towns. In the mean time, Count *Sinzendorf* dispatch'd an Express to the Imperial Court, with an Account of what pass'd as the *Hague*; and on the other Hand, the Earl of *Sirafford* repair'd on 15th of *December* N. S. to *Utrecht*, where the next Day, he receiv'd Visits from most of the Plenipotentiaries, particularly of those of *France*: After which his Excellency, together with the Lord Privy-Seal, was in Conference at the Baron de *Randwick's*, with Messieurs *Buys*, *Vanderdussen*, de *Renswoude*, and *Goslinga*. It was observ'd, That there appear'd to be a greater intimacy than before, between the Earl of *Sirafford* and Monsieur *Buys*, Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, who din'd the 17th with Count de *Denhof*, together with Mr. *Whitworth*, the Queen of *Great Britain's* Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar of *Muscovy*, who being lately recall'd, took *Utrecht* in his way to *England*. On the 18th in the Morning Messieurs *Buys*, *Vanderdussen*, de *Renswoude*, and *Goslinga*, went to the *Hague*; and 'twas given out that the Earl of *Sirafford*, who set out the same Morning from *Utrecht*, took also the same Route, but his Excellency repair'd incognito to *Amsterdam*, where he had several Successful Conferences with the Leading Magistrates of that Great and Wealthy City, whose Resolutions are generally follow'd by the States of the Province of *Holland*, as the Latter's are by the States General. This Journey gave no small Umbrage

A. C.

1712.

The Earl of  
Sirafford's  
Negotiation  
at Utrecht.

His private  
Journey to  
Amsterdam.

A, C, to the Imperial Ministers; and on the other hand; the Lord Privy-Seal acted his Part so well at *Utrecht*, that on the 19th of *December* the States of that Province came to an Unanimous Resolution, 'That their Deputies at the *Hague* should be directed to consent on their Part to the Plan of Peace lately propos'd; and likewise to the New Project of a Treaty for securing the Protestant Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*; and preserving a good and sufficient Barrier in the *Spanish Netherlands*; as also that the said Deputies should be instructed to declare in the most solemn and respectful manner, the deep Sense that Province should always have of the Queen of *Great Britain's* great Goodness to them, and her Generous Care of their Interests.' It was the 29th of *December* N. S. before the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* came to a Resolution about the New Plan of Peace; by which time the other Provinces had transmitted their several Opinions to the States General on the same Subject. All of them were Unanimous in one Point, *viz.* to come into the Queen of *Great Britain's* Measures; but then every Province, that of *Utrecht* only excepted, gave Her Consent with some Restrictions: Some of them insisting to have *Condé* either yielded to the States, or at least Demolish'd; others upon some other Terms in relation to the Barrier or Commerce; and all, in general, upon the Cession of the *Upper Gelderland* to their Republick.

The States General, having maturely weigh'd the Sentiments of the respective Provinces, did the same Night (*Thursday December 29th* N. S.) write the following Letter, directed,

To the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN,

MADAM,

Letter of the  
States Gen.  
to the Queen  
about the  
Overtures  
made by the  
Earl of  
Stratford.

IF we have taken some time to deliberate upon the Proposal which the Earl of *Stratford*, Your Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, made to us after his Return hither, We hope the Constitution of our State, as well as the Importance of the Affairs in Question, will  
serve



serve to excuse us; and that the small Delay that may be occasion'd by our Consultations, will be abundantly made up by the uprightness of our Sentiments; and by the Resolution we have taken just now, of adhering more firmly than ever to Your Majesty. In the first Place, we think our selves oblig'd to return Your Majesty Thanks; for the Overtures You have caus'd the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before us; and for the Assurances, no less obliging than strong, he has added to them; both of Your Majesty's Desire to procure a good Peace for All *Europe*; and to provide for the Safety, and even Augmentation of our State, and of Your Majesty's Intention to settle a Good, Firm and Lasting Friendship and Correspondence for Your Self and for Your Successors, with our Republick. These Assurances have been extreamly acceptable to us; since we only wish for such a Peace, as may be enjoy'd by all *Europe* by the Restoration of the Security of its Repose: We having nothing in View for our State, but the Preservation of our Rights and our Safety, without any other Increase or Accession of Strength, than what is necessary for the said Preservation and Security. And since, above all Things, we have nothing so much as Heart, as we have formerly express'd it often to Your Majesty, and still repeat here, as to knit as fast as possible the Ties of good Intelligence, Friendship and Union between Your Majesty, Your Successors, and this Republick, in order to render the same indissoluble and perpetual, we thought we could not give a more Solemn and Solid Proof of it, than by declaring as we do hereby declare, That we are resolv'd to join with Your Majesty, to enter into the Measures You have taken for the Peace, and to conclude and sign it jointly, and at the same Time with You, as also to enter into New Engagements with Your Majesty about the Succession and Barrier; to make a New Treaty of it; and to conclude and sign it before the Peace.

We doubt not but after this solemn Declaration Your Majesty will be convinc'd of the Sincerity



# The ANNALS of

cerity of our Intentions, both with respect to the Peace, and the Ties that may more strongly unite us to Your Majesty. However, we hope, Madam, You will allow of some Observations and Remarks we have made, both on the Project of the New Treaty of Succession and Barrier, and on the Conditions of the ensuing Peace, which we think necessary, the one to explain some Things, and the other to make the Peace Solid and Lasting, and for our own Security. We have order'd our Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Utrecht* to communicate our Observations and Remarks to Your Majesty's Ministers to confer with them about them; and to adjust the Matter with them as far as they can. But as it may happen that Your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries be not sufficiently instructed or authoriz'd to determine, in such manner as we desire, all those Points upon which we have made our Remarks, and which we think necessary; and as in the mean while we have a Mind to save Time as much as possible, and, to act, in all Respects, openly with Your Majesty, we thought we could not do better, than to send our Observations and Remarks upon this whole Matter to the *Sieur de Borselen*, our Envoy Extraordinary, both that he may have the Honour to communicate the same to Your Majesty, or to such Commissioners as You shall please to appoint; and that Your Majesty may be perswaded, that we, by no means, design to delay, much less to hinder the Conclusion of the Peace, by starting Difficulties. And that, at the same time, we may shew the great and entire Confidence we repose in Your Majesty, we submit our Sentiments in these Affairs, how important, and of what consequence soever they may be, to those of Your Majesty; committing our Interests into Your Hands; and most humbly praying Your Majesty to be pleas'd to examine our Ob-

servations

‘servations and Remarks, and to transmit  
‘Your Orders and Instructions thereupon to  
‘Your Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, as soon as  
‘possible, in Case they should not be yet suffi-  
‘ciently instructed, about some of the Points  
‘and Articles that are the Subject Matter of  
‘our Remarks.

A. C.

1712.

‘And since we entirely trust in Your Ma-  
‘jesty's great Wisdom, in Your Zeal for the  
‘Publick Good, and Your Affection to us  
‘and our Republick, we will conform our  
‘selves to Your Majesty's Sentiments upon  
‘those Points, as soon as Your Plenipotencia-  
‘ries shall communicate them to Ours.

‘After this Proof of the Confidence we place  
‘in Your Majesty, we cannot doubt but Your  
‘Majesty will take our Interests to Heart: We  
‘think it were needless to renew to Your  
‘Majesty the Assurances of our ardent Desire  
‘for Peace; of our sincere Intentions to join  
‘with You, and to enter into Your Mea-  
‘sures; and of our firm Resolution to U-  
‘nite our selves to Your Majesty by an un-  
‘alterable Tie, since 'tis our Design to de-  
‘monstrate the whole by Deeds.

‘In the mean time, we pray GOD, MADAM,  
‘to pour his Blessings on the Measures Your  
‘Majesty has taken, and on those we design  
‘to take with You, and to compleat the Hap-  
‘piness and Glory of Your Reign, by pre-  
‘serving, many Years, Your Sacred Person  
‘in Health and Prosperity, &c.

*Hague*, the 29th of December, 1712. N S.

On the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries  
of the Four Associated Circles of *Germany*,  
did the same Day lay the following PROPO-  
SITION before the Ministers of Her *Britannick*  
Majesty.

MY LORDS,

IT is well known, That his late Majesty King  
William of England, invited the Four Cir-

*Proposition of  
the Ministers  
of the Four  
Circles to the  
British Min-  
isters.*

## The ANNALS of

cles to enter into the Grand Alliance made between his Imperial Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces. It is likewise well known, That the Circles consented so to do, and thereupon agreed with his Majesty's Ministers at Nordlingen, by a solemn Treaty. It is well known, That Her Majesty, the present Queen, ratify'd the said Treaty, and caus'd the Seal of the Kingdom to be put thereto. It is no less certain, My Lords, That from the very Moment the Alliance was concluded, to that wherein we have the Honour to speak to you, the Circles have perform'd all the Conditions to which the Treaty of Nordlingen oblig'd them; and, That they have stood great Brunt from the Enemy, and suffer'd all the Inconveniencies in the World, that can be expected from so bloody and ruinous a War, and so powerful an Enemy; and that at their own Expence, and without troubling Her Majesty for One Penny Subsidy, with a firm and entire Confidence, that Her Majesty (as She always declar'd Her Pleasure and Satisfaction with the Firmness and Conduct of the Circles) would not fail to remember the good Services they did the Publick, and that they should reap the Fruits of their Expences, Sufferings and Labours, by virtue of the Assurances Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to give them, by so solemn a Treaty as that of Nordlingen. Notwithstanding which, we hear with Grief, That Her Majesty persists in the Opinion, that an universal Peace may and ought to be made, without the Circles enjoying the least Consolation, or Effect of their Alliance. No Amends, no Barrier, no Security; which would bring the utmost Desolation upon the Circles, and leave a fatal remembrance to Posterity. Wherefore, My Lords, we make our Addresses to the Justice and Goodness of Her Majesty, to the Wisdom of Her Ministers, and to the Generosity of the whole Nation, not to abandon so good and faithful Allies, and leave them in the miserable Condition in which they have been plung'd by former Treaties. It concerns Her Majesty's Honour, to fulfil Her Publick and Solemn Assurances: It concerns the

*Prudence and Equity of the Ministry, to keep A. C.*  
*sacrum Verbum Regis, and sacrum Fidem of the 1712.*  
*Great Seal of the Kingdom, to the end it may*  
*not remain in the Archives for a sad Memorial:*  
*It concerns the Honour and Interest of the whole*  
*English Nation, that these faithful Allies should*  
*also reap some Fruits from so many Millions it*  
*has spent, to obtain a just and reasonable Peace.*

*My Lords, We will not fail to give in, by way*  
*of Memorial, what we have just told you. We desire*  
*you to be pleas'd to give the Queen an Account of*  
*it; and most earnestly intreat you to second it in*  
*such a manner, that we may hope for Instructions*  
*which may be a Comfort to our Circles and Principals.*  
*For the rest, &c.*

This Representation was not, it seems, very  
 acceptable to the Court of Great Britain; for the  
 World was soon after inform'd, by the Canal of  
 a publick Paper countenanc'd by some Men in  
 Power, that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in  
 Answer to that Insipid Harangue \* said, that if  
 the Associated Circles did not obtain all they desire,  
 and Her Majesty could wish them, the Blame was  
 by no means to be laid at Her Door; first, because du-  
 ring the War, the Empire had very much neglect-  
 ed the Prosecution of it on that side, and instead of  
 80000 Men, which the Emperor was engag'd to  
 furnish, and 120000, which by the Matricula of  
 the Empire, the other Princes and States were ob-  
 liged to bring upon the Rhine, they never actually  
 furnish'd 30000, and some Years not 20000, and  
 those ill provided with Things necessary, and that  
 only for Two or Three Months at the most, in a  
 Year; thereby leaving the whole Burden of the  
 War to fall upon Her Majesty and the States Ge-  
 neral in Flanders; the getting whose Money by  
 exorbitant Bargains for their Troops, they have  
 all along seem'd to have more at Heart; than the  
 furnishing their Contingent to their own Ar-  
 my, as Her Majesty and the States did every  
 Year in vain exhort them; which, if they had  
 done, the War had, in all Appearance, been long  
 since at an End, and they in Possession of that  
 which

\* See Post-  
 Boy of Jan.  
 1, 1712-13.  
 Answer of  
 the British  
 Ministers to  
 the Proposi-  
 tion of the  
 Emperor of  
 the Four  
 Circles.

A. C.  
1712.

which is now perhaps impossible to obtain ; and therefore 'tis their own Princes the Circles have to thank, if they shou'd now fall short of their Expectations. But their Negligence in the War was not all ; what has still put it more out of Her Majesty's Power to serve them so effectually as She always desired, has been the Opposition they have made to Her Measures in the Treaty of Peace ; and that by insisting so stiffly, at the Beginning of the Treaty, upon the Demand of an Answer in Writing from the French Ministers, which they were told was not only in vain, and an endless way of Proceeding, but by adhering to which, they would only lose Time, and the only Opportunity of obtaining what they desired. And when afterwards a General Cessation of Arms was found necessary, and propos'd to them by Her Majesty, and they were told, that if they would enter into it, the Allies being united in their Councils might have oblig'd the Enemy to grant them any thing they could reasonably have insisted on ; they rejected that Proposal, and deserted Her Majesty, to follow the Chimerical Projects of Prince Eugene, which how fatal they have been to the Common Cause, the Event has sufficiently demonstrated, and 'tis to be fear'd will more evidently appear, if they do not prevent another Campaign by reasonable Proposals of Peace. Her Majesty's Case was therefore very hard, that when She was prosecuting the War, the Allies, some of them, acted with almost as much Coldness and Indifference, as if they had been in Peace, or at least had no Interest in the War ; and when She found a Peace necessary, they should then only begin to think of War ; and after all, when by this unaccountable Way of Acting, they had brought themselves into inextricable Difficulties, they should cry out, that They were deserted, and endeavour to throw the Oidium and Blame of it upon Her. However their Excellencies concluded, That Her Majesty would still do for the Four Circles, as well as the rest of Her Allies, all that She was oblig'd to by Treaty, and what more they had, by their Conduct, left in Her Power to do ; and that in relation to themselves, no Good Offices and Endeavours should

be

be wanting on their part, to support their Pretensions, and procure them all possible and reasonable Satisfaction.

Both from this Answer, and from the Steps of the United Provinces before-mention'd, it was generally believ'd in England, that the Negotiations of Peace would speedily be brought to a Conclusion; since there seem'd to be nothing wanting, except the finding out some Bials to turn the Emperor and the Empire to concur heartily therein: Upon which expectation the Publick Funds advanc'd considerably, if not in real Value, at least in Denomination. But such as were better acquainted than the Generality, with State Affairs, were of Opinion that it would yet take up some Time to remove the Obstructions laid in the Way by the Restrictions and Provisoes of the United Provinces, and other Difficulties which are inseparable from a Work of this Nature. Nor seems this to have been unforeseen by the Courts of France and Great Britain, since they thought fit to prolong the Suspension of Arms for Four Months by the following Agreement.

**W** Hereas a Treaty for a Suspension of Arms, <sup>The Suspension of Arms</sup> as well by Land as by Sea, and other Waters, <sup>between</sup> was made between their British and Most Christian <sup>France and</sup> Majesties, and sign'd at Paris the 19th Day of August, 1712, for the Term of Four Months, to commence from the 22d of the said Month of August. <sup>Gr. Britain</sup> And whereas the said Cessation will expire on the 22d Day of December Inst. N. S. Their said Majesties the Queen of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King being in the same Mind they were at that Time, and having still the same Views for the Welfare of Christendom, have judg'd it necessary to prevent all Events of War that might interrupt the Measures which have been taken for attaining to the general Good they propose; and for these Causes and others, have agreed and consented, as they do by these Presents agree and consent, to prolong and continue the said Cessation of Arms for the Term of Four Months.

A. C.  
1712.

*Months longer, to commence from the said 22d of December Instant, and to continue till the 22d of April in the Year 1713. N. S. So that the said Treaty for a Cessation of Arms concluded at Paris the Day above said, shall be continued and prolong'd, to all Intents and Purposes, without any Interruption or Obstruction for the Term above-mention'd, as if the same were renew'd and inserted herein Word by Word.*

In Witness whereof, We have Sig'd these Presents, and hereunto affix'd our Seals.

Done at London the <sup>26 Novem.</sup><sub>7 Decem.</sub> and at Versailles the 14th of Decem. N. S. 1712.

(L. S.) Bolingbroke (L. S.) Colbert de Torcy.

This Agreement was publish'd at Paris by an Ordinance dated from Versailles the 15th of December N. S. and at London by a Proclamation dated the 11th of December O. S.

On Saturday the 29th of November, the Marquis de Monteleone, appointed by King Philip to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at Urrecht, landed at Deal, and the next Day went to Dover, where the Guns of the Castle were fired, and the Mayor, Jurats and Common Council waited on his Excellency. On the 5th of Dec. the Marq. arriv'd in London, and was entertain'd at Dinner by the Earl of Dartmouth, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, together with the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Poulet, and the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. The Queen being come to Her Royal Palace at St. James's, from Windsor on Tuesday the 9th of December, the Marquis de Monteleone had the next Day a private Audience of Her Majesty, to which he was introduc'd by the Earl of Dartmouth. The Compliment he made to the Queen, in Spanish, is very remarkable, being in Words to this Effect :

*The Marq. de Monteleone arrives in London Decemb. 5.*

*The Queen comes to St. James's Dec. 9.*

*The Marq. de Monteleone's Compliment to the Queen.*



# Queen A N N E's Reign.

331

MADAM,

A. C.

1712.

**T**He Catholick King, my Master, has sent Me to give Your Majesty a Thousand Thanks for the great Pains You have been pleas'd to take to procure Peace to Europe. The whole Spanish Nation, in particular, owe their Lives to Your Majesty: For had the War continued, there's not one faithful Spaniard, who would not have spent the last Drop of his Blood in my Master's Quarrel.

To which the Queen answer'd to this Purpose :

S I R,

**I** Thank my Brother the King of Spain, for the Compliment he makes Me by You: I think My Self very happy in being able to contribute to the Safety of so brave a Nation, and so Loyal a People.

After this, the Marquis presented to Her Majesty the Duke D'Atri, the Count de Montejio, Marquis Grillo, Count Bardi, and other Persons of Quality of his Nation:

The Queen being inform'd, That the Electoral Prince of Saxony was expected at Rome, in order to make there publick Profession of the Popish Religion, Her Majesty, out of Her Pious Zeal for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion and Interest in the Empire, thought fit to renew Her good Officers with King Augustus, to perswade him to recal his Son from Italy, and dismiss the Popish Servants about him; and, at the same time, Her Majesty invited the King of Prussia, the Elector of Hanover, and the States General, to join their Efforts with Hers to engage his Polish Majesty not to induce his Son to change his Religion. The great Argument which the Roman Catholicks made use of at this time, to gain that Young Prince, was the Prospect of a Marriage between him and one of the Archduchess's, which would open him the Way to the Imperial Throne, in case the present Emperor should dye without Issue Male.

*The Queen endeavours to prevent the Electoral Pr. of Saxony's turning Roman Catholick,*

Prince Eugene of Savoy, who arriv'd at the Hague on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November N. S. had several Conferences with the Great Pensionary, the States Depu-

A. C.

1712

Fr. Eugene  
goes from the  
Hague to  
Vienna.

Meurs taken  
by Surprise  
by the Prus-  
sians.

The Dutch  
Garrison  
turn'd out.

† January 9.  
1713, N. S.  
Letter from  
the Council of  
State to the  
States Gen.

Deputies, and some Ministers of the Allies about the Disposition of the Troops during the Winter; the Operations of the next Campaign; and how to pay the Auxiliary Forces lately in the *British* Pay; and having, in vain, expected the return of the Earl of *Strafford* till the 23d of that Month, his Highness set out that Day for *Utrecht*, in his Way to *Vienna*. On the 8th of *November* N. S. between Three and Four in the Morning, the Prince of *Anbals Dessau*, at the the Head of a *Prussian* Detachment, took the Castle of *Meurs* by Surprise, from the *Dutch*; upon which occasion a Burgher was kill'd. Two Days after the Magistrates and Burghers took an Oath of Fidelity to the King of *Prussia*; all which was highly resented by the States General, who both by their Minister at *Berlin*, and their Deputies at the *Hague* expostulated with his *Prussian* Majesty and his Ministers about the Surprizing of that Town; and insisted that the *Prussian* Troops should evacuate the same, and leave it in their Possession, as Executors of the Will of the late King *William*, till the Controversy about his Succession be determin'd. On the other hand, the King of *Prussia* would not allow the *Jus Praesidii*, (or Right of putting a Garrison) which, in the Quality before-mention'd, the States General claim'd over that Town; and therefore press'd their High Mightinesses to withdraw their Troops from thence. This Controversy lasted till towards the end of *December* N. S. by which time the *Prussian* Garrison in the Castle and Town of *Meurs*, having been considerably reinforce'd, General *Naumax* their Commander, turn'd out of that Place Six Companies of *Dutch* Foot, commanded by the *Sieur de Friennes*, who incur'd the Displeasure of their High Mightinesses for having suffer'd himself to be surpriz'd.

While the States General impatiently expected an Answer to their Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, about the new Plan of General Peace, and Treaty for the Guaranty of the Protestant Succession, and Security of the Barrier in the *Netherlands*, the Council of State wrote † a Letter

to

to their High Mightinesses, wherein they represented, That the Enemy, notwithstanding the Negotiations of Peace, were making very great Preparations for taking the Field early, with a formidable Army, and shew'd much more earnestness to continue the War, than to advance the Negotiations of Peace, so that it would be the greatest Negligence in the World should the States lie still, without putting themselves into a Condition not to be surpriz'd, and perhaps over-run in the Spring, with the Loss of all the Franchis'd for from the Negotiations of Peace : For which Reasons they desired a Conference with their High Mightiness's Deputies, to settle Funds necessary for this purpose, which might serve (in case the Peace be concluded before the opening of the Campaign) to pay part of the Debts that were most pressing. This Letter having been examin'd by the Deputies of their High Mightinesses and those of the Council of State, they made their Report to the Assembly, importing, That as they ought not to rely upon the bare Hope and Appearance of Peace, of which there is no certainty, they were of Opinion, that for making the necessary Preparations a Sum of Three Millions ought to be negotiated on the Account of the Generality, to be employ'd, as well for paying part of the Arrears due to the Foreign Troops in the Service and Pay of this State, as for the Preparations for the Campaign; and in case of Peace, for paying the most pressing Debts contracted by the War.

Resolution  
of their High  
Mightinesses  
thereupon.

Which having been taken into Deliberation, their High Mightinesses resolv'd the 10th of January N. S. that what is above-mention'd should be communicated to the Lords the States of the Provinces; and that they should be desired to consent forthwith to the negotiating of the said Three Millions, by way of Augmentation of the present Lottery, on the Terms propos'd, and for the Uses above specify'd, and to send their Consent to the Assembly.

That for this end it should be represented to the Provinces, that while they were labouring to push on the Negotiations of Peace with all possible Application, it would be the utmost Imprudence to sit quiet without using any Precaution, while they saw the Enemy's Preparations; the rather because the Peace depended

A. C.

1712.

on the Enemy's Will, concerning which, they were not yet sufficiently inform'd, which ought to oblige this State to guard themselves immediately from all Surprise, that they might not be expos'd to irreparable Inconveniencies, that might draw Ruin upon the Republick.

That therefore their Thoughts ought not to be so fix'd upon Peace (which was yet uncertain) as to be turn'd intirely from War, and let the Preparations for the next Campaign lye neglected: But that on the contrary all imaginable Means ought to be us'd, to put things into a due State for making Head against the Enemy, if Peace should happen to fail.

That for this End, two things were absolutely necessary: One, That the Troops be put into a Condition to be able to take the Field when it should be judg'd convenient; the other, that Means be provided timely, for their subsisting and acting as might be thought proper.

So that their High Mightinesses hop'd and promis'd themselves, that the Lords the States of the Provinces; considering, according to their deep Wisdom, the Uncertainty of Peace, the great and extraordinary Preparations of the Enemy for a veryearly Campaign, and the heavy and ruinous Consequences that they might well expect from it, if they did not in good time take sufficient Precautions for opposing it, would all concur with the Unanimous Zeal in reflecting on all those Consequences, and employing the necessary Means for preserving their dear Country, by the favour of the Divine Blessing, without depending wholly on the Will of the Enemy.

This Resolution being form'd into a Circular Letter, and sent to the respective Provinces, had the desired Effect; and enclin'd them to consent to the Augmentation of the Lottery therein mentioned. Moreover, some Days before \* the Council of State thought fit to publish a New Order, for the Recruiting of the Forces by the 25th of March next, under very severe Penalties.

The Express Count Sinzendorf had dispatch'd to Vienna with the Queen of Great Britain's last Plan of Peace, being come back to Utrecht on the 3d of

Negotiations  
at Utrecht.

of January N. S. the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had on the 5th in the Morning, at their own Desire, a long Conference with those of Great Britain, in which they declar'd, That their Master was very well dispos'd to promote a general Peace; and in the Evening the same Ministers met those of the States, and acquainted them likewise with his Imperial Majesty's Intentions. The Ratifications of a Treaty for a Suspension of Arms between France and Spain on one side, and Portugal on the other, were the next Morning exchange'd, having before been deliver'd into the Hands of the British Plenipotentiaries, who, by this time, and long before, had little else to do in the Congress, than to act as Mediators. In this Capacity, their Excellencies had on the 8th a long Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of France, at the Earl of Strafford's House, in which their Lordships declar'd to them the Draught of a Project for bringing the Empress home from Barcelona, and withdrawing the Imperial Troops out of Catalonia. The 9th the Ministers of the Allies met in the Town-house as usual, after which the Plenipotentiaries of the States General had a particular Conference with those of Great Britain. The same Day began the Entertainments prepar'd by Count de Taronca and Don Luis Dachuana, Plenipotentiaries of Portugal, to celebrate the Birth of the Prince of Brazil, and continued the 10th and 11th, during which time all Business was laid aside. Besides the Feastings, there were Comedies and Balls, and that with a Magnificence, and Elegance surpassing what was ever done by the Ministers of greater Potentates, on the like Occasions. As the raising the Siege of Campo-Mayer, the arrival of the Brazil Fleet, the signing of the Suspension of Arms, and the Birth of the Prince of Brazil, happen'd much about the same time, there was a Paper presented to the Company, wherein, amongst other things, were the following Lines, the Numerical Letters of the Three first of which contain the Year 1712.

A. C.  
1712.

The British  
Ministers act  
as Mediators

Magnificent  
Rejoicings  
made by the  
Portuguese  
Ministers.



# The ANNALS of

*Nascitur Prodomus Pacis,  
Nascens vindicat Urbem,  
Late classem advenit Urbis.*

*Hoc Infante dato Pax devolat edita Cælo.  
Urbs servata Solo, classis adepta Salo.  
Cui nascendo favent Cælumque, Solumque, Solumque;  
Dicite quis Tanto Principe major erit.*


The Number of Ministers present at these Rejoycings was about Fifty, besides a great many private Gentlemen and Ladies of all Nations, among whom great Marks of Distinction were shew'd to the *British*.

On the 15th of *January*, Count *d' Sinzendorf* had a long Conference with the *Portuguese* Ministers, about the Terms of Peace offer'd by *France* to that Crown, which 'twas said the Emperor did not approve. The next Day (*Jan. 16, N. S.*) the Ministers of the Allies met in the Town-house as usual; and in the Evening the Plenipotentiaries of *France* were, for some Hours, in Conference with those of *Great Britain*. Monsieur *Mareschal de Bieberstein* arriving at *Utrecht* the 17th in the Morning from the Court of *Berlin*, had a long Conference with the Earl of *Strafford*, by particular Orders from the King his Master. The same Morning the Ministers of *France* were in Conference with those of *Great Britain*; and the next Day (*Jan. 18. N. S.*) Monsieur *Bays*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries was also with their Lordships, by whose Interposition the difference between Monsieur *Mesnager* and Count *de Rechteren* was brought to a fair Way of being accommodated, in order to the resuming of the General Conferences. The same Day (*Jan. 18. N. S.*) there was a Conference at the Bishop of *Bristol's* House between the Protestant Ministers touching the Abolition of the Clause relating to Religion in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and the Measures to be taken that the Protestants as well in *Silesia* as *Hungary* might for the future enjoy intire Liberty of Conscience. The Ministers

*Conference  
about the  
Protestant  
Interst.*

of

of one of the Maritime Powers press'd these Affairs more earnestly than all the rest, and exclaim'd much against the Imperialists for persecuting the Protestants of the Empire and of Hungary: But they spoke in a less vehement Style of the Persecutions which the Protestants had suffer'd in France. The same Afternoon the *British* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference with those of France; and soon after with the Imperial Ministers, who seem'd at last fully dispos'd to come into the Queen's Measures for procuring a general Peace: In order to which Count *Sinzendorf* had drawn up some Proposals for setting on Foot a Negotiation between the Imperial and French Ministers, which their Lordships deliver'd to the latter, on the 21st in a Meeting at the Lord Privy Seal's House; and the Day following acquainted that Count and Baron *Kirchner* how far they had proceeded in that Affair. The 23d, the Ministers of the Allies met in the Town-House as usual; and in the Evening the Plenipotentiaries of *Prussia* had a long Conference with the *British* Ministers, in which they express'd their Master's Inclination to conclude a Peace, whenever Her *Britannick* Majesty should think fit to finish Her own. On the other hand, the Ministers of *Savoy* pursuant to their Instructions, return'd Thanks to to the *British* Plenipotentiaries on the behalf of his Royal Highness, for the great Care that had been taken of his Interests; and gave Assurances, that they were ready to concur in whatever Steps the Queen of *Great Britain* should judge proper for the bringing the Peace to a happy Conclusion.

A. C.  
1712.  
  
*The Emperor, K. of Prussia and Duke of Savoy come, at last, into the Queen's Measures.*

All this while, the Ministers of the Protestant Potentates continued their private Consultations, about the Abolition of the Clause relating to Religion, soysted into the IVth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*; and were very pressing with the *Roman* Catholick Ministers on that Affair: But the Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries, perhaps agreed in this Point only, found means to draw it out into length, refering it reciprocally from the one to the other. The first said, That 'twas the French

A. C.  
1712.

that slip'd that Clause into the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and by Consequence ought to get it abolish'd; to which the *French* answer'd, That it being an Affair that concern'd the Empire, 'twas the Business of the Imperialists to look after it. The *Roman* Catholick Ministers of the Empire having demanded, that the Protestants should, by a Deputation, communicate to them the Resolution they had taken touching the Abolition of the Clause above-mention'd, the Counts *Wertheren* and *Merternich* were accordingly pitch'd upon to represent to them the Justice of abolishing that Clause, and put them in Mind of the Disputes, Disunion, Jealousy, and divers other ill Consequences it had produc'd in the Empire. Hereupon Count *Sinzendorf* signified, That he was ready to return them an Answer on the Part of the Emperor his Master, and a Meeting being held for that Purpose on the 25th, his Excellency assur'd them, ' That the Emperor did not intend to oppose the Abolition of the said Clause, but that he would acquiesce in the Relief that should be procur'd for the Protestants in a general Treaty of Peace.

On the 25th of *January*, the Queen of *Great Britain's* Answer to the Letter of the States General arriv'd at the *Hague*; but being directed to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, it was not brought to the Assembly of their High Migh- tinesses till the next Day, when it was read there, and also in the Assembly of the States of the Province of *Holland*, being as \* follows:

\* N. B. The  
Orig. was in  
French.

*High and Mighty Lords, Our Good Allies,  
Friends and Confederates:*

The Queen's  
Answer to  
the Letter of  
the States  
General.

' BY the Real and Solid Proofs We have given,  
' of our Friendship for Your State; by the  
' continued Efforts We have made to defeat the  
' Intrigues of those, who, either through private  
' Passion or Interest, have endeavour'd to divide  
' You from Us; And lastly, by the Grief We  
' have been affected with, when any Attempt  
' has



has been made to break the good Intelligence that was between Us and Your Republick, it will be easy for You to judge of the Satisfaction which Your Letter of the 29th past has given Us.

Our Conduct has ever run upon the constant Principle of a sincere Desire of preserving the Ballance of *Europe*; and to procure, not only the Safety, but also the Augmentation of Your State; and has been the principal Motive that has induc'd Us to carry on so long and so burthensome War as that which We hop'd to be near extricating Ourselves from, when by the Events which the Wisdom of a Divine Overruling Providence has brought about, We thought it most proper to hearken to the Overtures made on the Part of *France* for a General Peace. The same Desire inclin'd Us, before all Things, to communicate Our Design to You, and to endeavour, in so critical a Conjuncture, to knit faster, if possible, the Ties of Our Union.

Therefore, the Assurances You have lately receiv'd from the Earl of *Strafford*, and which have been so acceptable to You, are no more than a Repetition of those which the same Minister has given You, on so many other Occasions, from Us. These Assurances never have, nor will ever deceive You; since they proceed from the Heart of a true Friend, who places Her own Interest and that of Her Religion in maintaining Yours, and who is equally incapable either of inviting You to Peace, or exciting You to War upon any other View.

Your Resolution to enter with Us into New Engagements about the Succession and Barrier, to make a New Treaty thereupon, and to Conclude and Sign it before the Peace, cannot but be attended with the best Consequences: And when all Occasions of Dispute about the Reciprocal Interests of the Two Nations will be remov'd, We shall then be in a Condition to concert with You the providing for those of our Allies; and



# The ANNALS of

to treat more effectually with the Potentates  
against whom We have made War.

The Season of the Year, and the present Jun-  
cture of Affairs (the Difficulties of which are  
to be ascrib'd to the Inaction in which the Con-  
gress of *Utrecht* has remain'd, while the Armies  
acted in the Field) allow but very little Time  
for the settling of such Points as are to be adjust-  
ed, before the Conclusion of the Peace. Where-  
fore our Ministers have been instructed to pro-  
pose to You the bare Project of a New Treaty,  
which contains only Articles often discuss'd, and  
about which the Sentiments on both sides are  
fully explain'd. As we thought the same might  
have been accepted and approv'd without any  
Contests, 'tis for the same reason that in the An-  
swers which our Ministers are order'd to give  
to the Observations on that Plan of the Treaty  
of Succession and Barrier, We have thought fit  
to refer to another Convention all the Points  
which appear to Us to admit of too long a Dis-  
cussion, to be insert'd in this: With which  
We hope You will be satisfy'd; for as We do  
not doubt that You are sincerely resolv'd to  
entertain for the future a perfect Intelligence,  
Friendship, and Union with Us, so You need  
not question but We shall use all our Endeav-  
ours to adjust what relates to Your Barrier in  
the most reasonable Manner, and most agreeable  
to Your Interests.

The Declaration You have lately made, That  
You are resolv'd to join with Us, to enter into  
the Measures We have taken for a Peace, and to  
conclude and sign it jointly and at the same time  
with Us will, in some Measure, make amends for  
the Misfortunes that have been occasion'd by  
the DISUNION of the Allies, and prevent  
those that were to be fear'd for the future.

On our Part We desire You to be firmly per-  
suaded, That We have ever in our Eye the Ex-  
ample and Wise Conduct of that GREAT  
QUEEN, our Predecessor, who contributed so  
much to the Support of Your Common-wealth,  
at the time when Your Brave Ancestors laid the  
first

first Foundation of it; And that We look upon it as one of the greatest Glories of Our Reign, that we have not only imitated, but even surpass'd whatever that Princess did for the Establishment of Your State, and the Increase of Your Power.

A. C.  
1712.

This is also what We shall continue to do; We shall take Your Interests to Heart equally with our own; and We shall be ready to do all that lies in our Power to advance them; being sorry that *We are not in a Condition* to support both Yours and those of our Common Allies as effectually as We could have done the last Spring. So We pray God to have You, *High and Mighty Lords, our good Allies, Friends and Confederates*, in his Holy and Worthy Keeping.

Done at our Court at St. James's

the 7<sup>th</sup>  
18<sup>th</sup> of January 1717.

ANNE Regina.

This Letter very much quicken'd the Paces of the Negotiation; but previous to the General Conferences, it was absolutely necessary that the Difference that had so long Obstructed the same, should be adjust'd; which by the Mediation of the *British* Ministers, was at last brought to pass on the 29<sup>th</sup> of *January*, in this manner. Three of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, viz. Mr. *Vander Dussen*, the Baron *De Renssande*, and Count *de Kniphusen*, who were chosen by Lot, went to the *Marschal d'Huxelles's* House, where in the Presence of the Three Plenipotentiaries of *France*, they were to declare, that the Dispute between Monsieur *Mesnager* and Count *de Rechteren*, had happen'd without the Knowledge or Approbation of the States General.

The Difference  
between Mr.  
Mesnager  
and Count de  
Rechteren  
accommodat-  
ed Jan. 29<sup>th</sup>  
N. S.

But Monsieur *Vander Dussen*, who was the Spokes-man, had scarce with Gravity pronounced these Words, *Our Masters, the States General*, but the *Marschal d'Huxelles* interrupted him, and told him; 'Sir, the King my Master is tho-roughly perswaded that Messieurs the States

A. C. ' General had no Knowledge of Monsieur de  
 1712. ' *Rechteren's* Behaviour; and that they have  
 too much Respect for his Majesty to approve it.  
 After which he gave them a magnificent Enter-  
 tainment. This Difficulty being thus happily  
 remov'd, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries went the  
 same Evening to the Ld Bishop of *Bristol's* House,  
 where they were in Conference with his Lordship  
 and the Lord *Strafford*, from Eleven of the Clock  
 at Night till between Four and Five in the Morn-  
 ing, when the New Treaty of Barrier and Suc-  
 cession was Sign'd by the Ministers of *Great Bri-*  
*tain*, and those of the States General; and about  
 an Hour after Mr. *Harrison* was sent over to *Eng-*  
*land* with it, for Her Majesty's Ratification, and  
 Approbation of some *Explanations* that were in-  
 serted by the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries. The next  
 Day, being the last of *January*, the Emperor's  
 Plenipotentiaries had, for the first time, a private  
 Conference with those of *France*, at the Bishop  
 of *Bristol's* House, where the Agreement was  
 propos'd concerning the Transporting of the Em-  
 prels, the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the As-  
 surety for the *Catalans*: So that all Things seem'd  
 now to tend to a general Peace.

The New Bar-  
 rier Treaty  
 Sign'd Jan.  
 30, N. S.

See the Ap-  
 pendix, No.  
 VIII.

First Inter-  
 view between  
 the Imperial  
 and French  
 Ministers.

On the 2d of *February* N.S. the Plenipotentiaries  
 of *France* and the States General were together in  
 Conference with those of *Great Britain*. The  
 next Morning the Imperial Ministers were with  
 their Lordships in order to procure a second  
 Meeting with those of *France*; and the same Af-  
 ternoon their Lordships had Three several Con-  
 ferences with the *Imperial*, *French* and *Dutch*  
 Ministers. On the 4th the Plenipotentiaries of  
*France* and *Prussia* met for the first time at the  
 Lord Privy-Seal's House; and the following  
 Days the Ministers of the Emperor and the Queen  
 of *Great Britain* had several Conferences toge-  
 ther, in which Count *Sinzendorf* communi-  
 cated a second Plan, which was said \* to  
 come very near the Contents of Her Maje-  
 sty's Speech from the Throne. The 9th in the  
 Morning the Plenipotentiaries of *France* were  
 in Conference with those of *Portugal*, and  
 after

\* See the  
 London  
 Gazette of  
 February 7,  
 1712-13.

afterwards with the Ministers of *Sevoy*, at the House of the Lord Privy-Seal, who entertain'd them at Dinner: But the Negotiations were for some Days put to a stand by the sudden Departure of the Abbot *de Polignac*, who the Night between the 10th and 11th of *Feb.* set out for the Court of *France*, on pretence of his being lately nam'd Cardinal by the Pope, at the recommendation as was, at this time, and long before, reported of the Person who pretends to disturb the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover. Before that New Cardinal set out, he receiv'd from the British Plenipotentiaries a Proposal of the Emperor and Empire, importing, 'That *Catalonia* should be evacuated, upon condition the Inhabitants had a full Pardon, and a Confirmation of all their Priviledges; That the Elector of *Bavaria* should have the Title of King, but not the Island of *Sardinia*, and his Electorate (but not the Upper Palatinate which was to remain to the Elector *Palatine*) should be yielded to his Electoral Highness's Son; so that he himself should not set Foot in the Empire. That the Electorate of *Bavaria* should be the last of the Nine; That *Landau* should remain to the Emperor; and *France* demolish *Saar Louis*, and several other Places: Which Monsieur *de Polignac* promis'd to lay before the King his Master.

The Abbot de Polignac goes to France, He is nam'd Cardinal.

Proposals of the Emperor and Empire.

On the 14th of *February* the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* and *France* had a long Conference at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, where they din'd together, and afterwards those of the States came in, upon which they continued the Conference till late in the Evening. The next Day the French Ministers were again with their Lordships, who on *Friday* the 17th of the same Month, celebrated Her *Britannick Majesty's* Birth-Day with great Magnificence. Most of the Ministers, with their Ladies, the *English* Gentlemen, and other Persons of Quality, din'd at the Lord Privy-Seal's House. In the Evening the Earl of *Strafford* gave a Splendid Ball and Masquerade, at which were present above Five Hundred Persons of Distincti-

The Queen's Birth-Day celebrated at Utrecht.

A. C. on; who were afterwards entertain'd by his Excellency at Supper, and the Diversions lasted till 17:2. Five a-clock in the Morning.

*The Dutch grants Passports for the Plenipotentiaries of Spain instead of the Plenipotentiaries of the K. of Spain. But the French Ministers refuse to receive them as they were first drawn up.*

The Plenipotentiaries of *France* had, almost from the beginning of the Negotiations, demanded Passports of the *Dutch* for the Admission of the Duke of *Ossuna*, the Marquis de *Monteleone*, and the Count de *Bergeyck* to the Congress, as Plenipotentiaries of *Philip V.* King of *Spain*: Which the cautious *Hollanders* had still declin'd to grant, for fear of disobliging the Emperor, with whom it was their Interest to keep firmly united. But the Imperial Ministers having, by this Time, consented in their Masters Name, to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality in *Italy*; which was a kind of a tacit Acknowledgment of King *Philip's* Title to the Crown of *Spain* and the *West Indies*, the States General, by the Mediation of the *British* Ministers were, at last, prevail'd with to grant the said Passports. However, whether still out of Regard to the Emperor, and in concert with his Ministers, or for some other Secret reason, those Passports were not, at first, drawn up in such a Form, as the *French* Ministers expected them, and therefore they refus'd to receive them, unless they were alter'd: Which Business took up some Days. The Passports which the *French* Plenipotentiaries demanded also for the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* were granted with less Difficulty, and deliver'd to them about the middle of *March*.

The Courier that was sent to the *French* Court being come back to *Utrecht*, the Negotiation for evacuating *Catalonia*, and for a Cessation of Arms in *Italy*, was on the 19th of *February* set again on Foot: And the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* having that Day confer'd with those of *France*, at the Marechal d' *Huxelles's* House, Count *Sinzendorf* and Baron *Kirchner*, the Imperial Ministers, were the next Day, in Conference with their Lordships, who went immediately after to the Ministers of *France*. On the 21st in the Afternoon the Imperialists had a Conference with the *French* in the Presence of the *British* Ministers; and the same Morning the Ratifications, on both sides of the

the Treaty of Succession and Barrier, were exchange'd at the Lord Privy-Seal's House. Two Days \* after the Imperial and *French* Plenipotentiaries were together in Conference with those of *Gr. Britain*; after which the first dispatch'd a Courier to their Court. On the 24th the Imperial and *French* Ministers, confer'd separately with the *British*; and afterwards the *French* and *Prussians* were with their Lordships, about the Interests of their respective Matters. On the 27th the Imperial and *French* Ministers were again together in Conference, in the Presence of the *British*, by whose good Offices and Mediation they at last, agreed upon the subject of evacuating *Catalonia*, and a Convention was order'd to be drawn up for that Purpose.

A. C.

1712.

The Ratifications of the Barrier Treaty exchange'd, Feb. 23. N.S.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of *March* the same Ministers met again, and immediately after the Imperialists dispatch'd a Courier to *Barcelona*, as the *French* did likewise to their Court; and the *British* sent another to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* at *Paris*: The next Morning, the Ministers of the Duke of *Savoy* were in Conference with those of the Queen; and in the Afternoon the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Savoy* met in the Presence of their Lordships, and confer'd about a Convention for the Neutrality in *Italy*. The same Day the Ministers of *Prussia* receiv'd Advice, That their King, who for some time had been indispos'd, but afterwards was thought to have been out of Danger, had a Relapse on the 22<sup>d</sup> of *February* N. S: And tho' he grew so much better, that no body doubted of his Recovery, yet on the 24th at Night his Distemper return'd upon him with such Violence, and encreas'd to such a Degree, that on the 25th about Noon he expir'd, as he was speaking to the Prince Royal, and some of his Ministers, having preserv'd his Senses to the very last. He was in the 56th Year of his Age, the 25th of his Government, as Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the 13th of his Reign as King of *Prussia*; in which Dignity he was succeeded by the Prince Royal his only Son. The following Account of his Death, written

The King of Prussia dies, Feb. 25. N.S.

ten

A. C. ten in *Latin* by a Reverend Divine, cannot but be acceptable to all good Christians.



S I R,

Berlin, *February* 28, 1712-13.

*Particular  
Account of  
his Resolusi-  
on and Piety  
at his Death.*

YOur most obliging Letter of the 18th instant does command me to renew our unspeakable Grief, since in answering the same, I cannot but Condole with you the very great Loss we have suffer'd, You know how good a King we have lost, having long been an Eye-witness of his Princely Virtues; his Concern for the Queen's Illness broke out into an acute Distemper upon the 6th of this present *February*, the Force of which in a Body already-infirm, though the Physicians could oppose, yet they could not conquer, the Returns, and Intervals of which did mutually raise our Hopes and Fears: The King's Distemper at first was what Physicians call a *Peripneumonia*, which was accompany'd with an Oppression on his Breat, difficulty of Breathing, Quotidian Fever, Cough and Inflammation. In short, nothing was found or whole in him, besides that unalterable and invincible Soul, which being always Constant, and always like himself, reign'd in a poor and worn out Body. From the very beginning, both Living and Dying, he wholly resign'd himself up to the Will of God, spending his time in daily Prayers and Godly Discourses with his Chaplains, and in the presence of his Son (who was his Heir) of the whole Royal Family, and of his Ministers of State, performing all that became a Pious and Wise King at the end of his Life. With his Fatherly Benediction, he gave his Son wise and wholesome Advice for the Government of his Kingdom, bestowing upon his Brothers, and all the rest of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, most ardent Vows and Prayers for their Happiness; and lastly returning his hearty Thanks to all his Ministers for their faithful Services, he exhorted them to perform the same to his Son.

Ha-



Having thus set his House in Order, he wholly retir'd within himself, giving himself up to God and Religious Matters, and from thence forwards refus'd to meddle any more with Worldly and Transitory Affairs; his Royal Mind appearing in that constant Serenity, in which he us'd to return from his Daily Devotions; and the only Care he took of his Body was, that it should not be open'd by his Physicians and Surgeons. In the mean time, the Courtiers and the Physicians themselves had some small hopes of his Majesty's Recovery, but the King alone, as if he had resolv'd to dye, abated nothing of his Zeal in preparing himself for a blessed Dissolution; upon which occasion his Majesty spoke abundance of very fine things; nor did he suffer any one to come into his Chamber, or approach his Bed whom he did not edify with a Noble and truly Royal Piety. Out of an infinite Number, give me leave to mention one or two; having call'd for the Baron *Bartholdi* with a loud Voice, twice or thrice, as soon as he came to him he spoke thus: *You are my Witness how often, and with how much Pleasure I have discours'd with you about Death; now bear me Witness that I am going to meet it without Terror.* The Day before his Death, taking another Minister of State by the Hand, and graciously pressing it, he said, *I Dye, but I fear not Death.* When his Divines read or spoke any Passages of the Scripture which they thought proper for his Consolation, the King went on and repeated the remaining Parts thereof more easily than the Chaplains themselves could, and to all the Prayers which were read before his Majesty, he himself, with a loud Voice, pronounc'd a Faithful Amen. Some Days also before his Death, he did not only chuse out the Psalms and Hymns that were proper to be sung, but he himself began the singing of them. He retain'd the use of his Reason and Speech to his very last Breath, and upon the 25th of *February* about Twelve at Noon, giving his Blessing to his Son, he yielded up his Pious Soul to GOD, living  
:and:

A. C. 'and dying like a King, and like a good Christian;  
1712. 'My Grief will not suffer me to say any more.

Four Days before his *Prussian* Majesty expir'd, he gave a pregnant Instance of his Princely Compassion for the Persecuted Protestants of *France*, whom he recommended to the Queen of *Great Britain's* Protection, by the following Letter.

MADAM, my Sister,

*The King of  
Prussia's Letter to the  
Queen of  
Great Britain  
in Favour of  
the French  
Protestants.*

BEING perswaded that Your Majesty cannot but be sensibly afflicted with the inexpressible Miseries of the *Poor Reform'd Protestants* in *France*, who being condemn'd to the Gallies, shut up in Prisons, and other Places, or groaning under the intolerable Yoke of Popery, lead a Life Ten times worse than Death it self; I hope your Majesty will take it in good part, that I pray and most earnestly conjure you, by this Letter, that you would again be pleas'd to make use of your most effectual good Offices with his Majesty the most Christian King, to procure to those *Poor Oppressed People*, by the approaching Peace, the Deliverance which they have groan'd after so many Years.

'Tis only, Madam, to acquit my self of my Duty that I make this Request to Your Majesty, being fully convinc'd that 'tis impossible Your Majesty, who has so generous and so noble a Soul, can refuse the Favour of Your Protection to Persons who suffer meerly for the Love of Truth; or that she who bears the glorious Title of DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, can forget the Interest of Religion, at a time when She has reason to expect so much from the Deference and Esteem of the Most Christian King.

'Tis true, Madam, that Your Majesty may, perhaps, meet with some Difficulties before You obtain from his said *Most Christian Majesty*, the entire Restoration of his said Protestant Subjects: But as there is no Obstacle which Your Majesty is not capable to surmount, when the GLORY OF GOD AND THE WELFARE OF HIS CHURCH are concern'd, this makes me hope that Your Majesty will not fail to terminate this

*Affair,*

“ *Affair, how difficult soever it may be,* to the Joy A. C.  
 “ and Satisfaction of all who are *truly Zealous for* 1712.  
 “ *the CAUSE OF GOD.* I am, and shall al-  
 “ ways be, with abundance of Respect, Madam,  
 “ my Sister ;

Sign'd by Order  
 of the King on  
 his DEATH-BED.

Your Good Brother,

F. WILLIAM.

*Done at the Castle of Colen on the  
 Spree, the 21<sup>st</sup> of February,  
 1713. ILGEN.*

The Ministers of *Prussia* at *Utrecht* having notified the Death of the King their Master to the other Ministers residing there, receiv'd Compliments of Condolance from them upon that Occasion.

It was the Opinion of many that this unforeseen Accident would occasion some Change in the Affairs of *Europe* ; yet there appear'd for the present, no visible Alteration in the Negotiations at *Utrecht*.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of *March* N. S. the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Portugal*, were in Conference with the *British*, and the Suspension of Arms between those Two Crowns, which was to expire the 15<sup>th</sup>, was renew'd for Four Months longer. Two Days *The Suspend.*  
 after (*March* the 3<sup>d</sup>) Count *Sinzendorf*, and *on of Arms*  
 Baron *Kirchner*, were in Conference with the *between*  
*British* Plenipotentiaries, who afterwards had a *France and*  
 nother with those of the States General. On the *Portugal*  
 4<sup>th</sup> Count *Wertheven*, one of the Plenipotentiaries *renew'd*  
 of King *Augustus*, set out for *Poland*, pursuant to *March 1<sup>st</sup>.*  
 Orders he receiv'd from that Court ; and the same Day the Ministers of the States General were in Conference with those of the Queen, who afterwards had one with the *French*. On the 6<sup>th</sup> the Ministers of the Allies met at the Town-House, as usual, after which, those of the Emperor and the Queen had a particular Conference. The next Day their Lordships were with the Ministers of *France* at *Mareschal d' Huxelles's* House. On the 8<sup>th</sup>, those of the States General were in Conference with their Lordships in the Morning, and  
 those



Mr St. John  
appointed Se-  
cretary of  
the British  
Embassy.

\* The Lord  
Bp. of Bri-  
stol's Speech,  
declaring the  
Queen's Re-  
solution to  
sign the Peace.

those of *Savoy* in the Afternoon. On the 9th the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and the States General, had a Conference in the Presence of those of Her Majesty upon the Subject of the Barrier: And that Night the *French* Ministers dispatch'd a Courier to *Paris*, with the Passports, which were lately deliver'd to them by the *Dutch* for admitting the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain* to the Congress: Tho' the same were not yet in the Form the Court of *Madrid* expected them. On the 11th *George St. John*, Esquire, Brother to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, whom the Queen had appointed to be Secretary of the *British* Embassy, in the Room of Mr. *Harrison*, lately deceas'd in *England*, arriv'd at *Utrecht*. The same Day the Imperial and *Dutch* Minitters were together in Conference, in the presence of those of Her Majesty, upon the Subject of the Barrier Treaty, and afterwards their Lordships met the Minitters of *France* and *Portugal*. The 13th in the Morning the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and of the States General were again in Conference with those of Her Majesty at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, from whence they went to a Conference which was held at the Town-house, as usual, amongst the Ministers of the Allies; to whom the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* made a Speech, importing, ' That the Congress had been open'd full Four-  
' teen \* Months, and therefore it was high time  
' to bring that great Work to a Conclusion. That  
' Her Majesty had observ'd with Dissatisfaction  
' the Slowness and Delays with which they had  
' proceeded in the Negotiations, so that she was  
' resolv'd to conclude Her Peace without any fur-  
' ther Delay, being perswaded that the other  
' Allies would follow Her Example, that so the  
' Peace might be general: And that in case any  
' of them were not yet ready, a convenient time  
' should be reserv'd for them. Count *Sinzendorf*  
' reply'd, That the Proposal made by the *British*  
' Plenipotentiaries was of so great Importance  
' that it requir'd some time to consider of it, and  
' to be prepar'd to declare on this Subject in the  
' following Conferences, at least on the part of  
' the

the Emperor and the Empire; and that it were to be wish'd the Peace might be general, to which the Allies by the Advances they had made, and their facilitating of things, had sufficiently shewn their Inclination.\* After this the *Sieur de Randwyck*, in the Name of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, demanded as much Time as was necessary to go to the *Hague* and make a Report there-upon to their Masters. And 'twas given out, that the *British* Ministers set the 25th of *March* N.S. as the last Day to which they were instructed to defer the signing of the Peace. But be that as it will, in the Afternoon their Lordships were again in Conference with the *French* at the *Marschal d'Huxelles's* House; and the next Day the several and distinct Instruments relating to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*, to which the Queen was Guarantee, were Sign'd between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those of the Emperor, *France* and *Savoy*, at the Lord Privy Seal's House.

A. C.

1712:

The Convention for the Evacuation of Catalonia and Neutrality in Italy, sign'd March 14, N. S.

As soon as the *French* Court were inform'd, that through the indefatigable Endeavours of the *British* Plenipotentiaries, these Conventions were fully agreed on at *Utrecht*, they thought it high time, that the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* should make a Solemn Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain*, in the Parliament of *Paris*, in the like manner as *Philip V.* had renounc'd the Crown \* of *France* in the *Cortes* of *Spain*: The Court of *Great Britain* having judg'd those Reciprocal Renunciations sufficient to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain* under one Sovereign, and, as such, accepted them for the Basis of a general Peace. The 15th of *March* N.S. being pitch'd upon for that Solemnity, the Duke of *Berry* came that Morning to *Paris*, and went to the Palace, accompanied by the Duke of *Orleans*; and having heard Mass in the Holy Chappel, Two Presidents *au Mortier*, and Two Counsellors appointed by the Parliament to receive them, conducted them to the great Chamber, where the Duke of *Berry* took his Place, as did afterwards the Duke of *Orleans*, the Duke † d' *Anguien*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Duke du *Maine*, and the

\* See the Appendix No. VI.

Solemn Renunciations of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* to the Crown of *Spain*, made in the Parliament of *Paris* March 15, N. S.

† See the Appendix No. X.



Count de Thoulouſe. The Eccleſiaſtical Peers preſent, were the Archbiſhop, Duke of Rheims, the Biſhop, Duke of Laon, the Biſhop; Duke of Langres, the Biſhop, Count of Chalons, and the Biſhop, Count of Noyon. The other Peers were the Dukes of la Tremouille, Sully, Richelieu, St. Simon, la Force, Rohan, Eſtrees, la Meilleraye, Villeroy, St. Aignan, Tresmes, the Biſhop of Metz Duke of Coſlin, Villars, Berwick, Antin, and Chaulnes. The Matter to be tranſacted was the Reſiſtring the Letters Patent given by the King on the Renunciation of the King of Spain to the Rights of his Birth and thoſe of his Deſcendants to the Crown of France, as alſo the Renunciation of the Duke of Berry, and that of the Duke of Orleans to their Rights, and thoſe of their Deſcendants, to the Crown of Spain, and likewiſe the erasing out of the Registers of the Parliament, the Letters by which the Rights of the King of Spain to the Crown of France were preſerv'd when he ſet out for Madrid. The Sieur de Meſmes, firſt Preſident, having explain'd the King's Intentions, the Sieur Joly de Fleury, Advocate General, preſented the Letters Patent of his Maſeſty, which were read, as were alſo all the other Acts thereto annex'd. The Arreſt or Decree for the Reſiſtring was afterwards pronounc'd by the firſt Preſident, according to the Conclusion or Motion of the Attorney General. The Duke

The Duke of Shrewsbury  
Mr Prior and  
the Duke of  
Oſuna aſſiſt  
in this Ceremony.

of Shrewsbury and Mr. Prior in the Quality of the Queen of Great Britain's Plenipotentiaries, were Witneſſes to this Tranſaction, being plac'd in the Lamborn, or Box of the great Chamber; and the Duke d'Oſuna one of King Philip's Plenipotentiaries, aſſiſted alſo in the ſaid Ceremony, in which were preſent a great many Perſons of Diſtinction, Foreign and others.

The favourable Turn which, towards the end of the Year, attended the *Swediſh* Affairs, both in the North of *Germany* and in *Turkey*, as it portended new Broils and Dangers to the Empire, and made the States General and the Emperor very uneaſy, ſo was it, no doubt, a powerful Motive

Motive to encline their High Mightinesses and the Court of *Vienna*, to take the Steps before mention'd, in compliance with the Desires of the Queen of *Great Britain*. The *Muscovites*, *Danes* and *Saxons*, who miscarry'd in their Design to reduce *Pomerania* in the Year 1711. seem'd confident to have taken such Right Measures in 1712, as to be able to drive the *Swedes* from their Territories on this side the *Baltick*; but their not going into the Field so soon as they intended, prov'd the most probable Cause of their Disappointment. The *Muscovites* and *Saxons* had taken upon them to conquer *Pomerania*, but thro' the Misunderstanding of their Generals, some being for the Siege of *Stralsund*, others of *Stetin*, and others again for the Attack of the Isle of *Rugen*, the whole Campaign was spent in fruitless Debates and Consultations, and all that the Czar and King *Augustus* could do at last, was to quarter their Troops in that Country as they had done the Year before, in order to keep the *Swedes* at Bay. The King of *Denmark* made better use of the fair Season: For he besieg'd and took *Staden*; and thereby reduc'd the Dutchy of *Bremen*; after which, upon slight Pretensions, he oblig'd the City of *Hamburg* to pay him Three Hundred Thousand Crowns, which prov'd a seasonable Supply to subsist his Forces. The Northern Allies seeming contented with these Successes had sent their Troops into Quarters, when an unexpected Motion of the *Swedes* oblig'd them once more to take the Field. Count *Steenbok* who, some time before, was arriv'd in the Island of *Rugen*, being sensible of the Impossibility of subsisting his Forces in the narrow compass of Land he was possess'd of, resolv'd to look for Quarters in the Country of *Mecklenburgh*; and notwithstanding the Precautions the Northern Allies used to baffle his Design, he took such Measures that he brought it about without the Loss of one Man; forcing the Enemy to quit *Rostock*, and several other Places in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*, wherein he quarter'd his Forces. Hereupon the Northern Confederates resolv'd to draw

A. C.  
1712.

Affairs of  
the North of  
Germany.

Fruitless  
Consultations  
between the  
Muscovites  
and Saxons.

The King of  
Denmark  
takes Staden

A. C.  
1712.

*Suspension of  
Arms be-  
tween the  
Poles and  
Sweden.*

\* Decemb.  
30. N. S.  
*The Swedes  
defeat the  
Danes near  
Gadebush*  
Dec. 29th  
N. S.  
*See the Ap-  
pendix No.*  
VII.

their Forces from their Lines, in order to oblige the *Swedish* General to return into *Pomerania*, where they knew he could not maintain his Army: But when 'twas generally expected that the opposite Armies were ready to engage, a Cessation of Arms for Fifteen Days, was, on a sudden, agreed on between the *Polish* and *Swedish* Generals, which occasion'd abundance of Speculations. It was confidently reported, that the Truce would soon be follow'd by a Peace between the King of *Sweden* and his Enemies; and that King *Stanislaus* consented to resign his precarious Title to the Crown of *Poland*; and was gone to *Bender* with no other Design than to desire the King of *Sweden* to assent to his Abdication. Others more positive, told the World several Particulars relating to the pretended Peace between the Northern Potentates; but all the Accounts that were then publick of these Negotiations, were so lame, contradictory, and even ridiculous, that we are still in the Dark, as to the true Motives that induc'd King *Augustus* to consent to a Suspension of Arms. The Czar himself, who was then at *Berlin*, returning from *Carelsbad*, seem'd to be so surpriz'd at it, that upon the first Intimation of it, he immediately set out for his Army; but as he shew'd no Displeasure to his General, who concurr'd in that Transaction, there is no room to doubt that he was satisfy'd with the reasons of it. Be that as it will, the Allies were not willing to renew the Suspension of Arms, which having begun on the 30th of *November*, expired the 15th of *December* N. S. and so the Troops were all again in Motion. The King of *Denmark* who all this while appear'd against the Truce, march'd five Days \* before from *Holstein* towards *Mecklenburgh*, in order to join his Allies, and endeavour to fight the *Swedes*; but Count *Steenbock*, with great Foresight, resolv'd to prevent, and engage the *Danes*, before they were reforc'd; which he did on the 29th of *December* N. S. near *Gadebush*, where the *Danish* Troops, and some *Saxon* Cavalry receiv'd almost a total Defeat. The Victorious *Swedish* General was not wanting in improving this



this Success: And entering *Holstein*, not only rais'd great Contributions, but, in a barbarous manner, and upon frivolous Pretences, burnt the *Danish* open Town of *Alsen* near *Hamburg*. Things being in this Condition, it was the general Opinion, That the Czar would soon have been obliged to quit *Holstein* and return into his own Dominions, in order to make Preparations against an Enemy nearer Home; the *Turks* who had, some Months before, confirm'd the Peace, concluded with his Czarish Majesty in *Moldavia*, with such Additions as were thought necessary to render it lasting, having in *November* been prevail'd upon to declare War against him; upon Pretence, that he had not perform'd one of the most important Articles of the Treaty, viz. the withdrawing of his Forces from the Territories of *Poland*. This new Rupture was attended with the Disgrace of the Grand Vizier, who was the Third *Turkish* Minister of that Rank, who sell a Sacrifice to the Intrigues of the King of *Sweden*, and of those who supported his Interest at the *Ottoman* Port: But, by a vicissitude not uncommon in Humane Affairs, this unforeseen and sudden Prosperity of the King of *Sweden*, was soon after follow'd by as unexpected and quick a Catastrophe, of which we must refer the Relation to another Opportunity, these Occurrences properly belonging to the Year 1713.

The *Turks* declare War against the Czar of Muscovy.

In the mean time the *British* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* were indefatigably employ'd in managing Conferences between the Ministers of *France* and those of the Allies, particularly the Imperial and *Dutch*. The most material Points that seem'd now to remain in Dispute between his most Christian Majesty and the States General were, 1<sup>st</sup>. The Regulating of the *Tariff*; in relation to which the *Dutch* demanded to have that of the Year 1664. fully restor'd; And 2<sup>dly</sup>, The Quartering of *Bavarian* Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Namur* and *Luxemburgh*, which the *French* insisted on, till the Emperor and Empire had accepted the Terms of Peace offer'd them, and given the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* the Satisfaction

Principal Points still in Dispute between France and the States General.

A. C. demanded for them by *France*. On the 15th of 1712. *March*, N. S. the Deputies of the States of *Flanders* and *Brabant* were in Conference with the *British* Plenipotentiaries, about the Difference between the *Lords of the Conference at Brussels*, and the Council of State for the Government of the *Spanish Netherlands*. The same Day, the Ministers of *France* had a Conference with those of the States General, in the Presence of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries; and on the 17th in the Morning the *French* Ministers had an Interview with the Lord Privy-Seal at his own House. The Day before, the Earl of *Sirafford* set out for the *Hague*, as did likewise the Plenipotentiaries of the States, and Count *Sinzendorf*, after he had dispatch'd an Express to *Vienna*. The Earl and the Count having had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States, return'd to *Utrecht* the 19th, as did the next Day the *Dutch* Ministers. On the 23d, in the Evening, the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had a Conference with the Ministers of the Princes of the Empire, in which Count *Sinzendorf* acquainted them, that in the two last Conferences they had that Week with the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Great Britain*, they had not been able to bring Things yet to a final Conclusion; That the *French* had declar'd, that *Porto-Longone* in *Italy* should be evacuated to the Empire. That as to the Barrier of the Empire, the *French* at last desisted from their former Demands, That the *Rhine* should serve as a Barrier between the Empire and *France*; but would not grant any other than what was settled in the Treaty of *Ryswick*. In conclusion, the Imperial Minister intimated, that as all the Ministers were not yet furnish'd with Powers sufficient to sign, he hop'd those of *Great Britain*, who earnestly press'd the Conclusion of the Treaty, would defer signing for some Days, to the end that all the Parties concern'd might agree to it, at the same Time, and the Peace be general.

The late King of *Prussia* having, by the Mediation of *Great Britain*, privately treated with *France*, about the exchanging the Principality of *Orange* for the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*; and

Negotiations  
at Utrecht.

Affairs of the  
Empire.

Exchange of  
the Principa-  
lity of *Orange*  
for the Upper  
Quarter of  
*Gelderland*.

and the present King pursuing, in that Respect, his Father's Measures, the States General were not a little alarm'd at that Exchange, in which their Trade on the *Maese*, and their Communication with *Maeſtricht*, *Liege*, *Huy*, and *Namur* were so nearly concern'd. Hereupon his *Prussian* Majesty wrote a Letter to the States General, wherein he took Notice of what was alledg'd by the late King his Father, in Justification of his Treating with the *French* King about that Matter :

And 1<sup>st</sup>. That his said Father and the Queen of *Great Britain* had endeavour'd to obtain from the *French* King the Principality of *Orange*, and the other Dominions belonging to that Family in *Burgundy*, but in vain. 2<sup>dly</sup>. That his Father thought he had reason to do so, since the States had been Treating with the *French* about the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, and had likewise favour'd the Pr. of *Nassau*, contrary to his Interest. 3<sup>dly</sup>. That therefore they cou'd not take it amiss in the late K. of *Prussia*, to treat with the K. of *France* for the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*, as an Equivalent for the Principality of *Orange* and the Dominions belonging to that House in the County of *Burgundy*. 4<sup>thly</sup>. That he knew that the said Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland* belong'd to the Emperor, and not to the *French* King, who had no Right to dispose of it, but however, he hop'd the States would assist him in his Pretensions. And in that case, he would stand by their Interests on all Occasions ; and that the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland* being in his Hands, should be as much made use of for their Security, as if it were in their own ; adding, That 'twas his Desire to cultivate a strict Friendship with them. The States General having taken this weighty Affair into their Consideration ; and judging it to be their Interest at this critical Juncture, not to disoblige the King of *Prussia*, they acquiesc'd in an Expedient that was propos'd to satisfy his *Prussian* Majesty.

On the 27th of *March* N. S. the *French* Ministers at *Utrecht* sent an Express to *Paris*, with the Draughts of several Treaties, for their Masters

A. C. 1712. Approbation, and further Instructions about some Points still in Debate. On the last Day of that

*Treaty for the  
Partition of  
Upper Quar-  
ter of Gel-  
derland.*

Month the *Prussian* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference with Count *Sinzendorf*, about the Partition of the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*, which Affair was fully regulated, and a Treaty thereupon signed on the 2d. of *April* N. S. By this Convention the Emperor granted to the King of *Prussia*, besides the Town of *Guelder* and what he possess'd already, the County of *Kenel*, and the Bailiwick of *Krieckenbeck*. The Emperor reserv'd to himself the Quarter of *Ruremond*, with the Town of that Name, *Venlo*, and *Sievenswaert*; allowing the *Dutch* to keep Garrisons in those Places for the Security of their Commerce on the *Maeſe*; except *Ruremond*, the Garrison of which Place should consist of half Imperialists and half *Dutch*. As for the Bailiwick of *Erskelen*, lying within the Dutchy of *Juliers*, the Emperor made it over to the Elector *Palatine*. The next Day the Ministers of the Allies held a Conference at the Town-House as usual; and afterwards those of the Protestant Powers had a meeting at the Lord Privy-Seal's House.

*Complaints of  
the City of  
Liege.*

In the mean time, the Deputies of *Liege* continued their Complaints, that the States General made Pretensions to garrison the Citadel of that City, and the Town of *Huy*; and offer'd either to put Troops of their own into the said Fortresses, or to demolish them: This Alternative being debated in a Conference held at Count *Sinzendorf*'s at which were present the Ministers of *Great Britain*, the Empire, and the States General: The latter referr'd themselves to the Convention with the Emperor in 1709, which grants them the Right of putting Garrisons into those Places; but they were answer'd, That it was without the Participation or Content of the Empire, of which *Liege* is a Branch. While this Business was under Debate, the Deputies of *Liege* were told, that it was known what Attempts the Inhabitants of *Liege* had often made to withdraw themselves from the Empire, and that a positive Declaration was expected, that they would hold themselves hereafter uni-

united to it, as Members of the Circle of *Westphalia*. The Deputies, at first, would have declin'd such a Declaration, but signified at last that they would not refuse it, provided the Contribution which the Empire laid upon them might be moderated.


A. C.

1712.



Whilst these things pass'd at *Utrecht* the Maritime Powers resolv'd to settle the Government of the *Spanish Netherlands* on the Foot lately concert-  
ed between them. In order to that, the Lords of <sup>New Council</sup> the Conference at *Brussels*, did on the 21st of <sup>for the Government of</sup> *March* N. S. signify, by Writing, to the Council <sup>the Spanish</sup> who had disputed their Authority, that they <sup>Netherlands</sup> should not assemble any more : But, notwithstanding this Prohibition they met the next Day, and sent an Answer to the said Ministers, who return'd it without looking upon it. At the same time the Earl of *Orrery*, who behav'd himself with the greatest Vigor in this Matter, declar'd his Opinion, that since the Council continued obstinate, it was proper to proceed to a Choice of their Successors, which was done accordingly ; and it was also agreed, that the Acts of the former Council, which were only Provisional, should be revok'd. The new Counsellors were the *Sieur Coriache*, Vicar General of the Arch-bishoprick of *Mechlin*, the *Sieur Voorst*, the oldest Counsellor of the Great Council, the *Sieur de Jong*, one of the Council of *Flanders*, and the *Baron de Haverst*, President of the Chamber of Accounts of *Brabant*, all of them Persons of Honour and Experience. After this, the Count *de Clermont* took the Oath of Subordination, according to the Instructions, and was appointed President. The rest did the like, and on the 24th of *March* N. S. in the Morning, they met an Hour sooner than usual, and took Possession of their Posts without any Opposition. The Count *de Clermont* order'd the House-keeper and the Commander of the Halberdiers to keep out any of the Old Council, if they offer'd to come in : And accordingly they kept out the Secretary *Heems*, who was illegally put in that Place by the Old Council. Thus was the Matter finish'd without any Tumult or Murmuring among the

A. C. People, whom some ill-minded Persons endeavour'd to possess with an Opinion, that the two  
1712.

 Maritime Powers design'd an Alteration both in Religious and Civil Affairs; but the appointing of another Clergy-man in the room of the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, destroy'd that Suggestion. On the 26th of *March* the new Council signify'd to the Magistrates of *Brussels*, that they intended to put things upon the same Foot as in the time of *Charles II*; and afterwards apply'd themselves to dispatch the Affairs of the *Spanish Netherlands* with great exactness and diligence, to the Satisfaction of the People; the Body of which was in their Interest, notwithstanding the Opposition made by the Old Council to their Administration; and a Cabal form'd in the States of *Brabant* not to acknowledge them: On the other Hand, the Old Council assembled again on the 26th of *March*, at the House of *M. Vander Gucht*, and seem'd resolv'd to hazard the last Extremity, rather than resign the Government; but the States of *Hainault*, and Three Deputies of *Flanders*, having submitted to the New Council, the Interest of the Old dwindled apace; the rather because the Conduct of the latter was disapprov'd by the Emperor's Ministers at *Utrecht*.

The Dutch  
Canton their  
Troops at  
*Anderlecht*.

Whilst the Peace was yet uncertain, the States General wisely resolv'd to prepare against all Events; and to prevent any Surprise from the Enemy, order'd some of their Troops to canton at *Anderlecht*, which they began to do about the latter End of *March*. But that Precaution proved unnecessary, for on *Thursday* the 6th of *April* N. S. the last Courier the *Fr.* Plenipotentiaries had sent to their Court, return'd with his most Christian Majesty's fresh Instructions, by which they were empower'd to remove some Difficulties that principally obstructed the signing of the Peace, on the side of the States General. The next Day the *French* Plenipotentiaries had a long Conference with those of *Great Britain*, after which the latter were also in Conference with the Ministers of the States and those of the Emperor, to whom they communicated the Contents of the Dispatches the

The British  
Plenipotentiaries  
for the  
11. of April  
N. S. for the  
signing of the  
Peace.

the Ministers of France had receiv'd from their Court; and declar'd, That they were ready as well as the Plenipotentiaries of some other Princes, to sign their respective Treaties on the Tuesday following, being the 11th of that Month. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor declared thereupon, That neither they, nor the Ministers of the Empire, were ready to sign the Treaty; nor would they hearken to Peace without the Restitution of *Strasburgh*; adding, That they were order'd to make a Protestation against such a Treaty of Peace. The Ministers of the States General took that Declaration of the *British* Ministers *ad Reserendum*, and immediately deputed Three Members of their Body, viz. Messieurs *Randwyk*, *Vanderdussen*, and *Renswoude* to go to the *Hague*, to receive new Instructions on this important Affair. They arriv'd there on Sunday Morning, and after having conferr'd with the Pensionary, had a Conference with the Deputies of the States. The Pensionary communicated the same Day to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friezland* what had been transacted at *Utrecht*, and in that Conference; whereupon the States declared for Peace. The Deputies of the States had a second Conference with their Plenipotentiaries, and a Third the next Morning, wherein their last Orders were drawn up, and communicated to the States of *Holland*, who having approv'd the same, the Plenipotentiaries set out at Night for *Utrecht*, with the Character of Ambassadors, accompany'd by Monsieur *Van Spanbroeck*, the New Plenipotentiary of the Province of *Zealand*, in the room of Monsieur *Mormont*. Count *Sinkendorf*, who came the 10th in the Morning from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, had immediately a Conference with the Pensionary, in which he used all imaginable Endeavours to have the signing of the Peace put off, at least till he had receiv'd new Dispatches from *Vienna*; and declar'd, that if the States sign'd before his Master, his Imperial Majesty would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*; but finding his Reasons and Representations ineffectual, he protested against this Peace, as he had done before

A. C.  
1712.

The Imperial  
Ministers en-  
deavour in  
vain to put  
it off.

A. C. fore at *Utrecht*, whither he return'd that Evening.  
1712

The same Day, in the Morning, upon the Return of Messieurs *Randwyck*, *Vanderdussen* and *Renswoude*, the Dutch Ministers had a Conference with the *British* Plenipotentiaries; and then another with those of *France*, at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, from Four in the Afternoon till Two in the Night, wherein was settled whatever related to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce of the States General. The 11th in the Morning, the Ministers of the Protestant Allies had a Conference together in the Town-House, to which the Marquis de *Miremont*, whom the Queen of Great Britain had appointed to take Care of the Interests of the Protestants of *France*, was invited; but the Upshot of this Consultation was only, that a Representation should be made in their Favour to the Ministers of *France*; which accordingly was immediately laid before them by the *British* Plenipotentiaries as follows:

Memorial  
presented by  
the British  
Plenipotentiaries,  
in Favour of the  
French Protestants.

THE Allies, who are of the Protestant Religion, reflecting on the Calamities which a great Part of the Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, who profess the same Religion with them, have suffer'd, and still suffer, for no other Cause than serving God according to the Light of their Consciences: A Liberty which those distress'd People might flatter themselves they have a Right to, by the Law of God, by the Precepts of Charity, and particularly by the Laws of the Kingdom of *France*, confirm'd by his Most Christian Majesty, which they thought to enjoy as good and faithful Subjects, who have always kept themselves towards their Sovereign within the Rules of Duty and Obedience.

The said Allies, touch'd by these Motives of Justice and Compassion, interest themselves for those poor People the more, because the Ills they suffer, continuing after the Re establishment of Peace, might be attributed to an Aversion of his Most Christian Majesty to Protestants in general; which would much grieve the Potentates of that Religion, who hope to renew by the Peace, and to live for the future in Amity and good



good Intelligence with his Most Christian Majesty. A. C. 1712.

On this Account the said Allies cannot but interest themselves for a great Number of the said Subjects of France who have been obliged to quit their Native Country, and have retired for Refuge into the Dominions of the said Protestant Allies; in order to their Encouragement to return home after the Peace is made.

Wherefore the Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of the said Allies, authorized for the general Peace, find themselves obliged, in Conformity to the Express Orders of their Sovereigns, to desire earnestly the Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, to be pleased to make such Representations to the King their Master, that all the French Protestants may have the Relief granted them which they have so long sought for, and that they may be re-establish'd in their Rights and Privileges in the Matter of Religion, and so enjoy intire Liberty of Conscience; and that those of them which are in Prisons, Gallies or otherwise confin'd, may be enlarg'd and set at Liberty; to the end those distress'd People may have a Share in the Peace which Europe, in all Appearance, is going to enjoy.


This done, the British Plenipotentiaries went to Count Sinzendorfe, and communicated to him the Plan they had agreed on with the Ministers of France for the Emperor and Empire, having stipulated that his Imperial Majesty should have Time to Consider whether he would accept of it or no, till the 1st of June N. S. during which Interval; however, France would not grant a Cessation of Arms: And withal declared to him, That they were going to sign the Queen's Peace. After this the British Plenipotentiaries went to the other Ministers of the Allies, to whom they made the same Declaration, and being return'd to the Lord Privy-Seal's House, the French Ambassadors repaired thither, and, about Two in the Afternoon, signed, with those of Great Britain, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce. One Instrument of the Treaty was drawn up in Latin by the British Ministers; and another on the Part of the French in their

*Declaration of the British Plenipotentiaries to the Imperial and other Ministers.*

A. C. their own Language; each Party signing first in 1712. their respective Instruments; And, it was agreed, That the Ratifications should be exchange'd at Utrecht within Four Weeks. The Ministers of Savoy, who soon after came to the Lord Privy-Seal's House, sign'd also with those of France their Master's Treaty, which was drawn up in French; and by which it was particularly stipulated, That his Royal Highness should not take upon him the Title of King of Sicily, till after the Peace was concluded and signed with Spain. This done all the Ambassadors who had sign'd the Peace, as well as those who design'd to sign it, viz. those of Portugal, Prussia and the States General, went and din'd at the Earl of Strafford's. As soon as Dinner was over, most of those Ministers retir'd to their respective Houses to collate their Treaties; and afterwards returning to the Earl of Strafford's House, the Portuguese Ambassadors signed their Treaty, drawn up in their own Tongue, about Eight a Clock in the Evening; as the Prussians did theirs in French, about Eleven: The French having insisted, that they should sign before those of the States, because in the Treaty their Master was stil'd King, and acknowledg'd as such by France. The Ambassadors of the States General did not sign till near Three Hours after, having not only been taken up longer than the rest in Collating their Treaties of Peace and Commerce, but endeavour'd to have some Expressions alter'd; particularly as to the Title of the Emperor, who in the Instruments, drawn up in French, was not stil'd otherwise than Head of the House of Austria; but they were oblig'd to recede from all their Pretensions. This important and arduous Negotiation being thus brought to a Conclusion, to the great Satisfaction, if not of all Parties, at least of the Principal; the British Ministers immediately dispatch'd an Express to Mr. St. John, Secretary of the British Embassy, who, the Day before, about Eight a Clock in the Evening, set out for the Brill in order to carry over to Great Britain the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, for Her Majesty's Ratification. At the same time, the French Ministers dis-

They sign the Peace first, April 11th, N. S.  
The Duke of Savoy's Ministers sign next.

And afterwards those of Portugal, Prussia and the States General.

dispatch'd a Courier to Monsieur de Berlinghen; A. C.  
who set out the 10th for Malines, in order to ex- 1712.  
pect there the News of the signing of the Peace.   
Count de Denhof dispatch'd likewise Monsieur de  
Fireck, Mareschal of the Prussian Embassy, to car-  
ry the Treaty to Berlin; Count de Gros set out  
for Turin on the Part of the Ambassadors of Savoy;  
and the other Ministers dispatch'd also Expresses  
to their respective Court?

Whether the States General were really so or  
no, their High Mightinesses thought it Pru-  
dence to shew themselves satisfy'd with this Peace,  
and accordingly publick Thanksgivings were, by  
their Order, made at the Hague on the 13th of  
April N. S. Moreover, their High Mightinesses  
came to a Resolution to thank their Ambassadors  
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht,  
for their Care, Diligence, Zeal, and good Con-  
duct in the Negotiations of Peace; and on the  
14th sent Copies of the Treaties to the respective  
Provinces, as they did the next Day to the Towns  
of the Province of Holland, in Particular. But  
when the Terms of the Peace were divulg'd, the  
Body of the People appear'd very much dissatisfy'd  
to find, that Wollen Manufactures, Sugars, and  
some other Merchandizes, were excepted from the  
Tariff of 1664, and continued charg'd with high  
Duties; being apprehensive, that, by these Ex-  
ceptions, their Trade with Spain, which sets all  
the other Branches of their Commerce in Motion,  
wou'd be in a manner ruin'd. Hereupon, the  
Hatred of the People against France seem'd rais'd  
to a higher Pitch than ever; which was extream-  
ly mortifying to those who negotiated the Peace  
upon the present Foot; whose Answer was, that  
Things were come to such a Pass, as oblig'd the  
States rather to agree to such a Peace, than to  
continue the War, and thereby drive those who  
were most for Peace to desperate Measures.

*The Dutch  
generally dis-  
pleased with  
the Peace.*

*Offers and  
Demands of  
France, for  
making Peace  
with the  
House of Au-  
stria and the  
Empire.*

*See the Ap-  
pendix.*

was No. XV.

On the 13th of April Count Sinzendorf had a  
long Conference with the Ministers of Great Bri-  
tain, and of the States General, about some Affairs  
relating to the Government of the Spanish Ne-  
therlands; and having declar'd to them, that he

A. C.  
1712.



Imperial and  
German Mi-  
nisters highly  
displeased.

A Political  
Maxim.

The Germans  
threaten to  
carry on the  
War.

was to set out Two Days after for Germany. the British Plenipotentiaries, did on the 14th deliver to him a Writing, intituled, *Offers and Demands of the French King for making Peace with the House of Austria and the Empire.*

The Imperial and German Ministers express'd the Height of Resentment against their being so haughtily treated, and having Terms impos'd upon them by France, particularly with Relation to the Electors of Cologne and Bavaria. They were also mighty angry that Strasburgh was not restor'd to the Empire; and at the Indignity put upon the Emperor by the French and Spaniards, refusing him that Title. They were likewise much dissatisfy'd with the Dutch, for signing before the Return of the last Express sent to Vienna; but the Dutch excus'd themselves, alledging the Common Plea of *the Necessity of Affairs*: Adding, the Emperor and Empire had no reason to complain of their Sincerity and Stedfastness to their Alliances, since they had maintain'd them to the utmost of their Power. Upon the whole Matter, the Imperialists and Germans did, on this Occasion, as they had formerly done on the like, experience the Truth of this Political Maxim, that the Weight Potentates have in a Negotiation of Peace, bears a Proportion to the Efforts they make in the Prosecution of the War; so that whoever makes but an indifferent Figure in the Field, cannot expect to be much consider'd in a Congress. However, they now talk'd as big as ever; giving out, that the Emperor and Empire would carry on the War, and hazard all, rather than to submit to the Conditions above-mention'd; and as France might turn all her Force against Germany, Count Sinzendorf intimated to the Ministers of the Empire, that it would be necessary for its Defence, to cause not only the Imperial Troops to march from Flanders to the Rhine, but also those formerly in the Pay of Great Britain, which would make a Body of 50000 Men. To this purpose, we may observe, that the King of Prussia signed the Peace only in that Quality, and not as an Elector of the Empire; but 'twas given out, he made a private

vate Agreement with France to furnish no more Troops than his Quota, in Case the Emperor and Empire should continue the War. Count *Sinzen-dorf* having on the 15th of April N. S. paid and receiv'd several Visits, set out that Afternoon, accompany'd by General *Bonnerval*, in a Post-Chaise for *Frankfort*, where 'twas said he was to meet and confer with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and proceed from thence to *Vienna*. Not many Days after his Departure, the Imperial and German Ministers publish'd the following Paper :

Succinct Remarks made by the Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and Empire, in their Conferences, upon the Conditions offer'd and demanded by France, for making Peace with the House of *Austria* and the Empire.

Since the signing of the Peace made by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, the States General, &c. those of the Emperor and Empire, seeing the Hardship and Injustice with which their respective Masters are treated, have made Remarks on the Terms which France would impose upon them, and leave the Impartial World to judge with what Right, and on what Foundation 'tis pretended by those Conditions.

*Remark of the Imperial and German Ministers on the Offers and Demands of France.*

I. To Dispute the Emperor's Imperial Dignity, and not to acknowledge it till after the signing of the Peace; though he was elected to that Dignity according to the sacred Constitutions of the Empire, and the King of France has no Right to concern himself with that Election in any Manner whatever. The said Conditions make the like Difficulty about the Electoral Dignity of the Elector of Hanover.

II. 'Tis therein said in express and formal Terms, That the Rhine shall serve for the Barrier between France and the Empire: Which Expression is as capacious and ambiguous, as was formerly that of Dependencies, by Favour of which Word France took from the Empire and from the Spanish Netherlands during the Peace, more Country and Places than she could have taken had the War continued : And as all the World knows what considerable Countries and Places

A. C. 1712. *Places belonging to the Empire on the Left Side of the Rhine, France, should that Expression be submitted to, would not fail to take its Opportunity to*

*offer it as a solemn Title, and make it a Pretext for possessing it self of those Countries of Germany. One can the less doubt that this is her Intention, seeing her Ministers would not recede from this novel Expression, notwithstanding all the Representations which have been so often made to them upon the just Fears which it cannot but raise.*

III. *Notwithstanding that in the aforesaid Manner and on the Foundation of the Treaty of Ryswick, France would have the Rhine for a Barrier, yet in the said Conditions a pompous Enumeration is made of what is before specified in the Treaty of Peace, to dazzle the Eyes of Foreigners and those who do not know the Country, as tho' France was sacrificing to the Empire something very considerable for Peace; when the Truth is, she restores only what she had formerly given up by the Peace of Ryswick, and what even before that Peace she had usurp'd from the Empire.*

IV. *These Conditions would oblige the Emperor to to make good all the Terms of the Treaty made with the Duke of Savoy in 1703; without having any regard to the 19th Article of that Treaty, which in express Words disengages the Emperor from all his Promises, in case the said Duke should make a separate Peace, and without the Concurrence of the Emperor.*

V. *The Conditions would re-establish the Territories and Places of Italy which do not depend either on the Kingdom of Naples or on the Duchy of Milan on the same Foot they were before the War; without permitting the Emperor or Empire to take that Cognizance of them which they have a Right to do, as those Territories are Fiefs.*

VI. *'Tis therein demanded that the Princess of Ursini should possess considerable Territories, of her own choosing, in the Low-Countries, at the Expence of the Emperor; though it be notorious how much Mischief that Lady has perpetually been doing the House of Austria, either in Italy or in Spain.*

VII. *They*

VII. They insist upon the entire Restoration of the Elector of Bavaria : To the extreme Prejudice not only of the Emperor and the Empire, but in particular of the Electors Palatine and Hanover; hindring those two illustrious Houses from transmitting to their Descendants their just Possessions, Precedences, and other Prerogatives; and requiring that the Elector of Hanover should be degraded from the Rank of Eighth Elector, and from the Dignity of Arch-Treasurer, which have been conferr'd upon him unanimously by the Emperor and Empire, and this in Opposition to the Declaration of Her Britannick Majesty of the 6th of June last, and to what Her Ministers then declar'd at Utrecht.

VIII. They demand from the Emperor Intire Satisfaction for the Treaty of Ilversheim; and that till it be perform'd, the Duke of Bavaria shall enjoy in all Sovereignty the Town and Dutchy of Luxembourg with their Dependencies: Without explaining wherein the Infraction made in the said Treaty, and the Satisfaction to be given, consist; and so that Satisfaction may be extended ad infinitum, and perpetuate the Possession of Luxembourg to the Elector of Bavaria.

IX. Besides the entire Restitution of the Duke of Bavaria, and the Pretensions ill-grounded on the Treaty of Ilversheim, they demand further, as a thing to be done gratis, that the Island of Sardinia, with the Dignity of King, be given to the said Duke: Whereas his Imperial Majesty might have been induc'd to make that Sacrifice of what is his own, if in Exchange the French would have desisted from the ill-grounded Pretensions of the Treaty of Ilversheim, and left to the Electors Palatine and Hanover, and their Descendants, the Territories, Ranks and Prerogatives of which they are in Possession; which is so much the more just, as there is a great Difference between a Prince of the Empire who has made War against his Native Country, and the aforesaid Electors, who like zealous Patriots have serv'd and assisted it with all their Power.

X. Besides these general Remarks made by the whole Body of the Ministers of the Empire, those of

A. C.  
1712.

*the Protestant Princes take particular Exception at France's having inserted in the Conditions of Peace, 'That the Diocels and Chapter of Hildesheim shall be establish'd in the Condition they ought to be conformably to the Tenor of the Treaties of Westphalia,' As if the World did not know how often that Chapter have departed from the Tenor of the Treaties of Westphalia by their Contraventions and Usurpations on the Protestants : Which has often forc'd the Circle of Westphalia, and in particular the Elector of Hanover, to have Recourse to the said Treaty; and to effectual and lawful Means to oblige them to execute it. No body is ignorant of what was last transacted between the said Elector and that Chapter, for redressing the Abuses and Contraventions renew'd by the latter, which gave Occasion for the Agreement made with that Chapter on the Foot of those Treaties. So that if France be left at Liberty to intermeddle in an Affair which concerns the Empire solely, and to explain after its own Way the Treaties of Westphalia, 'tis easy to judge how much the Rights and Interests of the Protestants of Germany may suffer ; for the Design can be no other than to raise Contests upon the said Agreement.*

*Affairs of  
Switzerland.*

Before we conclude this Annual History, we must take notice of a considerable Event that happen'd in *Switzerland*. The Protestant Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* had for many Years complain'd of the Incroachments of the Abbot of *St. Gall*, upon the Civil and Religious Liberties of the Inhabitants of the Country of *Tockenburgh*, and some other Articles ; and that Prelate had from Time to Time promis'd, at least never plainly refus'd, to redress those Grievances till the Spring of the Year, 1712. Upon a fond Belief that the Chief Protestant Powers were effectually divided by the Intrigues of *France*, and would soon be at Variance ; and upon the Suggestions of a rash and inconsiderate Minister, the Abbot openly deny'd giving the *Tockenburghers* Satisfaction ; and his Emissaries rung the Alarm Bell at *Rome* and the Courts of *Popish* Princes, as if there were a Religious War intended against Popery, and that the



the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* were to begin the same. On the other Hand, the *Tockenburghers*, both *Roman* Catholics and Protestants, implor'd the Assistance of those Two Cantons, who having try'd in vain all friendly Means to persuade the Abbot to do them Justice, were, at last, oblig'd to have recourse to Arms. Their Troops being oblig'd to pass through the Country of *Baden*, of which the Five *Romish* Cantons of *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Underwält* are Joint-Lords with those of *Bern* and *Zurich*, those *Popish* Cantons, instigated by the *Popish* Clergy, and chiefly by Signior *Carraccioli*, the Pope's Nuntio, who promis'd them great Assistance from his Court, and distributed vast Numbers of little Pictures of the Virgin *Mary*, and other *Popish* Trinkets among the People, possessing them with a fond Belief that they would shortly be render'd invulnerable; took up Arms to hinder the Conjunction of the *Berneze* with the *Zurickers*. These Two Protestant Cantons who had foreseen this Opposition, took early Measures to surmount it; and having attack'd and defeated the Troops of the said Five *Popish* Cantons, took by Force of Arms the Town and Castle of *Baden*, with the Towns of *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, and some others; while another Detachment of their Troops reduc'd the whole Country of the Abbot of *St. Gall*.

The Abbot of  
St. Gall driven out of his  
Country.

These Hostilities alarm'd the Neutral Cantons, who immediately interpos'd their good Offices to put an end to this intestine War; and the Court of *France*, whose Interest it was, at this Juncture, rather to quench than feed this Fire, having sent Instructions to that Purpose to their Ambassador in *Switzerland*, that Minister acted with such indefatigable Zeal and Application in that Affair, that the Dyet being met at *Arrau*, a Project was drawn up for restoring the Publick Tranquility, which the Deputies sent to their respective Cantons for their Approbation. The Canton of *Underwält* rejected the same; and those of *Schwitz* and *Zug* would not declare their Thoughts thereupon; But those of *Lucern* and *Ury* having ap-

A. C. prov'd the Conditions, a Treaty was sign'd  
 1712. the (18th of July N.S.) between them on one  
 Part, and the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* on  
 the other; each Party having call'd God as a  
 Witness to their Sincerity. The Deputies of *Lucern*  
 and *Ury* promis'd to deliver the next Day  
 the Ratification of the Treaty under their Broad  
 Seal; but that very Day the *Lucerneze* convey'd  
 some Pieces of Cannon to the Camp of the Can-  
 tons of *Schwitz*, *Underwaldt* and *Zug*, rung the  
 Alarm Bell through the Country; join'd on the  
 20th the Troops of those Popish Cantons, and  
 with a Body of 6000 Men unexpectedly attack'd  
 1400 *Berneze* posted at a Pals call'd *Seissen Bruck*,  
 who being over-power'd, made an orderly Re-  
 treat, that gave the *Roman* Catholicks an Oppor-  
 tunity to penetrate into the Country of the *Berne-  
 neze*, which they plunder'd. However these *Popish*  
 Cantons did not reap so great an Advantage  
 as they expected from their Perfidiousness: For the  
 Troops of *Bern* being advanc'd to the Number of  
 8000 Men to *Vilmergen*, those of the *Popish* Can-  
 tons relying on their great Superiority, being  
 19000, attack'd them, but after a Fight, which  
 lasted Five Hours, were entirely routed, having  
 lost about 4000 Men with 7 Pieces of Cannon, 8  
 Colours, and the famous *Ox Horn* of *Ury*, of  
 which they made use to assemble their People;  
 and which having been blessed by a Pope, that  
 superstitious People, were more sensible of that  
 Loss, than the *Lucerneze* were for the Loss of  
 their Great Banner, which was taken in the same  
 Action. The Troops of *Bern* and *Zurich* resolv'd  
 to follow their Victory, and entering the Coun-  
 tries of the Four Cantons, they soon forc'd them  
 to sue again for a Peace. Hereupon the Deputies  
 met again at *Arrau*, and on the 9th of *August* a  
 Treaty of Peace was concluded to the Advan-  
 tage of *Zurich* and *Bern*; and the Protestant Re-  
 ligion; and it was stipulated, in particular, that  
 the Instrument of Peace, concluded in the Year  
 1531, call'd the *Lands Friede*, because the Union  
 and Peace between the Cantons has continued on  
 that foot, should be rescind'd by virtue of the

Perfidiousness  
 of the *Lucer-  
 neze*.

The *Popish*  
 Cantons de-  
 feated at  
*Vilmergen*.

A Peace con-  
 cluded.

new one, which was to take its Place, and to be confirm'd by all the Cantons, as it was since accordingly; and is now to that Nation, as the Treaty of *Westphalia* is to *Germany*. Thus the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, by making a good Use of the Power God Almighty put into their Hands, brought to a Glorious Conclusion, in about Three Months Time, a War which seem'd to threaten the *Helvetick* Body with a total Dissolution of their Government. They took up Arms when all other means prov'd ineffectual to obtain Justice; and they made Peace as soon as their Neighbours, convinc'd of their Error, desired to enter into a Treaty, which Conditions alone can render a War Lawful and Justifiable. They shew'd themselves so moderate in their Prosperity, that the Terms they propos'd in the last Treaty were almost the very same they had demanded before; tho' the Conduct of the *Lucerneze*, and their Adherents, would have sufficiently justify'd them, had they insisted upon harder Terms, after the perfidious Breach of the first Agreement. We must, however, do the Cantons of *Lucern* and *Ury* the Justice to acknowledge, that they protested that those New Hostilities were committed without their Consent, and only by the People who being seduc'd by the Pope's Nuncio, imprison'd their Magistrates, and ventur'd the Battle of *Vilmergen*, where they receiv'd that Memorable Defeat before-mention'd. We must likewise observe, That the House of *Austria* did on this Occasion, protect the Abbot of *St. Gall*, as a Member of the Empire, which was not very agreeable to the Protestant Potentates.

A. C.

1712.

# REMARKABLES

O F

## The Year 1712.

**March.** **O**N the 13th of *March*, 1711-12: the Lord *Gower* was marry'd to the Lady *Evelin Pierpoint*, Daughter to the Marquis of

*The Lord Gower Mar-ried.*

*Dorchester.*

*The Lord Viscount Weymouth*

*Keeper of the Forest of Dean.*

*Mr. Thurston Judge Advocate.*

*The Earl of Northampton*

*Constable of the Tower.*

*Dr. Roderick*

*The Duke of Argyle*

*Directors of the East India Company*

*Directors of the East India Company*

*Directors of the East India Company*

About the middle of the same Month the Queen appointed the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, Keeper of the Forest of *Dean*, and Constable of the Castle of *St. Brienells*, in the room of the Earl of *Berkley*.

Not many Days after *John Thurston Esq;* was made Judge Advocate to the Army in *Flanders*, in the room of *Henry Watkins Esq;* lately made Secretary to the Duke of *Ormond*; and *George Earl of Northampton* was appointed Constable of the *Tower of London*, and Lord Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*, in the room of the Earl *Rivers*.

Towards the latter end of *March* died *Dr. Roderick Dean of Ely*, and Provost of *King's Colledge Cambridge*. On *Friday* the 21st of the same Month, the Duke of *Argyle* arriv'd in *London* from *Spain*, by the way of *Germany* and *Hol-land*.

About the Beginning of *April* the following Persons were chosen Directors of the United Company of Merchants of *England*, trading to the *East Indies*, for the Year 1712, viz.

Sir

# REMARKABLES.

375

A. C.

Sir *Jonathan Andrews*, Kt. Sir *Wm. Humphreys* Kt. and Aldm.

1712.

Mr. *Rbt. Briscoe*,

Mr. *Henry Kelsey*.

*Robert Child*, Esq;

Mr. *Henry Lyell*.

*Tho. Coulson*, Esq;

Sir *George Matthew*, Kt.

*Willm. Cotesworth*, Esq;

Mr. *Richard Mead*,

Mr. *Wm. Dawsonne*,

Mr. *Robert Mitchell*,

Mr. *John Eyles*,

*Robert Nightingale*, Esq;

Sir *John Fleet*, Kt. and Aldm.

Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. and Aldm.

*Peter Godfrey*, Esq;

*Francis Shepherd*, Esq;

Mr. *John Gould*.

Mr. *Nicholas Tourton*.

*William Hewer*, Esq;

*John Ward*, Jun. Esq;

*Nathaniel Herne*, Esq;

Mr. *Josiah Wordsworth*.

On the 3d of *April* *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, April.  
Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*, and

of the Cities of *Bristol* and *Gloucester*; and Counties of the same; and *Henry Earl of Rochester*, Dr. Adams chosen Provost of Kings College, Cambridge.

Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cornwall*, took the Oaths appointed instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, before Her Majesty in Council.

On the 7th *Dr. Adams* was elected Provost of *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, in the room of *Dr. Roderick* lately deceas'd.

About a Week after, Orders were given for discontinuing the Reading the Additional Prayers relating to War, in Her Majesty's Royal Chappel: Which rais'd the expectation of an Approaching Peace, and occasion'd other Reflections. Prayers relating to the War discontinued.

About this Time a Commission pass'd the Seals, appointing *John Wyndham*, *George Scot*, and *John Floyer*, Esqs; Commissioners for the Wine-Licence, in the room of *Tho. Lake*, Esq; deceas'd, *Thomas Goodal* and *John Harwood*, Esqs; Commissioners for the Wine-Licence.

On the 17th of *April*, *John Duke of Athol* was by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and being appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner of the General Assembly of *Scotland*, set out a few Days after for *Edinburgh*. The 23d being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, She The Duke of Athol Sworn a Privy Counsellor, and made Commissioner of the general Assembly in Scotland.

# 376 R E M A R K A B L E S.

A. C. receiv'd the Compliments of all the Great Officers  
 1712. of State, the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and  
 other Persons, of Distinction; in the Evening,  
 in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, there  
 were ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations,  
 and all other publick Demonstrations of Joy, sui-  
 table to so happy an Occasion. A Week after it  
 was made publick, That Her Majesty had been  
 pleas'd to constitute and appoint *Charles Duke of*  
*Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's  
 Household, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County  
 of *Salop*; *George Duke of Northumberland* to be  
 Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Berks*; *Thomas*  
*Earl of Thanet* to be Lord Lieutenant of the Coun-  
 ty of *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; *Montague*  
*Earl of Abingdon*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the  
 County of *Oxford*; *Nathaniel Lord Crew*, Lord  
 Bishop of *Durham*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the  
 County of *Durham*; and *William Viscount Cheyne*  
 to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bucking-*  
*ham*.

Lord Lieutenants of Counties appointed.

On Wednesday May 14, 1712. the Lords, the Bishops sent down the following Paper to the Lower House of Convocation;

May.

Proceedings in both Houses of Convocation about the Validity of Lay Baptism.

FOR as much as sundry Persons have of late by Preaching, Writing, and Discourses, possess'd the Minds of many People in the Communion of our Church with Doubts and Scruples about the *Validity* of their *Baptism* to their great Trouble and Disquiet: We the President and Bishops and — have thought it incumbent on us to declare, in Conformity with the Judgment and Practice of the Catholick Church of *Christ* and of the Church of *England* in particular, that such Persons as have already been Baptized in or with Water, in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, though their Baptism was irregular, for want of a proper Administrator, ought not to be baptized again. This we do to prevent and (to use the Words of Archbishop Whitgift on this very Point) not to bring confusion into the Church, for let Men take heed, that they usurp not an Office, whereunto they

' be not call'd, for God will call them in an Account A. G.  
 ' for so doing, but to teach a Truth, to take a Tole 1712:  
 ' of doubtfulness from Men's Consciences, and to re-  
 ' sist an Error not much differing from DONA-  
 ' TISM and ANABAPTISM.

After reading of this Paper in the Lower House,  
 Dr. B——ks made a vehement Speech for reje-  
 cting it, as a Matter that countenanc'd *Schism*,  
 and was in favour of the *Dissenters*; to relieve  
 them again after passing the *Occasional Bill*; At  
 last instead of rejecting, they agreed upon the  
 dropping of it; and carried it by a great Majority,  
 that the Paper sent down from the Bishops should  
 not be consider'd during the sitting of Synod con-  
 current with the present Session of Parliament.  
 When the Members on the other side complain'd  
 of this manner of Proceeding, the House appoint-  
 ed a Committee to draw up Reasons for the said  
 Resolution, which was to consider why they had  
 resolv'd not to consider their Lordships Paper upon  
 this Subject of Baptism.

This unhappy Controversy began upon the  
 Practice of one Mr. R. Lawrence, a Book-Keeper,  
 who having been Born, Baptiz'd and Bred in the  
 Dissenting way, did (after his Return out of  
 Spain) declare himself a Convert to the Church  
 of England; and to express his Abhorrence of the  
 Friends he left, he declar'd, that *he thought his*  
*Baptism among them was Invalid, Null and Void*:  
 And accordingly he was Re-baptiz'd by the Cu-  
 rate of *Christ Church* in London, without consent  
 of the Bishop, and without Order or Knowledge  
 of the Parish Priest. And then, to justify his sin-  
 gular Practice, he advanc'd it for a Principle, *that*  
*no Baptism was valid but in an Episcopal Communion*:  
 Expressly concluding the Foreign Protestants, as  
 well as our Dissenting Brethren to be NO CHRI-  
 STIANS. And in Defence of this Notion, he  
 publish'd a Book of *the Invalidity of Lay Baptism*,  
 with a Preface by Dr. George Hicks.

On the 23d of May the Prolocutor of the  
 Lower House of Convocation carry'd up the fol-  
 lowing Paper to the House of Lords:

The

A. C.  
1712.

*The Lower  
House of Con-  
vocation's  
Answer to  
the Paper  
sent down to  
them by the  
Lords the  
Bishops.*

THE Lower House having on *May* the 24<sup>th</sup> receiv'd from your Lordships a Paper relating to the *Validity of Baptism* administred by unauthoriz'd Persons, did enter into a Debate thereupon, and thought it no ways proper to take into Consideration the Matter of that Paper during the sitting of this Convocation, and have resolv'd to lay before your Lordship some of the Reasons for which they declin'd entering into the consideration of the said Paper.

*First*, Because the Validity of such Baptism is a Point which the Catholick Church and the Church of *England* in particular, hath hitherto avoided to determine by any Synodical Declaration.

*Secondly*, Because the Inconveniencies manifestly attending such a Determination would in their humble Opinion far outweigh the Conveniences propos'd by it; especially at a time when the DIVINE AUTHORITY of the Priesthood is so openly struck at by some, and the Advantage of an EPISCOPAL MISSION, deriv'd by an undoubted Succession from the *Apostles*, is so much undervalued by others.

But *Thirdly* were it thought proper Synodically to consider and determine this Matter, yet they humbly conceive, that nothing of this kind ought to be done but in a full Assembly of the Clergy, after due Notice given to all their Members to attend, and afford their Assistance on so important an Occasion.

On *Friday May 30*, Dr. Cannon, Arch-Deacon of *Norfolk*, desired leave to give in a Protestation in Writing against the Paper relating to Baptism, which had been carried up to the Lords the last Synodical Day; and having read it, deliver'd it in at the Table, and desired it might be enter'd into the Acts of that Day. After long Debate, it was rejected. And then several other Members desired, they might enter their Dissent against the said Paper; and give their Reasons for so doing. After much Debate, it was resolv'd, That any Members there present might enter their Dissent,



‘ Dissent, but without giving any Reason.’ And accordingly Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln, Dr. Kennet, Dean of Peterborough, D. Mandeville, Arch-Deacon of Lincoln, Dr. Gibson Arch-Deacon of Surrey, Dr. West, Arch-Deacon of Berks, Dr. Inett, Proctor of the Church of Norwich, had their Names enter’d by the Actuary as Dissenting from the said Paper with Dr. Cannon. It is to be observ’d, That the first of Dr. Cannon’s Reasons in his written Form of Protestation was to this Effect, *That the first Reason given by the Lower House was by no means true, because that two of the Four First General Councils, that of Nice and that of Constantinople, had already determin’d the Validity of such unauthoriz’d Baptism, as far, at least, as the Bishops have now determin’d that Matter.* But the whole Form of his Protest will (I suppose) be publish’d by himself; and possibly the Reasons which were ready to be offer’d by the other Members, which are suppos’d to be a just Remonstrance against such a *New Doctrine* of the Invalidity and Nullity of unauthoriz’d, (i. e.) *Unepiscopal* Baptism, as must unchristian so many at home, and such greater Numbers in the *Foreign Protestant Churches*, no longer *Christian Churches*; and must, at this time, apparently tend to make some of the PROTESTANT LINE in Succession to be meer Heathens; and the *Papish Pretender* to be a better *Christian*. For no less is the Consequence, whatever the Intention of such Doctrine may appear to be.

On the 23d of May, at the Court at Kensington, the Queen being present in Council, George Earl of Northampton, being, by Her Majesty’s Letters Patents, Constituted Comptable of Her Majesty’s Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, took the usual Oaths. As likewise Charles Duke of Shrewsbury for Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop; George Duke of Northumberland, for Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks; Montague Earl of Abingdon, for Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford; and

A C.  
1712.

Lords Lieutenants  
Sworn May  
23d.

Na-

A. C. Nathaniel Lord Crew, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, for Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Durham*. 1712.

On the 14th of this Month died Lieutenant General *Wood*, very much lamented; as did on the 27th the Earl *Marischal* a Scotch Peer.

Some Days after it was made Publick, That the Queen, out of Her Princely Zeal for the good of the Universities of *St. Andrews* and *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, had been pleas'd to allow the Professors in Divinity in each of the said Universities the Sum of 210 *l*. per Annum.

On the 10th of *June* the Birth Day of the Pretender was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoicings, in *Scotland*: Nor were his Friends less hearty and active, tho' not so bare fac'd in *London*; for about that Time they dispers'd with great Industry, a Printed Paper entituled, *QUERIES propos'd to Civil, Canon, and Common Lawyers*, implicitly asserting his Legitimacy and Right to the Crown. No notice was taken of the Publishing of this Paper in *English*; but a Bookfeller at the *Hague* having printed a Translation of it in *French*, he was, at the Request of the *British* Ambassador, prosecuted and severely fined.

On the other Hand, the High Church Party endeavour'd to throw off the Odium of the Design of bringing in the Person who pretends to disturb the Succession in the House of *Hanover*, on their Antagonists the *Whiggs*, for which purpose they publish'd about that time a Letter suppos'd to be written by the PRETENDER to a Whigg Lord, meaning the Earl of *W*\_\_\_\_\_.

About the middle of *June* Lieutenant General *Erle* was remov'd from all his Places, and was succeeded as Lieutenant General of the Ordnance by Brigadier *Hill*, and by Lieutenant General *Webb*, as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Land Forces in *Great Britain*. About the same Time, the Duke of *Argyle* was made General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces in *Scotland*, and Captain of the Company of Foot in *Edinburgh Castle*; Major General *Whetham* Commander in Chief of all the Forces there in his Grace's Absence; and the Earl *Rivers* General

*Lieut. Gen. Wood dies.*

*As also the Earl Mar-*

*shal.*

*A Stipend*

*given by the Queen to the*

*Divinity Pro-*

*fessors in*

*Scotland.*

*June.*

*The Birth*

*Day of the*

*Pretender ce-*

*lebrated.*

*Queries in*

*his Favour.*

*Suppos'd Let-*

*ter from the*

*Pretender to*

*a Whigg*

*Lord.*

*Military Pro-*

*ferments.*

*Lieut. Gen.*

*Erle remov'd*

*and succeeded*

*by Brigd. Hill*

*and Lieut.*

*Gen. Webb.*

*The Duke of*

*Argyle made*

*Commander*

*in Chief in*

*Scotland,*

*Major Gen.*

*Whetham, his*

*Deputy, and*

*the E. Rivers*

*General in*

*England.*

# REMARKABLES. 381

ral and Commander in Chief of all the Land A. C. Forces in *Great Britain*, during the Absence of 1712. the Duke of *Ormond*.

Not many Days after *Edmund Dunch* Esq; who June. is married to a Niece of the Duke of *Marlborough*, Mr. Dunch was involv'd in the Disgrace of that Great Man, remov'd and remov'd from his Place of Master of Her Ma- from being Master of the Majesty's Household, in which he was succeeded by Household, and Sir *William Pole*, Bart. *Henry Mordaunt* Esq; was succeeded by Sir W. Pole also remov'd from being Treasurer and Pay-Matter Sir W. Pole of the Ordinance, and was succeeded by *Charles Barr*, *Chart* *Eversfield* Esq; made Treasurer of the Ordinance.

The Earl of *Strafford* having receiv'd his last Orders and Instructions about the present Posture of Affairs Abroad, set out on Sunday the 22d of *Strafford* June in the Evening, and embark'd at *Greenwich* on for Hol- land June 22d. He is red that in Consideration of his late Services, promis'd a Her Majesty had determin'd to bestow upon him the most Noble Order of the Garter; and And made First Lord Admiralty. About the same Time Sir *Simon the Admir- ralty* *Steward*, Bart. was made Chamberlain of the Ex- Sir Simon cept some interruption) ever since the Reign of made Cham- King *James I.* berlain of the Exchequer.

On the 24th of *June*, *William Lewen* Esq; and Sir *Samuel Clark*, were elected Sheriffs of the City of *London* for the Year ensuing. The same Day, the Queen in Council at *Kensington*, an Order was made for ' Taking off the The Quar- ' *Quarantaine*, directed to be perform'd by a for- taine taken ' mer Order of the 6th of *September* last, from The Lord ' all Ships coming from *Hamburgh* or other Cheyne ' Places without the Sound; and at the same Sworn Lord Time *William Lord Cheyne*, Viscount *Newhaven* Lieut. of the took the Oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the County County of of *Bucks*. *Bucks* June 24.

On the 22d of *June*, died the Lord *James Ruffel*, one of the Seven Sons of *William*, Earl, The Lord *James Ruffel* and afterwards Duke of *Bedford*. And some dies June 2. Days after it was publicly declar'd, That Her Sir *William Wyndham* Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint Sir *William Wyndham* made Secre- *Wyndham* Baronet, Secretary at War, in the room ary at War. of

A. C. of the Lord *Lansdowne*, who was promis'd another Place, and *Dixie Windsor* Esq; was appointed to be Store-Keeper of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

And the Ld. *Lansdowne* one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. The New Charter of *Bewdley* repeal'd, June 30. Audiences of Foreign Ministers.

On Wednesday the 27th of June, there was a Tryal at the *Queen's Bench Bar, Westminster*, relating to the New Charter of *Bewdley*, which lasted till about One of the Clock in the Morning, and at Four, the Jury brought in a private Verdict for the Queen, by which the said New Charter was repeal'd. Three \* Days after, in the Evening, Monsieur de *Leish* Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy* had a Private Audience of Her Majesty; and the same Evening the *Sieur d'Elorme* Resident from the King of *Poland*, had also a Private Audience of Her Majesty, to which they were both introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Master of the Ceremonies.

July.

Mr Secretary *St. John* created Viscount *Bullingbrooke* July 4.

On the 4th of July the Queen was pleas'd to sign a Warrant for creating the Right Honourable *Henry St. John* Esq; one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a Peer of Great Britain, by the Stile and Title of Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and Baron *St. John* of *Lidiard Tregore* in the County of *Wilts*; in Consideration of his late indefatigable Services, both in his Office and in the House of Commons, and in the Negotiation of Peace. About the same Time Her Majesty was pleas'd to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea*, *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, Sir *Philip Meadows*, Sen. *Robert Monckton*, *Arthur Moore*, *Thomas Foley*, and *John Hinde Cotton* Esq; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; the Lord *Guilford*, Mr. *Foley* and Mr. *Cotton*, being put in that Commission, in the room of Sir *Charles Turner* and *George Bailie* Esq; Her Majesty was likewise pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Cardigan* to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds; and *William Strong*, *George Townsend*, *Philip Ryley* Esq, Sir *Maymaduke Vyvel*, Barr. *Edward Noell*, *Christopher Montague*, *Whitlock Bulstrode*, *James Vernon*, Jun. and *John Price* Esq; to be Commissioners of the Excise; the last of these being put

Commis. of Trade and Plantations appointed July 7.

The Earl of *Cardigan* made Master of the Buck Hounds.

Commis. of the Excise appointed.

# REMARKABLES. 383

in the room of *Nicolas Polesfen*. About the same A. C. Time *William Stephens Esq;* was made a Commissioner of the Victualling Office, in the room of *S. Hunter Esq;* who was made Commissioner of the Navy in the room of *A. Hamond Esq;* *Henry Smith Esq;* was constituted Treasurer and Pay-Master for the Building of Fifty New Churches; and about the middle of July it was declar'd that the Lord *Lansdowne* was made Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Lord *Mansell*, who was appointed to be one of the Tellers of Her Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of *John Smith Esq;* formerly Speaker of the House of Commons; and a Commission pass'd the Seals, empowering *Conyers Darcy* and *George Fielding Esq;* to execute the Office of Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, which Place was thought fit to be kept in *Petio*. Not many Days after Her Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Joseph Martin Esq;* And on the 22d of July Her Majesty went from *Kensington* to *Hampion Court*, from whence She proceeded the next Day to *Windfor*, in order to pass there the rest of the Summer.

On the 28th of July, the Queen present in Council, an Order was made revoking the Order made the 24th of June last, for taking off the *Quarantaine* directed to be perform'd by a former Order, by all Ships and Vessels coming from the City of *Hamburgh*, and Places without the Sound. Three Days\* after the Parliament met, pursuant to the last Prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thursday the 15th of September next.

On Sunday July 13. died *Rich. Cromwell*, Eldest Son to *Oliver Cromwell*, upon whole Death Sept. the 3d 1658. He succeeded in the *Protectorship*, and was complimented thereupon by Addresses from all Counties in *England*; but who, in April 1659. was prevail'd upon by the Council of Officers to dissolve the Parliament, with which His Authority ended; and from that Minute no Body resorted to him, nor was the Name of the Protector afterwards heard of but in Derision. Thus, adds a Noble Historian, by extreme Pusillanimity, the Son suffer'd

1712.  
And of the  
Victualling  
Office.

The Lord  
Lansdowne  
made Comptroller of the  
Household.  
And the Lord  
Mansell one of  
the Tellers of  
the Exchequer.

The Queen  
went to  
Windfor.

New Orders  
for perform-  
ing the Qua-  
rantaine.

\* July 31.  
the Parlia-  
ment further  
Prorogued.

Richard  
Cromwell's  
Death July  
13.

His Chara-  
cter.

# 384 REMARKABLES.

A. C. *suffer'd himself to be stripp'd in one Moment, of all the Greatness and Power which the Father had acquired in so many Years, with wonderful Courage, Industry and Resolution.*

*Death of* This Month of *July* prov'd fatal to several other Persons of Distinction.

*several Eminent Persons.* On the 20th died the Lord Viscount *Herrin*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a Youth about 13 or 14 Years Old, who was succeeded in his Title and Estate by *Dr. Butler*, Chaplain General to the Duke of *Ormond*. The same Day died also in the 73d Year of his Age; *Jonathan Edwards*, Principal of *Jesus College, Oxon*, famous for his Polemical Writings against *Socinians*, and others, in Defence of Christianity. Six Days after died *Thomas Osborne* Duke of *Leeds*, at the Lady *Lemster's* Seat in *Northamptonshire*, on his Journey to his Seat in *Yorkshire*, in the 81st Year of his Age, much lamented by the High Church Party, to whom he had done eminent Services, in many hazardous Instances. He was Son to *Sir Edward Osborne* Bart. and faithfully adhering to the Royal Intetest, contributing very much to the King's Restoration; and afterwards constantly applying himself to his Service, was first made Treasurer of the Navy, then Sworn of the Privy Council *May* 3, 1672. soon after created Visc. *Dunblain* in *Scotland*, and *Ld. High Treasurer of England*. *June* 19, 1673. afterwards advanc'd to the Degree of a Baron of *England*, by the Title of *Baron of Kiveton*; as also Viscount by the Title of Viscount *Latimer*; and after that further advanc'd to the Dignity of Earl of *Danby*, and the 29th of *Car. II.* install'd Knight of the Garter. But in the Year 1679, when he was in the Height of Humane Prosperity, he was openly impeach'd in Parliament, for being in the *French* Interest: Which Accusation was grounded chiefly on a Letter to *Mr. Ambassador Montague* at *Paris*, written by the King's Command. His Majesty endeavour'd all he could to skreen him from this sudden Storm, by passing a Pardon for him under the Great Seal; but this so alarm'd the Commons, that they forthwith address'd the King, shewing the Illegality and dangerous

*His Titles and Preferences.*

*He is impeach'd in Parliament.*

dangerous

gerous Consequence of granting Pardons to any Persons impeach'd by the Commons of England: Whereupon he lay under a Necessity of withdrawing himself. These Steps justly heighten'd the Suspicion of the People against him, and so far aggravated the Resentment of the Commons, that they immediately order'd a Bill to be brought in, to summon him to render himself by a certain Day, or in Default, to arraign him. Hereupon the Lords sent down a *Bill*, to mitigate the Matter, by *banishing and disabling him*: But this was so far from satisfying the Commons, that they rejected it; and pass'd another to arraign him of High Treason. These Proceedings oblig'd him to surrender himself, and appearing at the Bar of the House of Lords, he excus'd his Absence, and insisted on his Innocence; upon which he had Time allow'd him, to give in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment; and being committed to the *Tower*, was afterwards \* admitted to Bail, so that by the Arts of the Court this Prosecution came to nothing. Whatever Truth there might be in this Accusation, 'tis scarce credible that he should be in the *French* Interest, and, at the same Time, so much in the Favour and Interest of the Prince of *Orange*, which, by innumerable Testimonies, he appears to have been; especially by his being the principal Instrument in procuring the Match between that Prince and the Princess *Mary*; and by the great Zeal he shew'd for placing them on the Throne. In order to this he early concerted Measures with the late Duke of *Devonshire*, by which they were to act the one at *Derby*, the other at *York*; and afterwards he made a fine Speech in the House of Peers, to prove the *Vacancy of the Throne*, and the great Reason and Lawfulness of supplying it with their Royal Highness's. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Accession to it, he was constituted Lord President of the Council, and soon after, (*viz.* the 9th of *April* 1689.) created Marquis of *Carmarthen*; and afterwards (*May* 4, 1694.) Duke of *Leeds*. He married the Lady *Bridget*, second Daughter of *Mon: ague Bertie*, Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord High,

A. C.

1712.

July.

\* In Hilary Term 1683.

He is very instrumental in the late Revolution.

His Issue.

# 386 REMARKABLES.

A. C. Chamberlain of *England*, by whom he had Three Sons and Six Daughters. His first Son *Edward*

1712. Lord *Latimer*, died many Years ago, having married *Elizabeth*, Eldest Daughter of *Simon Bennet* Esq; by whom he had Two Children, who both died Young. His Second Son *Thomas* died an Infant; but his Third Son, *Peregrine*, formerly Lord *Dunblain*, and afterwards stiled Marquis of *Carmarthen*, who, for many Years, distinguish'd himself at Sea, succeeds his Father in Honour and Estate.

On the same Day the D. of *Leeds* departed this Life, the Lord *Huntingtour*, Son to the Earl of *Dyffert* died likewise; after having reconcil'd himself with his Father, whose Displeasure he had incur'd many Years before, on Account of his Marriage. The next Day died also the Lady *Granville*, Mother to the Duke of *Beauford*, Daughter of Sir *Josiah Child*, of *Wanstead* in the County of *Essex*.

A Suspension of Arms being declar'd between Her Majesty's Troops and those of *France*, and the Resolution taken to put an End to the War, the Lord High Treasurer did on the 22d of *July* deliver to the Commissioners appointed to state the Accounts of the Army, a List of Two and Thirty Regiments which were order'd to be disbanded in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Gibraitar*, *Port Mahon*, *England* and *Ireland*.

August. About the Beginning of *August*, the Abbess of *Gandersheim*, Daughter to the Duke of *Wolfemburg*, embrac'd the *Papish* Religion, intending to retire into a Convent near *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and pass there the rest of her Life.

About the same Time, it was publickly declar'd, That the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Argyle* Viceroy of the Island of *Minorca*, and Governor of *Port Mahon*. On the Fifteenth, at a general Court of the *South Sea* Company, the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Treasurer, was chosen Governor; and Sir *Ambrose Crowley* Deputy Governor; And Two Days after, the following Persons were chosen Directors of the said Company, viz. The Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, *Robert Benson*, Esq; Char-

cclor



cellor of the Exchequer; Mr. John Blunt; Sir A. C. Samuel Clarke; Mr. George Caswell; James Doliffe, 1712- Esq; Mr. Henry Darley; Christopher Deshouverie, Esq; Sir James Wisheart; Mr. John Fellowes; August. Edward Harley, Esq; Sir Richard Hoare; Sir Theodore Janssen; Sir John Lambert; Sir Joseph Martin; Arthur Moore Esq; Harcourt Masters, Esq; George Pitt, Esq; Mr. Jacob Sawbridge; Samuel Shepheard, Esq; Thomas Vernon, Esq; John Williams, Esq; Mr. William Astell; Francis Atton, Esq; William Chapman, Esq; William Gore, Esq; Mr. William Hamond; Mr. Richard Houlditch; Samuel Ongley, Esq; and Thomas Reynolds, Esq;

Upon the Perusal of the Duke of Marlborough's Case, most People were of Opinion, that his Grace would never be call'd to Account, about the Two and an Half per Cent. deducted from the Pay of the Foreign Troops, and by his Grace constantly applied to the procuring Intelligence from the Enemy: But about the beginning of August, a Bill was exhibited in the Exchequer against his Grace, in relation to the said Two and an half per Cent. voted by Parliament for publick Money. Besides this Prosecution, it is observable, that tho' the Duke of Marlborough bore his Disgrace with all the Resignation and Constancy of a Christian Heroe, living quietly in a small Country Seat near *St. Albans*, yet the Malice and Rancour of his implacable Enemies pursu'd him into his Retirement: For about the middle of August, the Scurrilous Writer of the *Post-Boy* inserted in it the following Paragraph:

A Bill exhibited against the Duke of Marlborough in the Exchequer.

*S. Albans*, August 13. 'About a Fortnight 1712. His Grace  
' 20, was pitch'd on the Duke of Marlborough's insu red in  
*Bowling Green* here, a Magnificent Tent, said to the *Post Boy*  
' be the same his Grace formerly made use of in of Aug. 14.  
' the Camp, wherein he held the Councils of 1712.  
' War, before any considerable Enterprize was  
' undertaken; and 'tis remarkable, that on Mon-  
' day last, dined in the Tent, with his Grace and  
' Dutchess, the Lord Godolphin, Lord Comper,  
' Duke of Montague, Lord Bridgewater, Lord  
' Rialson, Mr Walpole, cum multis aliis. What  
C c 2 ' was

A. C. ' was consulted and agreed upon after Dinner,  
 1712. ' is not publickly known; but 'tis certain, his  
 ~~~~~ ' Grace set out early this Morning for *London*.  
 August. ' The said Tent being of *Arras-Work*, and very
 ' curious in its kind, draws a vast Concourse of
 ' Country People of all sorts to see it, the Price
 ' being but *Six Pence* a piece. Since his Grace's
 ' Arrival at this Place, he has liv'd very hospi-
 ' tably, and generally invites some or other of
 ' the neighbouring Inhabitants to dine with him
 ' under his Tent.

On the 18th of *August*, the Queen in Council
 at *Windſor*, *George Lord Lanſdowne*, Comptroller
 of Her Maſteſty's Houſhold, was ſworn one of the
 Lords of Her Maſteſty's moſt Honourable Privy
 Council; *James' Earl of Salisburſy* took, at the
 ſame time, the Oaths appointed inſtead of the
 Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as being
 Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hereford*; and
 the Honourable *John Wiſt*, Eſq; Son to the Lord
de la Warre was, by Her Maſteſty's Command,
 ſworn Clerk of Her Maſteſty's Privy Council in
 Extraordinary.

The Month of *Auguſt* was fatal to ſeveral great
 Men: About the beginning of it died *Hugh Lord*
Willoughby of *Parham*, Son of *Thomas*, Son of Sir
Thomas Willoughby, Kt. only Brother of *William*,
 Lord *Willoughby*, Son of *William*, Son of *Charles*,
 who was Son of Sir *William*, created firſt Lord
Willoughby of *Parham*, 1 *Edw. VI.* King *Henry*
VIII. having before intended him that Honour.
 The late Lord *Willoughby* dying without Iſſue, he
 was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his near-
 eſt Kiſman, *Edward Willoughby*, Eſq; then a
 common Soldier at *Dunkirk*.

On the 14th of *Auguſt* died *Charles Finch*, Earl
 of *Wincheſea*, firſt Commiſſioner for Trade and
 Plantations, in the 40th Year of his Age (being
 born *September 26*, 1672.) much lamented by the
 High Church Party. He was Son of *William*,
 Lord *Maidſtone*, Son of *Heneage Finch*, Earl of
Wincheſea, who married Four Wives, by whom
 he had Twenty-ſeven Children, Sixteen of which
 were Born and Chriſten'd, and liv'd to ſome Ma-
 turity.

The Lord
 Lanſdowne
 ſworn a Pri-
 vy Counſeller.

The Ld. Wil-
 loughby died

At alſo the E.
 of Wincheſ-
 ſea, Aug. 4.

turity. The late Earl of *Winchelsea*, married *A. C. Sarah*, the Daughter of *Henry Nurse*, of the County of *Wills*, Esq; by whom he had one Son *Thomas*, born in 1703, who died at Two Years of Age; so that leaving no Issue, he was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Uncle Colonel *Heneage Finch*, the present Earl of *Winchelsea*, who married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *William Kingsmill*, in the County of *Southampton*.

On the first of this Month died *James Gunter*, Esq, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Monmouth*. And Mr. Gunter.

On Monday the 18th of *August* died at the *Bath*, after a long Indisposition *Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, second Son of *Thomas Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, by *Elizabeth* the Natural Daughter to *Emanuel* Earl of *Sunderland*, whose Eldest Son *Thomas* Lord *Colchester* dying in his Father's Life time, the latter was in the Year 1694. succeeded by the late *Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, who was by King *William* made Lieutenant General of Horse, Captain and Colonel of the Third Troop of Life-Guards. He serv'd several Campaigns in *Flanders* in the two last Wars; and in the Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*, was made Lord Lieutenant, *Custos Rotulorum*, and Vice Admiral of the County of *Essex*, General of the Horse, and one of Her Privy Council. In the Year 1706, he was sent General of the Land-Forces on a Private Expedition; but by reason of contrary Winds, that detain'd him a considerable time in *Torbay*, the Design being frustrated, he failed with those Forces to *Portugal*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where he landed, and leaving them under the Command of the Earl *Galway*, return'd to *England*. Having taken some Disgust at the late Administration, he readily went into the new Measures, whereupon Her Majesty appointed him Constable of the *Tower of London*, and Lord Lieut. of the *Tower-Hamlets*; but the Close of last *March*, he resign'd these Places to the Earl of *Northampton*. He was also appointed Master General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse; and in *July* last, General

The E. Rivers dies August 8.

His Preferences.

A. C. neral and Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces
 1712. in Great Britain, in the Absence of the Duke of
 Ormond. He married *Penelope* the Daughter of
John Downs of *Wardley*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; and had Issue surviving him only one
 Daughter, married to the Earl of *Barrymore*, of
 the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and a Son and another
 Daughter that died Young: His Honour descends
 to *William Savage*, Esq; his Cousin *German*, and
 a *Roman Catholick* in Holy Orders, to whom he
 left the Bulk of his Estate.

His Issue.

Upon the Death of the Earl *Rivers*, there were
 Competitors for his Employments, particu-
 larly for that of Master-General of the Ord-

nance, which a few Days * after, Her Majesty
 was pleas'd to bestow on the Duke of *Hamilton*
 and *Brandon*; who about the same time was ap-
 pointed to go Ambassador Extraordinary to the
 Court of *France*, as soon as the Duke d' *Ammont*
 should come from thence hither, with the same
 Character. About the latter end of *August*, it
 was also publickly declar'd, That Her Majesty
 had appointed the Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *John*
Leake, Knight, Sir *George Byng*, Knight, Sir
William Drake, Bart. *Joseph Aislabe*, Esq; Sir
James Ashurst, Knight, and *George Clarke*, Esq;
 to be Commissioners for executing the Office of

Commis. of
 the Navy
 appointed.

Brigadier
 Whiteman
 Commander
 in Scotland

* Aug. 14.

The Earl of
Seafield cho-
 sen one of the
 16 Peers of
 Scotland.

The L. North
 and Grey ap-
 pointed Go-
 vernor of
 Portsmouth.

Septemb.

Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*; And Briga-
 dier *Whiteman* General of the Forces in *Scotland*,
 during the Absence of the Duke of *Argyle*, and of
 General *Whetham*. Some Days * before the Earl
 of *Seafield* was elected at *Edinburgh*, one of the
 Sixteen Peers, to represent the Nobility of *Scot-*
land in the *British* Parliament, in the room of
 the Earl *Marischal*, lately deceas'd. On *Sunday*
 the last Day of *August*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*,
 Lieutenant General, kiss'd Her Majesty's Hand at
Windfor, upon his Lordship's being appointed
 Governor of the Town and Citadel of *Portsmouth*,
 in the room of Lieutenant General *Erle*.

It was generally observ'd, That upon the re-
 newing of the Suspension of Arms between *Great*
Britain and *France*, and the near Prospect of the
 Peace being proclaim'd, the Hopes and Spirits of
 the

REMARKABLES. 391.

the *English* and *Irish* Roman Catholicks were A. C. wonderfully rais'd; and that many Priests and 1712. Jesuits did thereupon come over into *Great Britain*. It was easy for them to remain undiscover'd *Septemb.* in the Populous City of *London*, but some of *Priests and Jesuits come over.* them having gone to *Ireland*, Orders were issued by the Government there for their Approbation and Prosecution. About the middle of *September* an Abbeys and Three Nuns were seiz'd at *Dublin*, *An Abbeys and Three Nuns seiz'd as Dublin.* upon an Information that they were come to settle there, pursuant to an Order from the Provincial of *Ireland*, (as he stil'd himself) which, among other Papers, was taken with the said Abbeys.

While we are in *Ireland*, we must take Notice, That the Parliament of that Kingdom, which stood prorogued to the 2d of *September*, was by a Proclamation from the Lords Justices, dated the 29th of *August*, further prorogued to the 26th of *February* next.

To return to *England*: On the 5th of *September* a Proclamation was publish'd in *London*, requiring *Quarantaine* to be perform'd by Ships coming from the *Sound*, the *Baltice Sea*, and other Places in or near *Altena*, *Gluckstadt*, the *Little East*, *Hamburg* on the *Elb*, *Bremen* on the *Wefer*, and *Embsen* on the *Eems*, which Places had been for some Time past, and were still infected with the Plague.

About the beginning of the same Month it was publickly declar'd, That the Queen had appointed the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Admiral of *Lancashire*; and that Her Majesty was pleas'd to give him out of the *Jewel Office* 1700 Ounces of Silver for Plate for his Extraordinary Embassy to the Court of *France*.

On the 15th of *September*, *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin* died at *St. Albans*, having been long afflicted with the Stone in the Kidneys. He was second Son to Sir *Francis Godolphin*, of an ancient Family in *Cornwal*, whose Name in *Cornish*, signifies a *White Eagle*; which they have constantly born, as part of their Arms. In the Year 1678, he was by King *Charles II.* continu-


A. C. ted one of the Lords of his Treasury, which **Trust**
 1712. he discharg'd with great Fidelity, and with **un-**
 common Application and Diligence, which **ha-**
 Septemb. ving rais'd the Reputation of his Parts and **Capa-**
 city, he was in the Year 1684, promoted to be
 one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;
 but afterwards appointed first Commissioner of
 the Treasury: Soon after which, viz. on the 8th
 of September 1684. he was rais'd to the Peerage, by
 the Title of Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton*, in the
 County of *Cornwal*. In the first Year of King
James II. he was constituted Lord Chamberlain
 to the Queen, and continued one of the Com-
 missioners of the Treasury. Upon the landing of
 the then Prince of *Orange*, (afterwards King
William III.) he was one of the Commissioners to
 treat with that Prince, who being advanc'd to
 the Throne, made him one of his Privy Council,
 and continued him one of the Lords of the Treas-
 ury: His Lordship was Four Times one of the
 Lords Justices of *England* in that Reign; and in
 1702, the first Year of Her present Majesty's
 Reign, he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of
England; which great Trust he discharg'd with so
 much Probity, Punctuality, and unwearied Ap-
 plication, that he really SUPPORTED and
 ADVANC'D PUBLICK CREDIT to a won-
 derful Degree, in the most difficult Times; and
 notwithstanding the Clamours which, upon the
 late Revolution of the Ministry, were rais'd a-
 gainst him, his Administration was found tho-
 roughly clear, sound, and unattackable: So that
 as he lived, he died with an unblemish'd Chara-
 cter, to which the most candid of his Enemies
 paid a due respect.

His Unble-
 mish'd Re-
 putation.

The Lord
Godolphin's
 Honours.

And Issue.

He was on the 6th of July 1704. elected Knight
 of the Garter; and install'd at *Windfor* the 30th of
 December following. In the Year 1706. he was
 appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of an
 Union between *England* and *Scotland*; and the
 same Year created Viscount *Rialton*, and Earl of
Godolphin. He married *Margaret*, the Daughter
 of *Thomas Blague*, Esq; at that time Maid of Ho-
 nour to *Catherine Queen of England*, by whom he
 had

had Issue *Francis Lord Rialton*, his only Child, A. C. who succeeds him in Honour and Estate; and 1712. who married the Lady *Henrietta Churchill*, Eldest Daughter to the Duke of *Marlborough*:  September:

On the 16th of September, Sir *Robert Beach*, The Lord Mayor of London *croft*, Lord Mayor of *London*, holding a Court of Aldermen, (in which he declar'd Mr. *Peter d'Elme* duly elected Alderman for the Ward of *Langborn*) was seiz'd with a Paralytick Fit, of seiz'd with Paralytick a Fit. which he continued indispos'd.

On the 23d of September, Mr. *Samuel Watkins* The Persons concern'd in the Murder of Col. Parke committed to Newgate. and Mr. *Daniel Mackinen* of *Antegoa*, Planters, were apprehended and committed to *Newgate* for High Treason, as being Two of the Principals concern'd in the Murder of Colonel *Parke*, late Governor of the *Leeward Caribbee Islands* in *America*. About the same Time it was made Publick, *Mr. Chet-* That *William Chetwynd Esq;* Envoy Extraordina- wind recall'd ry to the Republick of *Genoa*, was recall'd from that Employment; and that Colonel *Nicholson* Cell Nichol-son appoint-ed Commiss. of Accounts, was appointed Commissioner for stating the publick Accounts in all those Places which are in Possession of Her Majesty in *North America*, as *Scotia-Nova*, &c.

On the 13th of September it was publish'd in the *Post-Boy*, That the Peace was concluded, and that the Day before Mr. *John Thornborough* False Reports about the Peace. one of Her Majesty's Messengers, was dispatch'd to France with the Ratification of the same; which rais'd a general expectation throughout Great Britain, that the Queen would on the 25th come to the Parliament, and cause the Peace to be proclaim'd: Inasmuch, that many Persons came from several Parts up to *London* to see that joyful Solemnity. But before that Day came, the Parliament being † met, was further prorogued by Commission to the 6th of November next, to the great Disappointment of many.

On the 29th of September came on the Election for Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Choice falling upon Sir *Richard Hoare* and Sir *John Cass*, by a great Majority, they were return'd to the Court of Alderman, who, according to the Rule observ'd in the late Elections, viz. to chuse

† Sept. 23.
The British
Parliaments
further pro-
rogued.
Sir Richard
Hoare chosen
Ld. Mayor of
London.

A. C. chuse the Eldest Alderman below the Chair, declar'd Sir *Richard Hoare* Lord Mayor Elect for the 1712. Year ensuing.

Septemb. On the last Day of *September*, an Advertisement sign'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, Secretary at War, was inserted in the *London Gazette*, giving publick Notice, That an Agreement was made between England and France for a General Exchange of all Prisoners of War belonging to the Land-Service.

General Exchange of Prisoners between England and France.

On the 28th of *September*, Brigadier General *Hill* arriv'd in *London*, having left the Government of *Dunkirk* in the Hands of Brigadier *Durel*; and being come over for the recovery of his Health which was very much impair'd by his Residence in that sickly Place; where above Two Thousand *English* Officers, Soldiers and others had by this Time perish'd; and amongst them Mr. *Gordon*, Secretary to General *Hill*. The same Day (Sept. 28.) the Earl of *Scarsdale* had the Honour to Kiss the Queen's Hand at *Windser*, upon his being appointed to go Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Vienna*; and the same Day likewise, the Duke of *Argyle* set out for *Dover* in order to go through *France* to his Government of *Port Mahon*, and the Island of *Minorca*.

Great Mortality in Dunkirk.

The Earl of Scarsdale appointed Envoy Extra. to Vienna.

The Duke of Argyle goes to Port Mahon.

The Queen indispos'd.

She recovers her Health.

The Queen design'd to have remov'd from *Windser* to *Hampton Court* about the latter end of *September*; but Her Majesty found her self somewhat indispos'd on the 19th, which prevented Her intended Journey: However, by God's Blessing, Her Majesty did in a few Days recover Her Health, to the Great Joy of all Her faithful Subjects.

The Author of the *Flying-Post* being the only Whig Writer, who since the Restraint put upon the Press by the Stamps, took upon him to encounter the *Examiner*, *Post-Boy*, and other Tory Papers; lay under a kind of Necessity, from the Nature of his Task, to say some Truths, and to venture upon many bold Suggestions that could not but offend the prevailing Party, and draw upon him the Indignation and Relentment of those in Power. Hereupon the Printer of his Paper

The Author of the Flying Post obnoxious to the Government.

Paper, Mr. William Hurt, was first apprehended by a Warrant from the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and on the 2d of September committed to Newgate, for Printing (as 'twas suggested) and Publishing the Flying-Post, wherein were inserted several Scandalous and Seditious Paragraphs, highly reflecting on Her Majesty and the Government; but Two Days after, upon his bringing his Habeas Corpus, he was admitted to Bail before Mr. Baron Lovell. This Prosecution of the Printer was undoubtedly designed to come at the Author, for it was a few Days after publish'd in the Post-Boy, with some Scandalous Flourishes, That on the 8th of Sept. Mr. George Ridpath was committed to Newgate for several Scandalous Reflections writ by him in a Paper formerly publish'd, call'd the Observer; and for being the Author of several Notorious Falshoods and Scandalous Reflections on the Queen and Government, in a Paper call'd the Flying-Post. But the next Day Mr. Ridpath brought his Habeas Corpus, and was admitted to Bail before the Lord Chief Justice Parker, Grey Neville, of Billingsbear Esq; and Walter Stewart an an Eminent London Merchant, being his Sureties.

A. C.
1712.
Mr. Hurt
committed to
Newgate
Sept. 2.
And bail'd
out Sept. 4.
Mr. Ridpath
the Author of
the Flying
Post, com-
mitted to
Newgate
Sept. 8.
And bail'd
Sept. 9.

Octob.

Lord Lieuts.
appointed.

About the beginning of October the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex, in the room of the late Earl Rivers; and the Earl of Exeter, Lord Lieutenant of Rutland.

On Monday the 6th of October, Lieutenant General Faringdon, and Brigadier Godfrey. Nephew to the Duke of Marlborough, died.

Lieut. Gen.
Faringdon
and Brigad.
Godfrey die.

The Seventh at Night the Corps of the Earl of Godolphin was brought to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, and the next Night was carried from thence and interr'd in the Abbey, the Dukes of Marlborough, Devonshire, Richmond and Schonberg bearing up the Pall.

The Earl of
Godolphin
interr'd.

About the middle of October Erasmus Lewis, Esq; was appointed Provost-Marshal of the Island of Barbadoes, in the room of George Gordon Esq; who lately died at Dunkirk.

Mr. Lewis
made Provost
Marshal of
Barbadoes.

A. C. At the Council held at *Windfor* the 20th of
1712. *October*, it was resolv'd, That the Royal Regi-

W Octob. Dragoons in *Great Britain* should be reduc'd from
Regiments their present Number to Fifty private Men in each
reduc'd. Troop, and the Three Regiments of Foot Guards
to Sixty Men in each Company; the Officers Ser-
vants included. Orders were also given some
time after for reducing the other Horse and Foot
in Her Majesty's Pay.

Monf. de On the 21st *Monsieur de Mellaredé*, one of the
Mellaredé Duke of *Savoy's* Plenipotentiaries arriv'd in *London*
arrives in about a private Negotiation.
London.

The Envoy of On the 26th of *October*, Count *Fantoni*, Envoy
Gustalla has Extraordinary from the Duke of *Gustalla*, was, by
a private Au- the Lord *Bolingbroke* introduc'd to his first private
dience Oct. 26 Audience of the Queen at *Windfor*:

Mr Frank- About this Time *William Frankland Esq;* was
land Consul appointed Her Majesty's Consul at *St. Sebastian* in
at *St. Seba-* *Spain*.
stian.

The 29th of *October* being the Anniversary for
Swearing the Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year
ensuing, Sir *Richard Hoare* Lord Station Elect,
Sir Rd. Hoare was then Sworn into that high Station, at *West-*
Sworn Lord *minster*, as usual; after which his Lordship re-
Mayor, Oct. turn'd to *Goldsmiths Hall*, where he gave a most
29. splendid Entertainment to the Chief Ministers of
State, Members of the Privy Council, Judges and
other Persons of Distinction.

On *Wednesday* the 24th of *October* died *Edward*
Mr. Lloyd *Lloyd Esq;* one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-
and Sir *W.* Office; as did the *Monday* before Sir *William R-*
Robinson *binson* Kt. of *Walton upon Thames*. He was Sur-
dis. veyor General and Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*.

Col. Riffé Col. *Riffé*, who had been under the Custody of a
committed to Messenger ever since *Guiscard's* villainous Attempt
Newgate, on the Lord Treasurer, on Suspicion, was on *Thurs-*
and after- day the 30th of *October* committed to *Newgate* for
wards dis- *Treasonable Practices*, as was suggested, by a War-
charg'd. rant from the Earl of *Dartmouth*: but was a few
Days after discharg'd, upon his Promise to go be-
yond Sea, tho' *Naturaliz'd*.

About the beginning of *November* Rowland Fryth Esq; was made *Lancaster* King at Arms, in the room of *Gregory King*, Esq; decess'd.

A. C.
1712.

On the 7th of *November*, the Lord Viscount *Weymouth* was chosen Governor of the Company of Mine Adventurers of *England*, in the room of the late Duke of *Leeds*.

Novemb.
Mr. Fryth
made Lan-
caster K. at
Arms.

On *Sunday* the 9th of *November* Henry Killegrew Esq; formerly one of the Admirals, and Member of Parliament for *St. Albans*, died at his Seat near that Place.

The Lord
Weymouth
made Govr.
of the Mine
Adventures.

Two Days before, viz. the 18th of *November*, N. S. Monsieur *Gasper Florent de Consbruck*, Third Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, died at *Utrecht*, after a long sickness; and was succeeded in that Employment by the Baron de *Kirchner*.

Admiral
Killegrew
dies.
Mr de Cons-
bruck dies at
Utrecht,

On *Thursday* the 20th of *November*, Dr. *Humphry Humphreys*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, died at his Palace in that City.

The Bp. of
Hereford dies
Nov. 20.

Some Days before died Dr. *Nickson*, one of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*; as did also *Arthur Manwaring* Esq; Auditor of the Imprests.

Dr Nickson
and Mr Man-
waring die.

On *Sunday* the 23d of *November*, the Earl of *Arran* was declar'd Master of the Ordnance in *Ireland*, in the room of General *Ingoldsby* decess'd.

The Earl of
Arran Master
of the Ord-
nance in
Ireland.

On the 7th of *November* Prince *Ragotski* embark'd at *Dantzick*, on Board the *George*, an *English* Ship, in order to go to *France*, by the way of *England*; and on the 28th of the same Month landed at *Hull*, with Eight or Ten Domesticks, with whom he perform'd the *Quarantaine*, in Mr. *Washington's* House near *Hull*, and afterwards embark'd for *France*.

Pr. Ragotski
Lands at
Hull Nov. 28

On *Sunday* the 30th of *November*, Sir *Henry Furnese*, Kt. Alderman of *Bridge Ward Within*, died of a violent Cholick, at his Country Seat in *Kent*; and on *Wednesday* the 10th of *December*, declar'd *Al-George Martin* Esq; was declar'd Alderman of the said Ward in his room.

Sir Henry
Furnese dies.
Mr. Martin
declar'd Al-
derman of
Bridge Ward
Within.

On the 1st of *December* *Matthew Prior* Esq; lately declar'd Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, set out for that Kingdom.

Mr. Prior
goes to
France.

A. C. The next Day the *Post-Boy* inform'd the World, 1712 that ' whereas it was maliciously reported, That Robert Benson Esq; is made Auditor of the Imprest, in the room of Mr. *Manwaring*; and that Decemb. Mr. *Hambden*, will be made Chancellor of the Report about Mr. *Hambden* Exchequer; the same is altogether false and groundless. This gave occasion to many to enquire into the Reasons both of that Report and of its being thus contradicted; and it was found on the one hand, that endeavours had of late been us'd to bring over a certain Gentleman to the Court Party; and on the other hand, That another Gentleman, in a high but temporary Station, had already made Interest for the Place of Auditor of the Imprest:

Brig. Durel About this Time Brigadier *Durel*, Deputy dies. Governor of *Dunkirk*, died; as did also Dr. *John Hutton*, Member of Parliament for the *Burgh* of *Kirken-bright*, in *Scotland*.

Mr. Mellaredede sets out On Monday the 28th of Dece. Mon. de *Mellaredede* for *Utrecht*. the Duke of *Savoy's* Envoy, set out for *Utrecht*.

† Dec. 9, Mr The next † Day, the Hon. *Heneage Finch* Esq; Finch marries Mrs. Eldest Son to the Lord *Guernsey*, was married to the only Daughter of Sir *Clement Fisher*.

Sheriffs appointed. On the 11th, the Queen in Council, appointed The Lord Sheriffs for the Year ensuing; and the same Day *Guilford* *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, was by Her Majesty's Command Sworn of the Privy Council; and *John Earl of Exeter* took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, his Lordship being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Rutland*. Not many Days after it was publickly declar'd, That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to bestow the Royal Regiment of Horse, vacant by the Death of Earl *Rivers*, upon the Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*.

The Duke of On Sunday the 14th of the same Month, the *Shrewsbury* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, with his *Dutchess*, embark'd sets out for at *Greenwich* for *France*, upon Advice, that Ten † Dec. 17. Days † before the Duke d' *Aumont* set out from N. S. *Paris* for *Bologne*, in his way to *England*.

* Dec. 18. The next * Day the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Eldest Son to the Duke of *Leeds* was married to the Lady *Elizabeth Harley*, Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford* Lord High Treasurer. On

The M. of
Carmarthen
marries the
Lady Eliz.
Harley.

On the 12th of *December* the *King William Gal-* A. C.
ley, *Jos. Ruddock* Captain, and the *Foy Frigot*, 1722:
Edward Foy, Commander, arriv'd at *Bristol* from
Jamaica, which Island they left the 8th of *October*, Decemb.
and brought lamentable News of a Hurricane that *Great Harri-*
happen'd there on the 28th of *August*, and did in- cand in
credible damage to the Houses and Sugar Canes of *Jamaica*.
Port Royal, and to the Numerous Shipping in that
Harbour and at *Kingston*.

On the 17th of *December* in the Evening, the
Lord Mayor and the Court of Alderman of the
City of *London*, waited on the Queen at St. *James's* and Aldm.
to congratulate Her Majesty on Her Arrival in wait on the
Town in good Health; and were very graciously Queen.
receiv'd by Her Majesty, who was pleas'd to con-
fer the Honour of Knighthood on *William Lewen*, VVm. Lewen
Esq; one of the present Sherffs. Esq; Knighted

The next * Morning Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Cum-* Sir Robert
bermere in *Cheshire*, Bart. died at his House in *Westminster*. Cotton dies
Dec. 18.

The same * Day Baron *de Groot*, Envoy Extra- * Dec. 18.
ordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, landed at *White-Hall*; and Ten Days after had his first pri-
vate Audience of Her Majesty, being introduc'd by the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, one of Her
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Master of the Ce-
remonies.

Charles Whitworth Esq; Her Majesty's Ambassa- Chr. VWhite-
dor Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the worth Esq;
Czar of *Muscovy*, who arriv'd in *London* about arrives in
the same Time, had on the 25th of *December* the London.
Honour of Kissing Her Majesty's Hand.

About the same time *Ralph Simson*, Esq; was
appointed Consul-General at *Bourdeaux*, and *John Consuls*
Shippen, Esq; Consul at *Lisbon*. appointed.

On the 19th of *December* in the Morning died
the Lord Viscount *Fitzharding*, Treasurer of the The Lord
Chamber, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, Viscount
which Offices he had for many Years discharg'd dies Dec. 19.
with great Integrity, and unblemish'd Reputa-
tion.

The Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* was about this
time chosen Recorder of *Harwich*; Sir *Charles Bar-*
rington,

400 R E M A R K A B L E S.

A. C rinton, Bart. appointed Vice Admiral of the County of *Essex*, and Mr. *Wm. Stallard* Deputy Vice-Adm. of the said County, and Cap. *Pullein* Govr. of the Novemb. Island of *Bermudas*, in the room of *Ben. Bennet*, Esq.

The Lord Bolingbroke Recorder of Harwich. About the middle of *Dec.* died Dr. *Salmon*, a famous Quackish Doctor, who had printed many Books or Collections in *Physick*, *Pharmacy*, *Botany*, &c. rais'd a great Library, and got a considerable Estate. On the other hand, on Christmas Day, Dr. *King* of the *Commons*, late *Gazeteer*, a very Ingenious and Polite Writer, died in a very low Condition.

Sir Charles Barrington Vice Adm. of Essex. On the 24th of *Dec.* in the Evening, the D. of *Shrewsbury*, with his Dutcheſs went from *Margate* to *Dover*, where he was saluted by 21 Guns from the Castle, and attended by the Mayor and Jurats, who wish'd him a good Voyage. The 26th about 8 a Clock in the Evening, his Grace embark'd on Board the *William and Mary* Yacht, and landing the next Day at *Calais*, set out on *Sunday* the 28th for *Bologne*, where he was magnificently entertain'd by the D. d'Aumont. On the last Day of *Dec.* the D. of *Shrewsbury* continued his Journey to *Paris*; and the same Day the D. d'Aumont embark'd at *Calais*, on Board the *William and Mary* Yacht, as did some Hours before the Duke of *Argyle*, on Board the *Bolingbroke* Yacht, for *Dover*. We may here take Notice that his Grace, I mean the D. of *Argyle*, having taken the *French* Court both in his way to his Government of the Island of *Minorca*, and in his Return from thence, was receiv'd with particular Marks of Distinction by the King of *France*; and had extraordinary Respects and Honours paid him at *Toulon*, where he embark'd at *Port Mahon*.

The Duke of Shrewsbury comes to Dover. *Lands at Calais, and is entertain'd at Bologne.* On *Thursday* Morning the 25th of *Decemb.* Sir *John Chardin*, sufficiently known by his Voyages to *Persia*, and other Eastern Countries, died at his House at *Turnham-Green*.

The Duke d'Aumont and Duke of Argyle embark at Calais, Dec. 31. *Sir John Chardin dies.*

THE
APPENDIX
TO THE
ANNALS
OF
Queen ANNE's Reign.
Year the Eleventh.

NUMB. I.

The RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIAL, and VOUCHERS of their High Mightinesses, shewing, That the States General of the United-Provinces are wrongfully charg'd (by the Resolutions or Votes of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Address of that House, presented on the Subject to her British Majesty) with having fail'd in several respects during the Course of this present War, to furnish what they ought of their Quota or Contingent, according to their Engagements.

Printed by Paul Scheltus, Printer in Ordinary to the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces Anno 1712. By Authority.

An Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

Friday, April 1. 1712.

Messieurs de Brockhuysen, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs (who in pursuance and Execution of the Commissorial Resolution of the 12th past, examin'd, together with some of the Deputies of the Council of State, the Letter of *M. van Borselle*, Envoy Extraordinary for their High Mightinesses to the Court of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, Writ the 8th of the last Month, containing an Account of the Resolutions taken by the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for continuing in the *Netherlands* this Year 1712. 1. The 40000 Men sent thither by her Majesty at the beginning of the War: 2. The 10000 Troops of Augmentation which were agreed upon in 1703, and the 15178 Men which have been engaged in her Majesty's Service since the Year 1703: But the latter on Condition that the *State* should on her Part maintain as many Troops in proportion as Three to Two, have reported to the Assembly:

That while they were Examining the abovemention'd Letter, they were Informed that the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her said Majesty, had the Day before his going to *Utrecht*, which was *Monday* last, insinuated to some Persons, that he had received Orders by Mr. St. *John* Secretary of State, to declare to their High and Mightinesses, that they must make good their Quota of Three Fifths in proportion to the abovemention'd 15178 Men; otherwise her Majesty would cashier as many as was necessary to make just Two Fifths to answer Three Fifths, in proportion to the Number of Troops which the *State* furnish in the *Netherlands* to answer the said 15178 Men; which Insinuation was founded on this Supposition, That at the beginning of the War the *States* had consented to furnish in the *Netherlands* 102000 Men, viz 42000 for Garrisons, and 60000 for the Field; and that *Great Britain* on her part was not obliged to furnish more than 40000 Men in the *Netherlands*. Since which the Troops were augmented in 1703 by 20000 Men, that were to be paid half by *Great Britain* and half by the

States

States. But as to the 15178 Men furnished by her Majesty of *Great Britain* since 1703. the first proportion of 60000 Men to 40000, or of Three Fifths to Two Fifths was to be observ'd.

That on this Occasion, They the said Deputies had also examin'd the Votes or Resolutions of the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the 16th of *February* this Year, *N. S.* by which they Charge this *State* with not having satisfy'd its Engagements in divers Respects, as to the Troops which they were obliged to furnish according to their Quota for the War. And that they had examin'd the Address presented to her Majesty on this Head; which Address, as well as the said Votes, have been Printed and Published every where.

That to demonstrate how little Ground there is either for the said Supposition, or for the Deficiency which the said Resolutions and Address Charge upon the *States*, they have drawn up a Memorial, which they have at the same time laid before the Assembly, as it is here insertted at the end of these Presents.

Upon which the *States* having deliberated, it was judged fit, and resolv'd that they would send to the *Sieur de Borselle*, Envoy Extraordinary of their High Mightinesses to the Court of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, a Copy of the said Memorial and of the Pieces hereunto join'd; and that he shall be order'd to represent both *viva voce*, and by Writing, to her said Majesty, and otherwise where it might be useful, that the Insinuation of the said Earl of *Strafford*, importing that the *States* must furnish what is wanting of their Three Fifths to answer the said 15178 Men otherwise her Majesty would lessen the Number of Hers to the proportion of Two Fifths to those of this *State*, has very much troubled them; and that likewise in their Judgment it is not well founded, since on the one Hand it can't be reasonably demanded of the *State*, which already bears so much Burden, that they should augment their Troops; and that on the other Hand, the Good of the Common Cause will not permit that her Majesty should lessen hers in the present Conjunction.

That the Supposition abovemention'd upon which this Insinuation is founded, cannot be admitted by their High Mightinesses; and even tho it were, all the difference would then be no more than that the *State* had 4303 Men too few, or that her Majesty had too many in the *Netherlands*. As to this, it would certainly be just to consider; and to ac-

count for the Augmentation of the Troops which this State made at the beginning of this War, before *Great Britain* made any considerable Augmentation on her part, as well as those which the State has maintain'd over and above the 102000 Men, as is shewn by the abovemention'd *Memorak*. That for these Reasons the *Sieur van Borfelle* shall request her Majesty not to demand of the State to augment their Troops, or yet to diminish the Number of her own.

That further, the said *Sieur van Borfelle* shall represent on this Occasion to her Majesty, that their High Mightinesses are very much griev'd, to find that by the said Votes and Address, publickly printed and dispers'd thro' the World, they are Condemned without being heard, as if they had not fulfil'd their Engagements, nor contributed as much as they ought, in proportion to her Majesty, towards the Charge of the War.

That their High Mightinesses to clear themselves of this Charge, and to inform her Majesty of the Reasons which perswade them that they are Wrongfully Charg'd, have order'd him to present the said *Memorial* to her Majesty, and to add, that if her Majesty (as they hope she will) wou'd make an equitable and favourable Reflection upon the Efforts which the State has made and continues to make in this present War, after having already gone thro' Two others extremely Burdensome; and if she would duly consider that they begun this with 110000 Men, so great an Effort, as they never made the like before; that further from Time to Time they have considerably augmented the Number of their Troops, to which must be added the consideration of the Subsidies which they annually pay, and the Naval Equipments they make, their High Mightinesses assure themselves, that not only her Majesty according to her well known Equity; but also the whole World must necessarily be convinced, that the State in this present War has done as much and more than cou'd have been expected in Reason and Justice of a good and faithful Ally, and that nothing but an excess of Love for their Liberty and for their Religion, and an ardent Zeal to assist in warding off that Slavery with which all *Europe* is threatned, cou'd have induc'd them to make such great Efforts, and to continue them so long. That they return Thanks to God, who by his Goodness has so bless'd the Efforts they have made in Conjunction with her Majesty and their other Allies, that by comparing the present State of Affairs with what they were at the beginning of the War, we may find a very happy Change

Change; So that to lay a just Foundation of Hope that by a good Peace, we may obtain the End desired, there seems nothing to be wanting but the Preservation among the Allies of that same Firmness, Union and Vigour, with which the War was begun and has been hitherto continued.

That their High Mightinesses have always consider'd a Union and good Harmony betwixt her Majesty and this State, and between their Subjects on both sides, as the strongest Support to the Common Cause; that they are still of the same Opinion, and believe this Union to be more necessary now than ever. That they have always carefully endeavour'd, and will endeavour for the Time to come, to preserve her Majesty's Affections and Friendship, and to cultivate and increase the said Union and good Understanding betwixt the Two Nations; That there is nothing more Grievous to them than to be obliged to justify themselves against Censures so little deserv'd, considering that hereby the Enemy to whom a Union betwixt her Majesty and the State must be formidable, may conceive hopes of a Coldness and Division betwixt Allies so strictly United, which cannot fail of being prejudicial to both.

That therefore their High Mightinesses with this Stone of Stumbling had never been laid in the way, and that it may be remov'd as soon as possible. That they hope chiefly from her Majesty's great Equity and from her well known Zeal for the Common Cause, that she will not tack the continuation of the Service of her Troops in the *Netherlands*, and particularly of the said 15178 Men, to the Augmentation of those of this State.

That their High Mightinesses on their side, will always contribute as much as lyes in their Power or depends upon them, not only to advance as formerly the welfare of the Common Cause, but also to concert with all possible Confidence in her Majesty the necessary Measures for that End, and to satisfy her Majesty by real Effects, that they desire and infinitely esteem her Affection and Friendship, of which the *Sieur Van Bersele* shall give her Majesty the strongest Assurances.

There shall also be deliver'd a Copy of the present Resolution of their High Mightinesses, and one of the above-said Memorial to the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambassador Extraordinary, &c. of her Majesty, and his Lordship shall be de-

fin'd

(6)

gr'd to second the good Intention of their High Mighti-
nesses by his good Offices.

Mark'd,

H. van Isselmunde at

And a little lower

This agrees with the said Register,

Sign'd,

J. Fagel

The following Memorial was presented to the Queen on
Thursday April the 3d, 1712. by the *Sieur de Borfelle*, En-
voy Extraordinary from the States to her Majesty.

*A Memorial, shewing, That the States General of the United
Provinces are wrongfully charged (by the Resolution or Votes
of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Bri-
tain, and by the Address of that House presented on this Sub-
ject to her Majesty) with having fail'd in several Respects,
during the Course of this present War, to furnish what they
ought of their Quota or Contingent, according to their Engage-
ments.*

THE Resolutions, or Votes, abovementioned, are
dated *Tuesday the 5th of February, 17¹¹* and conceived
16 17¹² in these Terms.

Resolved, That the States General have been deficient in
the Quota's for Sea-Service, in proportion to the Number of Ships
provided by her Majesty, some Years two Thirds, and generally
more than half of their Quota.

Resolved, That the Forces supplied and paid by her Majesty
for the carrying on the War in Spain from the Year 1705, to the
Year 1711 inclusive, amounted to Fifty Seven Thousand, Nine
Hundred, Seventy Three Men, besides Thirteen Battalions and
Eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majesty has paid a Subsidy to
the Emperor.

Resolved, That the Forces supplied by the States General
for the Service in Spain, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1708,
both inclusive, have amounted to no more than Twelve Thou-
sand, Two Hundred Men, and that from the Year 1708, to the
present Time, they have sent thither no Forces at all.

Resolved, That her Majesty has not only furnished her pro-
portion of Twelve Thousand Men, according to the Treaty entered
1714

into for the Service of the War in Portugal, but has taken upon her the Emperor's proportion, by furnishing two Thirds, whereas the States General only furnished one Third for that Service.

Resolved, That since the Year 1706, when the English and Dutch march'd into Castile, and return'd no more into Portugal, her Majesty has re-placed more than her Share, according to her Proportion, and the States General have not had any Troops in Portugal.

Resolved, That the first Porportion of three Fifths, or two Fifths, agreed upon between his late Majesty King William and the States General, for the Service of the War in Flanders, has not been observed by the States General.

Resolved, That the States General, during the Course of the War, have furnished less than their Proportion in Flanders, Twenty Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty Seven Men.

Resolved, That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade and Correspondence between Holland and France, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, has not been observ'd by the States General.

Resolved, That at the Beginning of this War, the Subsidies were paid in equal Proportions by her Majesty and the States General, but her Majesty has since paid more than her Proportion, Three Millions One Hundred Fifty Thousand Crowns.

These Resolutions, or Votes, of the House of Commons, are thus drawn up in form of Decisions, as a Charge against the *States General*, who have the Honour to live with her Majesty of *Great Britain* in a full and perfect Amity, and to be engaged with her in the strictest Alliances. Besides, this is done at a Time when an Union and Harmony betwixt *Great-Britain* and the *States* of the United Provinces is more necessary than ever, to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace. They are also follow'd by an Address that was presented to Her Majesty, which having been Printed and Publish'd, as well as their Votes or Resolutions, must without doubt very much surprize those who have but the least Knowledge of the great and extraordinary Efforts which the *States* have made in this War, for the Support and Advancement of the Common Cause, and consider of what Consequence those Efforts have been to the said Cause.

But tho' it be impossible that the said Resolutions and Address shou'd fail of making a Disadvantageous Impression of the *States* upon those who have not an exact Knowledge of Affairs, yet they must lose very much of their Force, when it is consider'd that the Resolutions and Address were formed

and the *States General* to positively Condemned by them Without having any opportunity directly or indirectly to make known what they had to say on this subject, or the least Knowledge of the Estimates, or Lists, upon which those Votes were founded; in short, without having any way left them to remove, by Explanation and necessary Information, the Prejudices that the House seems to have entertain'd against their Conduct; which certainly is not consistent with the Rules of Equity and Friendship.

But as we have receiv'd, since those Resolutions were formed, a Copy from private Hands, of the Estimates laid before the House, which probably gave occasion to the said *Resolves*, and being thereby, in some measure, informed of the Grounds on which they were founded, we are in a condition to make some Remarks upon them, which we believe will be sufficient to take off all the bad Impressions which may have been given of the Conduct of the *States General*, and to justify them entirely as to the Charge against them in the abovementioned Votes and Address thereupon presented to the Queen. Our Remarks may be conveniently divided into Four Heads, according to the Estimates or Lists laid before the Commons, and according to the Order observ'd in their Address, wherein they advance that the *State* has not answer'd their Quota of the Charge of the War in proportion to what has been done by her *British Majesty*, viz.

I. In the Charge of the Sea Service.

II. In the Number of Troops in *Flanders*.

III. For the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

IV. In the Subsidies,

Before we enter upon the Discussion of each of those Heads, it is necessary to lay down as a Foundation, That after the King of *France* had seiz'd the whole *Spanish* Monarchy for his Grandson, and by taking possession of the *Spanish* *Netherlands* had wrested from this *State* her Barrier, and that he had acknowledg'd the Pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *Great Britain*, all *Europe* finding themselves threatned with intolerable Slavery, his Majesty the late King of *Great Britain* and their High Mightinesses, were oblig'd in 1702. for several known and lawful Reasons, but chiefly for the Defence of their own Liberty and that of the High Allies, to take up Arms with them, and enter into a War against *France*. That the Alliances, and particularly that of the 3d of *March*, 1677-8 made with the late King *Charles II*d, that of the 11th of *November*, 1701. made with the late King *William III*d, that of the 9th of *June* 1703. by which the

Two preceding ones are confirmed and renew'd, and which was concluded with her present Majesty; and lastly, the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, made the 7th of September, 1701. oblige her Majesty and the *States General*, and every one in particular, to employ all their Force by Sea and Land, in order to obtain the End which was proposed in making the said Alliance, without stipulating either in them, or in any other Treaties now in being or subsisting, and fix'd Proportion, according to which each of the High Allies of *Great Britain* and the *State* shou'd carry on the War, and regulate their Efforts.

'Tis true that by the 4th Article of the *Grand Alliance*, and that by the 3th of that between the *State* and *Great Britain*, both made in the Year 1701, it was thought proper that some Number of Forces should be mentioned, but afterwards this Agreement was dropp'd without being put in Execution, either because it was found to be attended with too many Difficulties, or that it was reckoned superfluous, because all the Alliances imported, that each of the Confederates should make War with all their Forces by Sea and Land, and that 'twas believed they might rely upon one another's Fidelity.

This Foundation thus laid, viz. That according to the Alliances, *Great Britain* and this *State* are obliged each to employ all their Force in the present War against the Common Enemy, and that the Quantum which each ought to furnish, it not determined neither by the said Alliances, nor by an Agreement and particular Convention, it follows necessarily, and incontestably, that the only Rule of this Quantum ought to be the Power of each, and that no other proportion between *Great Britain* and this *State* ought to be inquired into, or alledged than that of their Ability; but that which soever of these Two Potentates can prove, according to that general Proportion, or absolutely without making any Comparison, that it has employed all its Force in the present War, for the Advancement of the Common Cause, the said Potentate must be allowed to have satisfy'd all his Engagements, and cannot be charged to have been Deficient therein.

Now 'tis evident, that the Strength of *Great Britain* is incomparable greater than that of this *State*. To be convinced of this, one need only consider the Extent of the Countries, Possessions and Commerce of *Great Britain*, with
the

the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants, and in a word, every thing which can contribute to make a State Power-full.

This is also the reason why in all the Treaties which have been made between *England* and this State, not only formerly in the time of the *Spanish War*, but also since, except in some particular Cases, 'twas always observ'd in mentioning the Number of Forces, so to proportion the Supplies of Troops on both sides, as that those of *England*, should be greater than those of the State. They have been often regulated on the foot of two Thirds or three Fifths for *England*, against one Third or two Fifths for the State : And accordingly by the Treaty of perpetual Alliance of the 3d March, 1677.8. *England* promised a Supply of a 10000 Men against 6000 which were to be furnish'd by the State. This plainly proves, that tho it should be granted that *Great Britain* has contributed much more than this State to the present War, it will, by no means, follow that the State has not fulfill'd her Engagements, since her Forces are not equal to those of *Great Britain*, and that it is upon this foot the Proportion ought to be regulated.

Besides, every one knows that the States General have abundantly answer'd all that could be expected from good and faithfull Allies, whether the Efforts be compared with those of *Great Britain* and the other Allies, or consider'd in themselves without any such Comparison. Certainly Posterity will scarce believe that a State which maintain'd a very severe War in 1672, which she could not get out of but by very extraordinary Efforts ; and without having time to recover her Strength, was oblig'd to carry on a second, by which she still remains charg'd with very heavy Debts ; we say, it would seem incredible that such a State being again engaged in a third War, should be able still to make such great Efforts, and to continue them so long. Besides the Inequality of Strength, we have just now mention'd, there is this difference between *Great Britain* and the State, That *Great Britain* neither felt the Burden nor the Calamities of the first War against *France* : That in time of Peace she keeps very few Troops on Foot ; and that after the Peace at *Ryswick* she disbanded most of those at that Time in her Pay, which was a very great Ease to her : Whereas this State was obliged to maintain above 40000 Men. Another considerable Difference is, that in 1702. the Dominions of the State, being the Seat of the War, suffer'd very much by it ; one Part of their Country was overflow'd by breaking in of the Sea, another part

was

was laid under Water to defend it against the Enemy; not to mention the large Contributions we pay them annually, to none of which Inconveniencies *Great Britain* is subject. This being consider'd, together with her great Power, enables her to contribute much more to the War than this State. Besides this, if we make due Reflection on the Taxes of all sorts which are rais'd on the Persons and Estates of our Subjects, which Taxes are more numerous and more heavy than in her Majesty's Kingdoms, or in any other State of the World: Then if we consider the immense Sums which this State was obliged to borrow each Year in the two last Wars, and particularly in this, it will be own'd that nothing but an extraordinary Love of Liberty, and an inviolable Affection to the Common Cause, could oblige them thus voluntarily to charge themselves till they are ready to sink under the Burden. Nor is there need of any other Evidence to prove that the States General have fully and faithfully answer'd all their Engagements, nay, and that they have contributed above their Strength to the Charge of the War.

In general, this is sufficient to remove all the Prejudices that appear in the Resolves and Address of the House of Commons, and to efface all the Disadvantageous Impressions which they might make on others. For tho' all the Deficiencies they charge upon the State were fully prov'd, and tho' it were certain that the *States General* had contributed much less to the Charge of the War than her *British* Majesty, it would nevertheless be true, that according to their Treaties they have employ'd all their Strength in the present War, and by consequence, that in proportion to their Power, they have done as much and more than any of the Allies, *Great Britain* herself not excepted. Therefore the Commons have wrongfully, and without any Foundation, charg'd the *States* with not having answer'd their Engagements, and furnish'd their Quota.

We shall more particularly prove this, by examining one after another the Four principal Points of the Address and Resolutions of the House of Commons; but in the first place we think our selves obliged to make some further Remarks on that Address. They acquaint her Majesty, when they enumerate the Motives which induc'd the late King *William* to enter into the War, that according to the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, those Motives were to assist the Emperor in his Pretensions to the *Spanish* Monarchy, and the *States General* in recovering their lost Barrier. They afterwards add, That in all respects the Allies are equally in-

interested with *Great Britain* in the Success of the War; and for most part a great deal more. Yet this very Treaty of the Grand Alliance on which they ground their Proposition, sets forth expressly in the Preamble, that the *English* and *Dutch* were in imminent Danger of losing the Liberty of their Navigation and Commerce in the *Mediterranean*, the *Indies*, and other Parts; and that *France* and *Spain* were more and more united to trample upon the Liberties of *Europe*, and to ruin the Commerce; Motives which concerned *Great Britain* so directly and so nearly, that 'tis easy to infer from thence, that she carries on the War as much for herself as for the Emperor, the States, or the other Allies. This appears yet more plainly from the separate Article concluded the 12th of April, 1702. between the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, which ought to have the same force as if it were inserted *verbatim* in the principal Treaty. For the Affront put upon the late King *William*, her present Majesty and the whole *British* Nation, by owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, being expressly set down in this Article among the Motives of the War, as well as in her Majesty's Declaration of War; which Motive could not have been inserted in the Address of the House of Commons without too much weakening the above-mention'd Proposition, *viz.* That the Allies are on all Accounts equally concerned with *Great Britain* in the Success of the War, and for most part a great deal more. Indeed, it can't be conceiv'd upon what Principle this Proposition could be founded, nor in what Sense it can agree with the Demands of *Great Britain* for a Peace. Her Majesty demands, That the Most Christian King shall acknowledge her; That he likewise own the Succession in the Protestant Line of the House of *Hanover*, as it is established by Act of Parliament; That he refuse all manner of Aid and Assistance to the Pretender; That he make a Treaty of Commerce with *Great Britain*; That he demolish the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and fill up the Harbour, and, That he yield to her Majesty the Islands of *St. Christopher* and *Newfoundland*, with *Acadia*, and other Countries in *North-America*. Now 'tis plain that these Demands are not of such a Nature, that they concern the other Allies as much, or more than *Great Britain* herself.

As to the Commerce in the *Mediterranean*, it cannot be said with the least colour of Reason, that all the Allies have an equal Interest in it with *Great Britain*, since 'tis known and incontestable, as well with regard to Commerce in
 general

general, as particularly to the Vent of Woollen Manufactures in *Spain*, the Ports of the *Mediterranean*, and especially in *Turkey*, that *Great Britain* is much more interested in it than the States, the only one among all the Allies which the Commerce in the *Mediterranean* most concerns.

We come now to examine those Articles by which 'tis pretended, that the *States General* have not furnished their Quota towards the Charges of the War. The first relates to the Sea Service. On this Head, 'tis advanced, that for some Years the *States General* have furnished two Thirds, and generally not half their Contingent for that Service. This is a very general Proposition, and another general one to the contrary might perhaps be sufficient to answer it, after which it might be left to the Judgment of those who know the present Posture of Affairs, which of those two general Propositions is the most probable. It wou'd also have been very difficult to answer it otherwise, if there had not been imparted to us by private Hands, a Copy of the Paper deliver'd into the House of Commons, by the Commissioners of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, in which are specify'd the Ships of the Line that were furnish'd Year after Year by her *British Majesty* and on the part of the *States General*, to act jointly in the *Channel* and the *Mediterranean*. 'Tis inserted at the End of this Memorial, and marked No. I. and 'twas doubtless on this Paper, that the Resolutions of the House of Commons are founded.

'Tis there laid down as a certainty, that the Quota of the *States* in Naval Armaments with respect to *Great Britain*, is three to five, and they found this on the Agreement on the 27th of *April*, 1689. But on this occasion it must be observed, that the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 9th of *June*, 1703. by which the said Agreement was renewed, imports, that the entire Quota of Ships of War which each were to furnish by virtue of that Agreement, shall be regulated every Year, and that the Rendezvous as well as the respective Stations appointed for the said Ships, should likewise be agreed upon at the said time. In pursuance hereof, her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain* thought fit to send hither one of her Admirals almost every Year. The necessary Conferences were held with them, in which the Number of Ships to be fitted out, and the Places where to be employed, were the chief Points considered. Upon this it commonly happen'd, that the Projects exhibited on the part of her *British Majesty*, proposed a greater Number of Ships than those of the *State*,
and

compar'd with those of the Queen of Great Britain, since they cut off all that serv'd in the *North-Sea*, and mention only such as acted in Conjunction with her Majesty's Ships.

This Omission, no doubt, gave occasion to those injurious Resolutions of the House of Commons; and we have reason to think they would never have come into 'em had they known the Reasons of the *States*. We may judge of this by the following List, that contains the true Number of Ships which the *States* have employ'd during this War for the Common Cause in the *Mediterranean*, the *Channel*, and the *North-Sea*. They are all Ships of the Line, without reckoning Frigats, or other lesser Ships.

| | | |
|---------|------|----|
| In 1702 | ———— | 55 |
| In 1703 | ———— | 50 |
| In 1704 | ———— | 56 |
| In 1705 | ———— | 56 |
| In 1706 | ———— | 54 |
| In 1707 | ———— | 49 |
| In 1708 | ———— | 53 |
| In 1709 | ———— | 50 |
| In 1710 | ———— | 43 |
| In 1711 | ———— | 40 |

All this is Fact, and can be prov'd by good and Authentick Vouchers: So that it is wrong, and without any Foundation, that they charge the *State* with not having furnish'd its Quota for the Sea-Service.

The Second Head relates to the Troops in *Flanders*, as to which 'tis complain'd that the *States General* have not observ'd the first Proportion of Three to Two, which they agreed upon with the late King *William*; That they have furnish'd 20,837 Men less than their Quota; And that they have not fulfill'd the Condition for prohibiting Commerce and Correspondence with *France*, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703. For clearing of this Head, we thought it would not be improper to subjoin to this Memorial, the Estimate (mark'd No. II.) of the Forces, as well of the Queen's as the *States General*, that was deliver'd into the House of Commons, and upon which, as far as we can judge, they founded their Resolutions.

Our first Remark on this Estimate of the Forces is, That here they confound in a general Article the 44,992 Men which the *States* kept in Pay after the Peace of *Ryswick*, with the 34 866 Men whom they took again into their Service immediately after the Death of King *Charles II.* of

Spain

Spain; And that in the Year 1702, they have likewise mix'd the Troops which the *States* took into Pay that Year, with those they hired from several Princes the beginning of the Year before. Had not these things been confounded, it would have clearly appear'd, that the *States* had augmented their Troops with 50000 Men, long before *Great Britain* made any considerable Augmentation; which certainly ought to have been allow'd for in the Account, considering the Expence the *States* had been at in maintaining many Troops alone;

We shall not insist on other particular Mistakes in the said Estimate, but content ourselves to shew, that it does no way prove what they pretend to prove by it. For Example; It does not thereby appear that the *States* furnished 20,837 Men too few, or that the Queen of *Great Britain* had 13,892 too many for the War in *Flanders*. 'Tis certainly very surprizing, that such a Conclusion should be drawn from an Estimate, by which, on the contrary, it appears very plain that the *States* of the *United Provinces*, who much inferior in Power and Strength to *Great Britain*, did not only furnish and keep in Pay from the beginning of the War to this present Time as many Troops as the Crown, but a great many more. From hence we may easily perceive, that this strange Conclusion was not naturally deduced from the Premises; but that to make it out, they were forced to suppose Propositions.

I. That at the beginning of the War, the *States* oblig'd themselves to furnish in *Flanders* 6000 Men for the Field against 40000 to be furnished by *Great Britain*, and that the *States* should over and above maintain 42000 Men in Garrison.

II. That the *States* were oblig'd to contribute according to this Proportion of 60 to 40, or 3 to 2, towards the Expence of the Troops which have since been taken into the Service of her Majesty of *Great Britain* and the *States*.

But we cannot see by this Estimate of the Troops on what it is they pretend to found the second Proposition. As to the first, It seems to be founded on a Verbal Message which King *William* of glorious Memory sent to the Parliament in 1702, by Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, and in the Address of the House of Commons, they suppose that an Agreement was concluded on that Head, and we presume that they pretend to draw the second Proposition as a Conclusion from the first.

'Tis certainly very strange, that they should make no Scruple to charge the *States* without first hearing them, with so considerable a Deficiency, and upon no other Proofs than a Verbal Message or an Agreement, which is sup-

posed to have been concluded, but without any Ground themselves having owed a little before, that was never yet ratify'd. 'Tis true, the States were obliged to hold their Peace, tho' *Great Britain* at the beginning of the War furnished no more than 40000 Men in the *Netherlands*; which was so great a Disproportion to what was furnished by this State, but 'tis no less true, that the States were obliged to submit to it, not by virtue of an Agreement or Convention, or because 'twas reasonable; but because the Parliament did not grant any more. The Reasons of which are known to all the World, and several Reasons may still remember them. This Disproportion was sufficiently complain'd of by the States, but they were obliged to have Patience and to comfort themselves with Hopes, that if the War continued, it would be afterwards redress'd.

But now to shew that these two Propositions are very ill grounded, we shall only say that we are very well assur'd it can never be proved on the part of *Great Britain* that the States General oblig'd themselves to maintain 60000 Men in the Field, and 72000 in Garrison, nor that they would, which is the Essential point, that *Great Britain* would answer all her Engagements, by furnishing only 40000 Men for 20000 furnished by the State; nor that in short they ever agree to observe this unequal Proportion for the Time to come, in maintaining the Troops with which the Army in the *Netherlands* might afterwards be reinforced.

Nor was there indeed the least Reason for this. *Great Britain* and the States are equally oblig'd by the 5th Article of the Treaty of the 3d of March 1678, and by the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 11th of Nov. 1701, to assist one another mutually with all their Strength and all their Forces by Sea and Land, and by the 4th Article of the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, they are likewise engag'd to support one another with all their Strength. *Great Britain* was then as she is at present, beyond all Contradiction much more Powerful than this State, and since she could not in the beginning of the War make good in *Spain* or in *Italy*, what was wanting of her Troops elsewhere, as she has been able to do since, it is evident, that in order to fulfil the abovemention'd Treaties of the 3d of March 1678. of the 11th of November 1701. and of the Grand Alliance, she ought necessarily to have augmented her Troops in *Flanders* considerably, and to have maintained an Army there far more numerous than that of the State. It was the only Place then where the Two Potentates had Armies, and if they would have observ'd any reasonable Proportion, that was the Place where it ought to have been done.

As to the Nature of this Proportion, if they would have followed by Land that which was established by Sea, and which had actually been observed in the Number of the Troops mutually stipulated by the said Treaty of the 3d of March 1678, in the first separate Article, it ought to have been five to three; that is to say, that *Great Britain* ought to have furnished 170000 Men against 102000, which it is pretended the States obliged themselves to maintain in *Flanders*, for the Field and in Garrisons. When we say 170000 Men, we comprehend the Guards and Garrison necessary in *Great Britain*, otherwise the Proportion might have been reduced to 100000 Men, against 60000 of the State, which they pretend ought only to be reckoned in the Proportion, tho without any Foundation, as we shall see afterwards, but if they would follow the Proportion of two thirds, which has been done on several other Occasions during the War. In that Case *Great Britain* should have brought to the Field 120000 Men against the said 60000, or rather she ought to have furnished 204000 Men against 102000 of the State, including the Guards and Garrisons.

In short, if instead of seeking for the Proportion in the Augmentation of the Troops of *Great Britain*, with relation to those of this State, they had rather chose to seek it in the Reduction of the Troops of the State with relation to those of *Great Britain*, it will be found that the States-General were not obliged to furnish on the Foot of three to five, any more than 24000 Men, and on the Foot of one to two, only 20000, which would have fully answered their Proportion to the 40000 Men of *Great Britain*; whereas according to their own Estimate laid before the House of Commons, they did not furnish only 60000 Men, but indeed 68,247 Men, besides the 42000 for Garrisons. By which 'tis evident, that the State had no Reason to submit to a Proposition so unreasonable as that beforementioned, or to be satisfy'd with it.

Suppose now that the State, conniving at such an excessive Disproportion, had engaged, as is pretended, at the beginning of the War, to furnish in the *Netherlands* 60000 Men for the Field, and 42000 for Garrisons against 40000 furnished by *Great Britain*; it will by no means follow from thence, that she ought to submit to the same Disproportion with relation to the Troops wherewith the Two Potentates have since thought fit to Augment their Forces in order to push on the War with more Vigour in *Flanders*.

On the contrary, one would think, that *Great Britain*, considering the Excess of this Disproportion, and the Goodwill of the State to make the greatest Efforts, at first, in order to animate others by her Example, would have been

induced Voluntarily to take upon herself the sole Burden of such new expences as might be judged necessary for the Advantage of the Common Cause, whether with respect to the *Netherlands*, or other Countries, till that Disproportion had been entirely made up.

And tho', when 'twas resolv'd to augment the Army in the *Netherlands* with 20000 Men, in the second Year of the War, *Great Britain* would not be prevail'd with to take upon herself the whole Charge of that Augmentation, yet she never pretended either then or since, that the *State* was oblig'd to bear more than a *Moyety*.

The Distinction made between the 60000 Men, which 'tis pretended should have served in the Field, and the 42000 applied to Garrisons, well deserve a particular Remark. 'Tis pretended, that the 60000 Men only, ought to be considered in the Proportion to be observed between the Troops of her *British Majesty*, and those of the *States General*, as if the keeping of 42000 Men was only a private Charge, which ought not to be computed among those of the War.

But what is more unreasonable than this Pretension? The *States* was in a manner block'd up, at the beginning of the War, by the Troops of *France*, which put her under a Necessity of reinforcing her Garrisons, as is suppos'd, to 42000 Men, while *Great Britain*, by her happy Situation, could do with a far less Number. Where is there any Ground, what Reason is there to pretend that the *State* should not bring their Troops into the Account with those of her *British Majesty*? If not all of them, or at least so many of them, as exceed the Number of Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*. It cannot be deny'd, that when Two Allies of equal Power, engage to make War in Common with all their Forces; *omnibus viribus*, and that for Instance; when one of the Two finds occasion for 20000 Men more than the other, for his Garrisons, in this Case 'twould be neither reasonable nor possible, that the one should take the Field with as many Troops as the other. How much less then when this Case falls out between Two Allies of unequal Ability? And when he who has need of 20000 Men more for his Garrisons, is very much inferiour the other in Power?

But suppose that the Garrisons of the Places belonging to the *State* ought not to be set down, neither in whole nor in part, in the List of the Troops furnish'd against the Enemy, 'twould still be a great Mistake to compute them at 42000 Men for every Year of the War. 'Tis true, that the List of the Garrisons which is made out yearly before the taking of the Field, has amounted some Years

as 40000 Men; but 'tis very well known, that as soon as the Army was formed, immediately part of the Garrisons of the Places which it cover'd, was drawn out; and that the rest, except a few Regiments, were always order'd to be in a readiness to March at the first Command, to replace such Regiments, as should suffer most in Sieges and Battles, which has been the Case almost every Year: So that their High Mightinesses have been obliged to be at the Charge of Recruits and Waggon's for a great part of the Regiments that were in Garrison as well as for those that were in the Field.

It is as well known, that until the Reduction of *Brabant* and *Flanders*; that is to say, till 1706, a Flying Camp was form'd annually in *Flanders* out of the neighbouring Garrisons which empty'd all those Garrisons in general above a full third part of their Men: That this Camp obliged the Enemy to keep a much greater Number of Troops in the Contry of *Wass*, and along the Canal of *Bruges*; and that since 1706, it is so far from being true, that the Garrisons of the States took up above 42000 Men, that they never amounted to the third of 'em: All the rest are sent to the Field, and this was the cause why the Dominions of the State were invaded oftener than once; which would not have happen'd, had their Garrisons been stronger.

'Tis true, that part of the States Troops have been employ'd in the *Spanish* Garrisons; but so have those of her Majesty; and there they now actually serve as well as those of the States General. And if since the reducing of *Lisse*, *Thurnay*, and other Places that have been conquer'd in *French Flanders*; and *Artois*, we have been obliged to put Garrisons into them, those of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which they now cover, have been considerably less'n'd Besides, the Enemy has been thereby reduced to a Necessity, for the Security of his Frontiers, to double his Garrisons in those Places, and to extend them as far as the *Somme*. It is wrong then to pretend, that the Army was weaken'd by putting Garrisons in the conquer'd Towns; but especially to affirm, as the Commons have done; That the States do at this very time employ above 42000 Men in those Garrisons.

From all this 'tis easy to judge who is most in the right, those who alledge, that during this whole War the States have had 20,837 Men too few in the *Netherlands*, and that *Great Britain* has furnish'd 13,892 too many; or those who maintain on the contrary, that *Great Britain* has not furnish'd the Money of what she ought to have done in the *Netherlands*, even tho' it should be granted, as 'tis not, that the 42000 Men which are suppos'd to be employ'd in

Garrisons, are not to be allow'd a place in the Account. The former go directly against the Treaties of the Third of March 1678; and of the 11th of November 1701. of the Grand Alliance. The latter ground themselves upon those Treaties, and follow the Litteral Meaning of 'em: The former reject the Proportion heretofore receiv'd, and the latter abide by it: The former have no regard to the Difference betwixt the Strength of the two Nations, and the latter believe that according to the Tenour of the Treaties, their Strength is the Rule of Proportion. The former, in short, ground themselves upon a meer Verbal Message sent to the Parliament, without the Knowledge or Consent of the States; and the latter abide by the Treaties, and by what Reason and the Strength of the one and the other State do plainly dictate.

We agree that the Queen of *Great Britain* has, except in the *Netherlands*, and particularly by Sea, in *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, made greater Efforts than those of the States-General; but we deny that therefore *Great Britain* has reason to accuse the States of not having performed their Engagement, at least till such time as they prove to us, that their greater Efforts elsewhere have exceeded their Deficiencies in the *Netherlands*.

And since the Earl of *Sirafford*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Majesty of *Great Britain*, has notify'd, That as to the Troops by which the Army in the *Netherlands* has been augmented since 1703, her Majesty expects that the States General should reinforce their Quota to the Proportion of the Fifths against the 15,108 Men she has actually there in Pay, or that otherwise she will lessen the Number of 'em to the proportion of two Fifths against those of the State: We have thought proper, for the better understanding of that matter, to subjoin here the following Account of the State of those Troops.

The Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*, which serve in the *Netherlands*, amount, according to the List laid before the Parliament in February 1712, to

65,197

We must deduct one Battallion of *Palatines*, inserted in the List of the Troops for the *Netherlands*, under the Year 1702, and which never served there,

600

64,597

The Troops in the Pay of the State which serve in the *Netherlands*, amount, according to the foregoing

List

(23)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Lift, to | _____ | 122,448 |
| But under the Year 1701, too many | _____ | |
| are reckoned, by | _____ | 1949 |
| | _____ | 120,509 |

On the other side, under the Year 1702, they have omitted _____ 1092

And under the Year 1706, too many are deducted for the Troops of Italy, by _____ 1538

_____ 2630
_____ 42,313

The Troops of *Great Britain* and of this State amounting together to _____ 187,736

According to what is pretended by *Great Britain*, this State engaged, in the Beginning of the War, to furnish _____ 102,000

Great Britain _____ 4000

In the Year 1703.

Great Britain _____ 10,000

This State _____ 10,000

Since the Year 1703, *Great Britain* and this State took into Service 25,736 Men, of which this State, as is pretended by *Great Britain*, ought to pay three Fifths, or _____ 15,442

Great Britain two Fifths, or _____ 10,294

_____ 60,294 127,448

Great Britain pays in all as above, _____ 64,597 60,294

_____ 187,736

Ergo, too much by _____ 4303

This State pays in all, as above, _____ 123,139

Ergo, too little by _____ 4303

It appears by the Account as above, first, That *Great Britain* has furnished 14,597 Men over and above the 40000 and the 10000, and net 25,178 as is pretended. Secondly, That tho' we should grant the mistaken Propositions of *Great Britain*, to wit, that at the Beginning of the War the State had agreed to furnish in *Flanders* 102000 Men against 40000 had performed her Treaties, and that the State ought to pay three Fifths of the Troops of Augmentation since 1703, and *Great Britain* two Fifths, even then she

Disproportion so much complained of would be reduced to 4303 Men.

As to which Equity would oblige them to consider, 1st, That the *State* had augmented her Troops with above 50000 Men, long before *Great Britain* made any considerable Augmentation on her part. And, 2^{dly}, That according to the said List, the *State* has paid for some Years 8242 Men, (or the Errors of the List being corrected) 7385 Men, above 102000, which they pretend by Mistake the *State* was obliged to furnish as her Quota, and above the Moiety of the 20000 Men taken into Pay in 1763. so that even tho' we should take all the Pretensions of the House of Commons to be well founded, as they are not, the pretended Disproportion in question would be so well ballanced by the Two Articles abovementioned, that it would vanish entirely, and not so much as deserve to be thought on.

This is enough fully to confute the Resolutions and Address of the House of Commons upon this Head. All that remains, is to answer the Reproaches therein cast upon the *State*, as not having performed the Condition for prohibiting Commerce, upon which the Augmentation of 20000 Men was granted in 1763. In order to confute this Objection also, it will be sufficient to premise, that before it can be affirmed, as is done, that the *States* has been deficient in that pretended Condition, it must be proved that she accepted it; which she can never be proved to have done longer than for one Year. The *State* consented to that Prohibition, notwithstanding the Hardships they found in it, and which had no place in *England*, because Commerce with *France* was in a manner prohibited there, even during the Peace. But their Engagement was only for a Year, by way of Tryal, and by no means a Condition to which the Augmentation of the Troops was annexed, and 'twas only out of pure Deference to the Sentiments of her *British* Majesty, who desired it, and had caused Instances to be made on that Subject. The Agreement was exactly observed all the Time it lasted, and after its Expiration, the *States General* notified to her Majesty, the Reasons they had against prolonging it. These Reasons were acquiesced in, there was no more Talk of the prohibition of Commerce, the Augmentation of 20000 Men was continued, and the House of Commons granted every Year the necessary Subsidies for the Prohibition, which *Great Britain* was to contribute thereto, without ever making the least Objection as to the Prohibitory Condition. Is it not then a very strange, that after so long a Space of Time, this Matter should now be revived again, and

and a pretence drawn from it to charge the *State* with not having performed a Condition which it did not accept, or only accepted for a Year?

There is also in the Address of the Commons an Assertion in Fact, which might give occasion to a great Mistake, if it was passed by without an Answer. They therein assert, That by the War in the *Netherlands* the *State* has made great Acquisitions, as well in Revenues, as in Territories and Dominions. That out of the Revenues of those rich conquered Provinces, she might raise and maintain a considerable Augmentation of Troops against the Common Enemy, if they were duly applied for that End; but that the *State* instead of employing 'em for that Use as they ought, had diverted them to her own Ease, and for the maintaining her Quota, as the same was regulated from the Beginning.

All the World knows, and it cannot be unknown in *England*, that since the Battle of *Ramellier*, *French Standards* and *Arms* have been the Theatre of the War; That Two Armies far more numerous than those of any of the preceding Years, have acted and subsisted there. That the Enemy continually raised Contributions from them, and that the open Country is so ruined by Foraging, raising of Pioneers, Waggon, Horses, and still more by Ravages, Plunders, demolishing of Houses, felling of Trees, the Flight and Mortality of Men and Cattle, &c. that 'twill require a very long Time to restore it to a tolerable Condition. The Inhabitants of the Towns have also their share in all these Calamities. They are oppressed with numerous Garrisons, to which they are obliged to furnish Lodging, Fire and Candle. Instead of making any Profit by their Lands, they are obliged to maintain their Peasants at their own Charge, because otherwise they would starve with Hunger, or abandon the Farms. The Commerce and Manufactures, which were heretofore the principal Riches of *Lisle* and *Thurnay* are quite lost, the Workmen lay down their Employ, or are obliged by their extreme Poverty to list themselves in the Army. A Country so miserable must be very unable to furnish the *State* wherewith to maintain a great Numbers of Troops against the Common Enemy, especially if we reckon the ordinary and indispensable Charges, such as the repairing of Fortifications and Buildings ruined or very much damaged by Sieges, and the filling of Magazines exhausted by the long Defence of Places, and other the like Charges at the Expence of the *State*.

But not to dwell upon general Arguments, it will be proper to take notice, that from the Year 1706, that is to say, since the taking of *Menin*, the *States* have received by those

those Conquests (which 'tis pretended brought them in so much Wealth) no more than 1,590,916 Livres; a Sum so small in Comparison of the Charges which they were obliged to be at for repairing the Fortifications, and filling up the Magazines of *Menin, Lisle, Tournay, Doway, Be-thune, Aire, St. Venant* and *Bouchain*, and for the other Reparations made within six years time, to all the Places, Forts and Cittadels of those Countries, that certainly none can assert with Justice, that the same has not been laid out in that Country.

'Tis plain that in *England* they have conceived such an Idea of the Revenue of the Conquests in *Flanders*, as is very remote from the Truth. The Town and Chastellany of *Lisle*, with *Doway, Orchies* and its other Dependencies, is without Contradiction the richest Conquest that has been made in the *Netherlands*. Yet the most Christian King never raised from it, in Time of Peace, above 3 or 400,000 Livres *Flemish* Money, (which is 12 per Cent. less in Value than that of *Holland*) whether under the Name of Aids, Domains, Fortifications or other ordinary Imposts, except only the Duties of Import and Export, of which, tho' a just Estimate cannot be made, because they are included in the general Farm of the conquered Countries, yet 'tis certain they are at present upon a very indifferent Foot. The extraordinary Subsidies and the Capitation by which the Revenues of the King of *France* have been augmented to support the War, did not bring him in 400,000 Livres per Annum *Flemish* Money, from the Beginning of this War to 1704. about which time it was augmented with 82,540 Livres per Annum, but under an express Condition on the part of the *States*, and a promise on the part of the Court, that for this Augmentation, the Province should be free from all other kind of Imposts, and that the same should cease as well as the Capitation and other extraordinary Aids, the very Day the Peace should be proclaimed. This was all that the King of *France* could raise continually out of the Country. Not but that at several Times he has actually drawn several other considerable Sums from it, by the Creation of a great Number of Officers very burthensome to the Estates, Magistrates and Communities or the Country, some having been made Hereditaries, and others redeemed again by the Estates and other Communities. But without examining whether such Means be lawfully used in a Country where the Sovereign can levy no Money without the Consent of the Estates, it will be sufficient to say, that those Methods can be but once made use of.

We may see, by this, whether the House of Commons had any Ground to suppose in their Address, that the *State* drew from her Conquests in the *Netherlands*, such an Augmentation of Revenues as could maintain a great Number of Troops but that she applies it for her own Ease, toward the furnishing her Quota.

The 3d Article is no better founded than the Two preceding ones. They therein complain, that the *State* has not furnished what it ought for the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and give Estimates thereof, which are subjoined at the End of this Memorial, and marked No. 3 and 4.

If they have the least Equity, and any ways consider the great Efforts, abovementioned, which have been made by the *State* in the *Netherlands*, they will agree no doubt, that it was not reasonable to pretend that the *States-General* should still contribute to this other War, an equal share with her *British Majesty*, and that indeed it is not possible for them to do it, *Great Britain* being much more powerful than this *State*, and she having nevertheless contributed a great deal more than *Great Britain* to the War in the *Netherlands*, it was but reasonable and just that *Great Britain* should make some Compensation elsewhere. If then she has contributed more than this *State* to the Affairs of *Portugal* and *Spain*, this overplus ought to be considered as a Supplement to make up what was wanting on her part towards the War in the *Netherlands*, and not as a Deficiency of the *States*, towards the War in *Spain* or *Portugal*.

By the Treaty concluded in 1703. the *States* obliged themselves to send thither, and to maintain there 4000 Men, being the 3d part of 12000 promised by that Treaty. They actually sent them thither, and kept them compleat till 1706. that the Theatre of the War was changed, and transported from the Frontiers of *Portugal* to the Kingdom of *Valencia* and *Catalonia*. This Change was made without the Knowledge of the *State*, and the only Share she had in it was the doubling of her Expence, to send the Reinforcements that were designed for *Portugal* to *Spain*. The Number of Troops which the *States* have sent to *Portugal* or *Catalonia*, since the Treaty was concluded, amounts to 15,724 Foot, 3120 Horse, and 4563 Recruits, in all 23,807 Men as appears by the List hereunto annexed, and marked No. 5. The Recruits which have been sent from hence to the Troops of the *State*, and those which have been levied in the Country, by Lifting *Flemings*, *Walloons* and *Germans* that Deserted from the Enemy's Army, were so considerable, that the Troops of the *State* were generally more compleat and fitter for Service than any of the other Allies.

We agree, That by the Treaty *Great Britain* was not obliged to furnish above one Third of these 12000 Men, and that the Emperor was to make good the other Third; but it is known, that from the Beginning her *British Majesty* took upon herself the Emperor's whole Quota without any Concurrence on the part of this State: So that it is contrary to Reason, that this Article should now be brought into the Account against the States among the Efforts which her Majesty has made out of the *Netherlands*. The Treaty with *Portugal* obliges the States General only to one Third of the 12000 Men, and they made them good. After this, they did not oblige themselves to any other Proportion than that of the Grand Alliance, and of the Treaties of the 1st of *March* 1678. and of the 11th of *Novem.* 1701. which oblige them to make War with all their Forces, and to procure to the utmost of their Power a Reasonable Satisfaction to the Emperor as to the Succession of *Spain*. This they have also faithfully executed, so that they can't without Injustice be denied the Testimony of having in this War made their greatest Efforts, equal unto, and beyond their Allies. Further, tho' it should be allow'd, that the *State* ought to have sent more Troops to *Catalonia*, and also to have replac'd in *Portugal* those which march'd out of it in 1706. to *Spain*, it must nevertheless be certain, according to all the Rules of Equity, that the considerable Efforts she has made in the *Netherlands*, over and above what *Great Britain* has done, would abundantly make up those pretended Deficiencies.

Upon this 'tis fit to observe, That in the Address of the Commons they reckon the extraordinary Charge of the War of *Spain* and *Portugal* to a very great Sum; but as to that of the *Netherlands*, they say no more, than that the extraordinary Charges of the War there came to 1,107,096^l. Sterling; and that the House of Commons could not make a Comparison betwixt that Sum and what the *State* had laid out for the same End in the *Netherlands*, because the Estimate of it was not communicated to them. But we may supply that Defect, by telling them here, That if *Great Britain* laid out very large Sums for the Extraordinaries of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, the *States General* have also laid out very great Sums for those of the War in the *Netherlands*, viz. 65,861,821 Livres; so that they exceed those of *Great Britain* 53 681,765 Livres, reckoning *Etten Dutch* Guilders for One Pound Sterling.

Perhaps it will be alledg'd here, That the *States* have rais'd great Sums by Contributions, Passports, the Subsidies of *Liege* and *Limbourg*, and the Revenues of a part of the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, that is in their Possession;

feſſion ; but theſe Advantages ſpeedily vaniſh, when balanced by the Contributions that are paid by the Inhabitants of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, ſubject to the State ; by part of thoſe who inhabit Two of the Seven Provinces ; by the Expence of the Fortifications and Magazines of *Huy*, *Limbourg*, *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, *Stevenswaert*, *Ben* and *Troersbach* ; by the new Works which they have added to ſeveral of theſe Places for the Good of the Common Cauſe ; and by the Expence of the Artillery and Ammunition of War for all the Sieges that have been made during this long and burdensome War, none of which are reckoned in the 65,861,821 Livres abovementioned ; and in fine, the Winter Quarters which the Auxiliary Troops of *Prussia* have taken each Year in the Upper Quarters of *Guelderland* ; and the continual Marches of other Troops to and fro thro' the ſaid Country, have ſo ruin'd the Inhabitants, that they are no longer able to pay their Taxes.

The fourth and laſt Head which remains to be examin'd, relates to the Subſidies which, during the firſt year of the War, were paid in equal Shares, and afterwards unequally by *Great Britain* and the *State* ; the Eſtimate of it which was laid before the Commons is in the Paper annex'd, mark'd No. 6. Upon which we ſhall obſerve,

1. That this Eſtimate takes no Notice of the 40000 Crowns per Annum which the *States General* pay alone to the Biſhop of *Munſter* ; Nor of the 100000 Crowns which they have paid in the like manner annually to the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, from the year 1704, to the year 1709. Nor do they take Notice of 400000 Crowns which the *States General* were obliged to pay to facilitate the Treaty with the King of *Denmark*, for Two ſtated Obligations of a greater Sum that ought to have been reſtored to the ſaid King againſt an unſtated Pretenſion according to the 9th Article of the Treaty concluded with his *Daniſh* Maſteſty the 15th of June 1701. Which Sum of 400000 Crowns might very well have been brought here to Account on the Part of the *State*, for ſeveral good Reaſons.

2. That by the Treaty with *Portugal*, *Great Britain* is charged no higher than the *State* ; only that in the ſame manner, and for the ſame Reaſons, that her Maſteſty thought fit to take upon herſelf the Emperor's Quota of the 12000 Men, ſhe likewiſe charged herſelf with his Quota and the Subſides. This Third may indeed be placed to the Emperor's Account, but not to that of the *States General* ; and if this be deducted as it ought to be the Article of the Subſidies paid to the King of *Portugal* by *Great Britain*, in oppoſition to thoſe of the *State*, will be reduced to one half, which makes a Diminution of 2,722,222 Crowns, ſo that the Difference

ference of the Payments between *Great Britain* and the *State*, will be nothing so great as 'tis made in the *Estimate* laid before the House of Commons.

3. Supposing nevertheless, that laying aside those just Considerations, we agree that *Great Britain* has paid during the Ten years War, 3,145,032 Crowns and a half more than the *State*, which will be little more than 300,000 Crowns *per Annum*, this overplus must be owned to be very inconsiderable, with respect to the Difference there is between the Ability of the one and the other *State*. It must likewise be granted, that the *States* by Paying the Moyety of the Subsidies to *Denmark* and others, are in Proportion more burthened by the Payment of that Money, than *Great Britain* is by what she has Paid over and above upon this Article.

Nor ought we to pass over in Silence, that this *State* by charging herself at first with the Moyety of the Subsidies promised to the King of *Denmark* and other Princes, has done more than ought to have been Demanded from her, but what she did in this Case should not have been drawn into Consequence for the other Treaties that were afterwards to be made, and she never obliged herself to pay indifferently the Moyety of all the Subsidies which should be promised afterwards on the Account of the War. We may justly say on the contrary, that she had very good Reasons not to engage herself after that manner, if we consider that she is much inferior in Ability to *Great Britain*, and the Treaties made in the preceding War with the Duke of *Savoy*, and other Princes, by which it appears that the Proportion in the Payment of Subsidies granted for carrying on the War, any where else than in the *Netherlands*, was for the most part adjusted at two thirds for *Great Britain* to one third for this *State*; so that consider the Matter which way you please, *Great Britain* has no cause of Complaints in this Respect. We must likewise observe; that formerly, even in *England*, they very well understood that this Proportion in the Subsidies and other Charges of the War out of the *Netherlands* was not unreasonable, since not only her Majesty took upon herself the Emperors share, in the Treaty of *Portugal*, but likewise in the Treaty which the Emperor made with the Duke of *Savoy*, long before the *State* entered into it, her Majesty willingly charged herself two thirds of the Subsidies which were to be paid to that Prince.

This evidently shews, that tho' the Inequality in the Payments of the Subsidies and of other the Expences which her Majesty charged upon herself, should be contrary to

Pro.

Proportion, as it is not, *Great Britain* could not with any Ground now make it a Cause of Complaint against this State, since her Majesty did voluntarily charge herself with those Payments.

The Result of all that we have now said is this, That according to Treaties and Alliances, *Great Britain* and this State are each of them obliged to employ all their Strength in the present War; That since the Quantum or Quota of the one and the other has not been regulated by any Convention or Agreement, their Proportion neither ought nor can be regulated, but upon the Foot of their respective Abilities; That *Great Britain* is incontrovertibly more Powerful than this State, and that from this Principle we have likewise an incontrovertible Right to conclude, that she ought to contribute more to all the Charges and Expence of the War; That in every Respect the State has fulfilled her Engagements with relation to *Great Britain*; That in some Places it has not contributed so much as she, it has in others contributed a great deal more; That in general we can truly say, that in Proportion to her Strength, she has done at least as much as *Great Britain*, or any other of the Allies; That as *Great Britain* deserves high Commendation and a gratefull Acknowledgment for her generous Efforts, in favour of the Common Cause, and for the good Effects which by the Blessing of God have followed upon them; We likewise Trust, that every one who looks with an equitable and impartial Eye upon the Efforts which the States General have made on their Part, both before the War, and since it began, to this very Day, they will do them the Justice to own, that they no way deserve what they are charged with by the Resolutions and Address of the House of Commons, and that in short it can neither with Reason nor Justice be demanded of the States, that notwithstanding the Expences they are at in the *Netherlands*, which are incomparably greater than those of *Great Britain*, she should contribute aually with her in other Countries, and that *Great Britain* should only contribute to the Charge of the War by Sea, in Proportion of five to three, and not do the like in other Cases.

We don't believe that we ought to take for a Reflection on the State, what the House says in their Address, ' That those who have all the Profit of the War, can't easily be disposed to deprive themselves of it, and that the true Reasons why so many People Delight in a War, which bring annually from *Great Britain* a rich Harvest into their Granaries, are easy to be guessed at ' For Besides that those Words cannot be applied to the State, with the least shadow of Reason, we are able to prove incontrovertibly,

tibly, by a great Number of the Queen's Speeches to her Parliament, and by the Addresses of both Houses. That *Great Britain*, as well as this *State*, thought it was Absolutely necessary to push on the War with Vigor. The *State* could not desire the Continuation of a War, the Expence of which she is scarce able to bear, and from which she reaps no Advantages capable to make up her Losses by it; On the contrary, she has always wished, and does now wish from the bottom of her Heart, for such a Peace, as may in some Measure compensate the Treasure and Blood it has cost her, as may answer the Blessing which God Almighty has been pleased so abundantly to give to the Arms of the Confederates, and as may, humanely speaking, ascertain the Peace of *Europe*, against the exorbitant Power of *France*, without which, we fear the War has been begun and carryed on to little Purpose.

We might also prove here by very good Arguments, that the abovementioned Address, in the Reflections upon the *State* on the Head of the Barrier-Treaty, contains very false Proposition; but besides that, we have a Right to stand by that Treaty which was concluded and ratified with all the due Formalities, we don't think it to the Purpose to enter at present into the Discussion of that Matter, and so much the less, because there's a Negotiation on Foot, to see if by any Explanation or otherwise, the Objections which at present seem to be made against it on the part of *Great Britain* can be removed.

No. I. *By the Lords Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. and of all her Majesty's Plantations, &c.*

HER Majesty's Pleasure having been signified to us, by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, that we should (in pursuance of an Address from the House of Commons) prepare an Account of the Quota's of her Majesty's Ships and those of her Allies, during this present War, and what Agreements, and Conventions have been made for the said Quota's, and how the same have been observed, we do in Obedience to her Majesty's Command humbly Report.

That by the Treaties between the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General*, their Proportion of the Ships of the Line of Battle, to act in Conjunction with those of this Kingdom in the Channel, in and about the *Mediterranean*, ought to be 3 to our 5.

That since the Commencement of this present War, not only Sir *David Mitchell*, but Sir *James Wisheart* have been appointed by her Majesty's Command to go to *Holland*, and

nd to adjust with the *States General* or their Deputies, the Quota's of their Ships of War, to act in Conjunction with those of her Majesty, as aforesaid, and what was done in pursuance of those Treaties, was sent to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, to which we do humbly refer.

And as to the Number of Ships of the Line of Battle, which the *States General* have each Year, during the War, joyned to her Majesty's on the aforementioned Service, the same will appear by the following Account, which has been computed with as much exactness as the Nature of the thing will bear, viz.

In the Year 1702. Her Majesty had 44 Ships employed in the Channel and Soundings, of the Line of Battle, and 30 in and about the *Mediterranean*, making in the whole 74, and they were joyned with no more than 33 of the *States General*, whereas they should have been 44.

1703. Seventy-nine of her Majesty's Ships were employed in the aforesaid Services, and but 22 of the *States General*, which should have been 44.

1704. There were 74 of the Queen's Ships, and 18 *Dutch* which should have been 44.

1705. Seventy-nine of her Majesty's Ships were employed as aforesaid, and 20 *Dutch* instead of 47.

1706. There were but 15 Ships of the *States General*, acted in Conjunction with 78 of the Queen's Ships, whereas they should have been 46.

1707. To 72 Ships of her Majesty's, there were no more than 27 of the *States General*, instead of 43.

1708. The *States General* joyned 25 Ships of the Line to 69 of her Majesty's, instead of 43.

1709. No more than 11 Ships of the *States* were joyned to 67 of the Queen's Ships, instead of 42.

1710. Her Majesty had 62 Ships employed on the aforesaid Services, and the *States General* appointed no more than 13, to act in conjunction with them, instead of 37.

1711. There were no more than 12 *Dutch* Ships, instead of 35, appointed to act with 59 of the Queen's Ships, which,

(§ 4)

as well as those in the preceding Years, were employed in the *Mediterranean*, and not so much as one Ship allotted by the *States General* to act in concert with those of her Majesty's, against the Enemy's Ships before *Dunkirk*, and in the *Channel*.

Signed by,

Admiralty Office,
21 Jan. 1711-12.

James Wifbeat
George Byng
William Drake
George Clark

By Order of their Lordships;

Signed,

John Burchett

No. 2

No. 2. Estimate of the Forces which the Queen furnished from Time to Time for the Service in Flanders since the beginning of this War.

| Year | Nations | Battal- ions. | Squa- drons. | By what Treatys. | No. of Soldier |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| 1701 | English | 12 | | Treaty betwixt Eng- land and Holland da- ted the 3d of March 1712. | 10000 8499 |
| | Total | 12 | | According to the Votes and Address of the Lower House to regulate her Majesty's Quota at 4000: 6 Men | 21612 600 |
| | English | 4 | 17 | which Votes pass'd on a Message from the late King by Mr. Vernon who declar'd that his Majesty had order'd him so lay before the House the Quota which was to be furnish'd by his Majesty, the Emper- or, and the States General. | 40671 |
| | Danish | 5 | 10 1/2 | In pursuance of the Treaty betwixt Eng- land and Holland, of March 25. 1703, a- bout a common Aug- mentation of 30000 Men. | 2000 |
| 1702 | Prussians | 2 1/2 | 2 | | 52671 |
| | Hanoverians | 8 | 14 | | 2219 |
| | Hessians | 2 1/2 | 7 | | 400 |
| | Palatines | 1 | | | 55390 |
| | Total | 35 | 50 1/2 | | |
| | English | 2 | | | |
| | Holstein Gott. | 1 | | | |
| | Saxe-Gotha | 1 | 4 | | |
| | Leigois | 1 1/2 | 3 | | |
| 1703 | Munsterians | 1 1/2 | 2 | | |
| | Hessians | 1 1/2 | | | |
| | East Friesland | 1 1/2 | | | |
| | Osnaabrug | 1 1/2 | | | |
| | Palatines | 2 | | | |
| | Danes 250 | | | | |
| | Total | 45 1/2 | 59 1/2 | | |
| 1704 | | 45 1/2 | 59 1/2 | | |
| 1705 | | 45 1/2 | 59 1/2 | | |
| 1706 | Palatines | 2 1/2 | 2 | | |
| | Total | 48 1/2 | 61 1/2 | | |
| | Saxons | 2 | 4 | | |
| | Hanoverians | | 2 | | |
| | Total | 50 1/2 | 67 1/2 | | |
| 1707 | Troops drawn off for Italy | 1 1/2 | 3 | At present in Italy. | |
| | Saxe-Gotha | 2 1/2 | 3 | Deduct | 2600 |
| | Palatines | | | Remains | 52790 |
| | Remain | 47 1/2 | 64 1/2 | | |
| 1708 | English under General Erle | 5 | | | 4500 |
| | English | 1 | | | 938 |
| | Total | 53 1/2 | 64 1/2 | Carry over to P. 37 | 58228 |

No. 2. Estimate of the Forces furnish'd by the States General from
Time to Time for the Service in Flanders from the Begin-
ning of this War.

| Year | Nations. | Battal- ions. | Squa- drons. | By what Treaty. | No. of Soldiers |
|------|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1701 | Dutch | 75 | 73 | | 79858 |
| | Total | 75 | 73 | | |
| | Anspach | 2 | 4 | | |
| | Meklenburg | 2 | | | |
| | Hanover | | | | |
| | and Zell | 6 | 11 | In pursuance of an Agree- ment made with England, | 30384 |
| 1702 | Hesse-Cassel | 3 | 0 | | |
| | Palatines | 7 | 8 | to bring 60000 | |
| | Danes | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Men in the | |
| | Munsterians | 2 | 2 | Field, and | |
| | Prussians | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | leave 24000 in | |
| | Hessians | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | Garisons. | |
| | Total | 107 | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 110242 |
| | English | 2 | 4 | | |
| | Holstein Got. | 1 | 3 | In pursu- ance of a | |
| | Saxen-Gotha | 1 | 2 | Treaty be- tween England | |
| 1703 | Leigeois | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | and Holland, a- | |
| | Munsterians | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | bout a com- mon Augmen- tation of 20000 | 10000 |
| | Hessians | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Men. | |
| | East-Friesland | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| | Osnabrug | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| | Palatines | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| | Danes 260 | | | | |
| | Total | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 120242 |
| 1704 | | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 1705 | | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1000 |
| 1706 | Palatines | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | | |
| | Total | 118 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 121142 |
| | Cav. Dutch | | | | 1160 |
| | Saxons | 2 | 4 | | 2319 |
| | Hanoverians | | 2 | | 400 |
| 1707 | Total | 120 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 125121 |
| | Troops drawn off and sent to Italy. | | | | |
| | Dutch | 37 | 10 | | |
| | Saxe-Goth. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | | |
| | Palatines. | 91 | 8 | | |
| | Remains | 107 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | -- Deduct | 12850 |
| 1708 | | 107 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Remains | 112271 |
| | | | | Carry over to P. 38 | 112271 |

No. 2. Continuation of the Estimate of the Forces furnished by Her Majesty from Time to Time for the Service in Flanders since the beginning of this War.

| Years | Nations, | Batta- lions. | Squa- drons. | By what Treaty | No. of Soldi- ers |
|-------|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1708 | Brought over Saxons | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Brought over | 58222 |
| 1709 | Prussians Proves | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 9478 |
| | Engl. Guards, | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Total | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 67599 |
| 1710 | Saxons | 1 | 1 | | 1548 |
| | Total | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 69247 |
| | English | 1 | 1 | | 450 |
| | Total | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 69697 |
| | English drawn off and sent to Ca- nada, | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Remains | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Deduct | 4500 |
| | | | | Remains | 65197 |

N.B. There are 9 Battalions and 31 Prussian Squadrons; 3 Battalions and 2 Hessian Squadrons, for whom her Majesty pays nothing but Bread and Forrage in Conjunction with the State, and are not specified in this List.

Her Majesty's Half

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| 5 Prussian | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 610 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7000 |
| 2 Hessian | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| So that her Majesty | | | | |
| has for her effectual | | | | |
| Quota in Flanders. | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 | | 72197 |
| Quota agreed at the Hague in | | | | |
| 1701. to serve | | | | |
| against France | | | | |

| | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| By the Dutch | Men | |
| Deduct for Gar. | 120000 | |
| Remains for the Field | 2000 | Men |
| By England | 60000 | |
| But Holland has augmen- ted her Troops to | 40000 | |
| Deduct for Garrisons | 129458 | |
| Remains for the Field | 42000 | Men |
| England has augmented her Troops to | 87458 | |
| Total for the Field | 72197 | |
| England has no more to furnish to augment her Troops in Proportion than | 159655 | |
| So that England has fur- nished more than her Quota | 58305 | |
| | 13892 | |
| | 72197 | |

N. B. As the Number of Garrisons is augmented by the Conquests made in the Netherlands during this War; so they have been obliged to employ more Troops in them than the first 42000 Men which by consequence lessens the Troops design'd for the Field, and so the Number of Troops which England has furnish'd must rise much higher than the said ——— 13892 And the Deficiency of the Dutch Troops must be greater than the said ——— 20827

No 2. Continuation of the Estimate of the Forces furnish'd by the States General from time to time for the Service in Flanders, from the Year 1700.

| Yrs. | Nations. | Battal- ions. | Squa- drons. | By what Treaties | Number of Soldiers. |
|------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1700 | brought over The Swiss and Grisons augmented Wurtemberg Wolfenbottle Saxons Holsteiners Munsterians | 107½ 2 2 1 1 | 112½ 2 2 6 | brought over | 112271 1144 9043 |
| | Total | 118½ | 118½ | | |
| 1710 | | 118½ | 118½ | | |
| 1711 | | 118½ | 111½ | | |

Note, There are 9 Battallions and 12 Squadrons of *Prussians*, 3 Battallions and 2 Squadrons of *Hessians*, to whom her Majesty, in conjunction with the *States General*, paid nothing but Bread and Forrage, and which are not specify'd in this List.

The Half for the States is

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| <i>Prussians</i> | 4½ | 101½ | 111½ | |
| <i>Hessians</i> | 1½ | 1 | | |
| So that the States | | | | 7000 |
| General have in | | | | |
| Flanders for their | | | | |
| share of Effective | 124½ | 130 | | 129458 |
| Men. | | | | |

Quota agreed at the Hague, 1701. 8.
22 against France.

By England 4000
By Holland 10000
Deducted for Garrison 4000

Remains for the Field 6000 Men
10000

But Engl. has increas'd her Troops to 72197
And the Dutch to 129458
Deducted for Garrison 42000

Remains for the Field 87458

Total of Forces 156658

If the Dutch augmented in Proportion,
they must furnish for the Field 108225
So that the Dutch furnish'd less
than their Proportion 20767

Remains as above 87458

This Estimate is as exact as I could possibly make it, and taken out of Books which was found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War, and likewise out of Accounts given by those who were employ'd in this Service,
Sign'd, H. St. John.

No. 3. Estimate of the Forces which the Queen furnish'd from Time to Time for the Service in Spain, since the Beginning of the War.

| Yrs. | Nations. | Battal- ions. | Squa- drons. | Numb. of Soldiers. | By what Treaties |
|------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1705 | English | 6 | 2 | 5000 | |
| 1706 | English | 5 | | 4170 | |
| | English | 7 | 4 | } 8152 | |
| | French Refug. | 3 | | | |
| | Total | 21 | 6 | 17822 | |
| 1708 | Germans | 6 | | 4360 | |
| | Italians and | | | | |
| | Germans | 6 | 7 | 5480 | } These Troops were reduc'd in June 1711. to 3493 Men, in 15 Squa- drons and 2 Battallions. |
| | Portuguese | 2 | 21 | 5569 | |
| | Palatines | 2 | | 1300 | |
| | Total | 37 | 34 | 3403 | |
| 1709 | English | 9 | 2 | 7904 | |
| | Germans and | | | | |
| | Italians | 5 | | 3180 | |
| | Total | 51 | 36 | 45115 | |
| 1710 | Germans and | | | | |
| | Italians | 4 | | 3000 | |
| | Portuguese | 1 | | 845 | |
| | Total | 56 | 36 | 48960 | |
| 1711 | English | 9 | | 7013 | |
| | Imperial | | | | |
| | Dragoons | | 12 | 2000 | |
| | Total | 65 | 48 | 57973 | |

Note, The Body of English and Dutch Troops which in 1706. march'd out of Portugal into Spain, and have serv'd there since, are not contain'd in these Lists.

Note, Notwithstanding the Reductions made of the Q's. Troops in Spain, the Reinforcements which were sent thither every Year afterwards were inconsiderable, that they much exceeded the Reductions. So that there still remains in Spain 24 Battallions, and 14 Squadrons of English Troops; of whom there were made Prisoners of War in the Battle of Briburga 8 Battallions 11 Squadrons. Besides, There are still 87 Battallions and 52 Squadrons of Auxiliary Troops in the Q's. Pay, including the 12 Battallions and 18 Squadrons of the King of Spain, for which the Q. pays Subsidies; and those are not contain'd in these Lists.

The Difference on the Part of the Queen is 55 Battallions and 52 Squadrons.

No 3. *Estimate of the Forces furnish'd from Time to Time by the States General for the Service in Spain, since the Beginning of the War.*

| Yrs. | Nations. | Battal- lions. | Squa- drons. | Numb. of Soldiers. | By what Treaties |
|------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1705 | <i>Dutch</i> | 4 | | 2500 | |
| 1706 | <i>Dutch</i> | 6 | | 4000 | |
| | Total | 10 | | 6500 | |
| 1708 | <i>Palatines</i> | 4 | 8 | 5700 | |
| | Total | 8 | 14 | 12200 | |

These *Palatines*, with the Remains of the *Dutch*, made after the Battle of *Almanza* a Body of 6 Battalions and 14 Squadrons; and this was near upon the Number of Troops which the *States General* had in *Spain* before the said Battle; after which they sent no more Troops to that Kingdom.

Note, In the Beginning of 1711. the Emperor sent a Regiment of 2000 to *Spain*; and upon the manifold Representations of the *Imperial* Ministers, that nothing was wanting to finish the War in *Spain* but an Augmentation of 2000 Horse, the Queen took into her Pay Two *Imperial* Regiments amounting to that Number; the *States General* promis'd at the same time to send 4 Battallions thither, but have not yet done it.

The *States General* have at present in *Spain* 6 Battallions and 14 Squadrons.

This Estimate is as Exact as I could possibly make it, and taken out of the Books which were found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War; and likewise out of the Accounts given by those who were employ'd in this Service.

Sign'd,

H. St. John.

No 4. Estimate of the Forces which the Queen furnish'd from time to time for the Service of Portugal, since the beginning of this War.

| Yrs. | Nations. | Batta- lions. | Squa- drons. | Numb. of Soldiers | By what Treaties. |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1703 | English | 8 | 6 | 8000 | <p>Treaty betwixt the Emperor, England, Hol-land and Portu-gal, of the 16th of May, 1703. <i>Note</i>, These Troops were sent to make good the Loss sustain'd in the Beginning of 1704. before Ca-stle de Vide, and in Portugal. <i>Note</i>, One of these Battalions that suffer'd much at the above-men-tion'd Places, was sent to England to recruit.</p> |
| 1704 | English | 2 | 2 | 1810 | |
| | Total in 1704 | 9 | 8 | | |
| | Formed out of Prisoners | 2 | | | |
| | Total | 11 | 8 | | |
| <p><i>Note</i>, The same Year the whole Body of the <i>English</i> and <i>Dutch</i> marched, with the <i>Portuguese</i> Army, into <i>Castile</i>; but instead of coming back again to <i>Portugal</i>, whole Army was obliged, at the close of that Year, to retire to <i>Valencia</i>.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>The King of <i>Portugal</i> having desired a new Supply of Troops for the Security of his Kingdom, her Ma-jesty not only sent some of her own Troops thither, but also levied others there at her own Charge, as follows.</p> | | | | | |
| 1707 | English | 4 | | 2900 | |
| 1708 | English | 2 | | 1710 | |
| | Portuguese | 1 | | 876 | |
| | Form'd out of Deserters | 1 | | 845 | |
| 1709 | English | | 5 | 912 | |
| | Portuguese | | 10 | 1615 | |
| 1710 | Form'd out of Deserters | | 4 | 646 | |
| | | 8 | 19 | 9504 | |

Which Troops were actually in *Portugal* at her Ma-jesty's Charge in 1711, except the Battalion of Deserters, who were taken Prisoners of War, and cashier'd in 1710.

Estimate

Estimate of the Forces which the States General furnish'd from time to time for the Service in Portugal since the beginning of this War.

| Yrs. | Nations. | Batta- lions. | Squa- drons. | Num. of Soldiers. | By what Treaties. |
|------|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| 1703 | Dutch | 6 | 4 | 4000 | Treaty betwixt the Emperox, England, Hol- land and Portu- gal, of the 16th of May, 1703. |
| 1704 | Dutch | 2 | | 1200 | |

N. B. These
Troops were sent
to make good the
Damage sustain'd
in the beginning of
the Year 1704.

Note, The States General maintain'd their Quota of One Third till the Battle of Almanza, but sent not one Man to Portugal since that time; so that the Queen alone sent thither, and levy'd at her own Charge, 4 Battalions and 19 Squadrons.

Note, The King of Portugal was obliged by the Treaty of the 16th of May, 1703. to maintain at his own Charge in the Field 12000 Foot and 3000 Horse.

And in Consideration of a Subsidy of a Million of Rixdollars per Annum, of which her Majesty paid Two Thirds and the States General One Third, that King oblig'd himself to furnish 12000 Men more; But the whole Body of those Troops never amounted to the last mention'd Number.

This Estimate is as Exact as I could possibly make it from the Books that were found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War; and likewise out of the Accounts given by those who were employ'd in that Service.

Sign'd,

H. St. John:
No. 5, Esq.

No 5. Estimate of the Troops which the States of the United Netherlands sent to Portugal and Spain, in the Year 1703. and after.

| Note, The 4 Battal- lions that stand next are only reckoned in the List of the Troops in the Nether- lands. | Batta- lions. | Squa- drons. | Foot. | Horse and Dragoons |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|
| In 1703. to Portugal | 6 | 5 | 3960 | 852 |
| In 1704. to Portugal | 2 | | 1320 | |
| In 1705. to Spain | 4 | | 2400 | |
| In 1706. to Spain | 3 | 5 | 2376 | 780 |
| In 1707. The Pa- lative Troops from Italy to Spain. | 6 | 8 | 4468 | 1488 |
| In 1711. Dierling's Regiment of Swis- fers was rais'd, and lies ready on the Frontiers of Swit- zerland, to march to Spain. | 2 | | 1200 | |
| | 23 | 18 | 15724 | 3120 |
| | | | | 15724 |
| | | | | 18844 |
| Besides these, the following Recruits were sent to Spain and Portugal. | | | | |
| In Autumn 1704 | | | 600 | |
| In Spring 1705 | | | 730 | |
| In Autumn 1705 | | | 1283 | |
| In Autumn 1706 | | | 1500 | |
| In Autumn 1708 | | | 850 | |
| | | | | 4963 |
| | | | | 24807 |

Of the abovementioned 23 Battalions, those that fol-
low were commanded Home, or incorporated with others
in Spain, having suffered so much, that it was not possible
to Recruit them in Portugal and Spain, and they were all
immediately recruited and completed at Home.

1704

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|----|----|-------|------|
| 1704 | — — | — — | 2 | — | 1320 | |
| 1707 | 3 Battal at | 7922376 | | | | |
| | 4 at — — | 6602640 | | | | |
| | 2 at — — | 6601200 | 9 | — | 6216 | |
| 1711 | — — — | — — — | 2 | — | 1200 | |
| | | | 13 | — | 8736 | |
| <p>The <i>Palatine</i> Foot was in 1709 reduc'd to 3300 Men, of whom the <i>States</i> paid 2591, making up 4 Battalions; so that the Quota of the <i>States</i> was lessen'd —</p> | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | — | 1877 | |
| | | | 15 | — | 10613 | |
| <p>So that the <i>States</i>, in 1712. paid in <i>Spain</i>, including the Regiment of <i>Diesbag</i> —</p> | | | | | | |
| | | | 8 | 18 | 5111 | 3120 |
| | | | 28 | 18 | 15724 | 3120 |

Estimate

No 6. Estimate of the Subsidys Annually granted by Parliament, so as the same are paid to Foreign Princes, in pursuance of the Treaties made with them, since the Beginning of this War.

| | 1701. | | 1702. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| To whom the Subsidies are paid. | By England. Crowns. | By Holland. Crowns. | By England. Crowns. | By Holland. Crowns. |
| To K. of Denmark in Bank Money | 75000 | 75000 | 150000 | 150000 |
| Landg. of H. Cas. | | | 50000 | 50000 |
| Aug. his Troops & mar. 'em to It. | | | | |
| E. of Trier | | | | |
| D. of Savoy | | | | |
| K. of Portugal | | | | |
| K. of Prussia | | | | |
| Bread & For. for 12000 M. in Fla. | | | | |
| E. Palatine | | | | |
| Total | 75000 | 75000 | 200000 | 200000 |

| | 1703. | | 1704. | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| K. of Den. &c. | 150000 | 150000 | 150000 | 150000 |
| Landg. of H. &c. | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 |
| Augment his, &c. | | | | |
| E. of Trier | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| D. of Savoy | 160000 | 80000 | 64000 | 32000 |
| K. of Portugal | 111111 | 55555½ | 66666½ | 33333½ |
| King of Prussia | | | | |
| For Bread, &c. | | | | |
| E. Palatine | | | 20000 | 20000 |
| Total | 495111 | 360555½ | 155166½ | 898333½ |

(46)

| 1705. | 1706. |
|-------|-------|
|-------|-------|

| To whom the Sub- sidies are paid. | By England. | By Holland. | By England. | By Holland. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Crowns. | Crowns. | Crowns. | Crowns. |
| K. of Denmark in Bank Money — | 150000 | 150000 | 150000 | 150000 |
| Landg. of H. Caf. | 30000 | 30000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to It. | — | — | 47124 | 23561 |
| E. of Trier — | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| D. of Savoy — | 64000 | 32000 | 64000 | 32000 |
| K. of Portugal — | 666666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 666666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| K. of Prussia — | 194520 | 67260 | 200000 | 100000 |
| Bread & Forr. for 12000 in Fland. | — | — | 82973 | 82973 |
| E. Palestine | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 |
| Total | 1746186 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 595593 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1856763 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1079868 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| 1707. | 1708. |
|-------|-------|
|-------|-------|

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| K. of Denmark — | 150000 | 150000 | 150000 | 150000 |
| Landg. of H. Caf. | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to It. | 33333 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33333 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bread wag. Forr. & for Hospitals of his Tr. in It. | 46666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23333 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107374 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53687 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| E. of Trier — | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| D. of Savoy — | 640000 | 320000 | 640000 | 320000 |
| K. of Portugal — | 666666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 666666 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| K. of Prussia — | 200000 | 100000 | 200000 | 100000 |
| Bread & Forr. for 12000 in Fland. | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| E. Palestine — | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 |
| Total | 1962118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1168784 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2656159 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1210805 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | 1709. | | 1710. | |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| <i>To whom the Subsidies are paid.</i> | By England. | By Holland. | By England. | By Holland. |
| | Crowns. | Crowns. | Crowns. | Crowns. |
| <i>K. of Denmark</i> | 150000 | 140000 | 150000 | 150000 |
| <i>Landg. of H.Caf.</i> | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| <i>Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to It.</i> | 66666 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33333 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 66666 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33333 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| <i>Bread wag. For. & for Hospitals of his Tr. in It.</i> | — | — | — | — |
| <i>E. of Trier — —</i> | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 |
| <i>D. of Savoy — —</i> | 640000 | 320000 | 640000 | 320000 |
| <i>K. of Portugal —</i> | 666666 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 666666 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| <i>K. of Prussia —</i> | 200000 | 100000 | 200000 | 100000 |
| <i>Bread & For. for 12000 in Fland.</i> | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>E. Palatine — —</i> | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 |
| Total | 1948785 | 1162118$\frac{1}{3}$ | 1948785 | 1162118$\frac{1}{3}$ |

| | 1711. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>K. of Denmark —</i> | 150000 | 150000 | 1575000 | 1575000 |
| <i>Ländg. of H.Caf.</i> | 25000 | 25000 | 350000 | 350000 |
| <i>Aug. his Tr. &c.</i> | 66666 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 33333 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 347124 | 173561 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| <i>Bread wag. &c.</i> | — | — | 154041 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 77020 |
| <i>E. of Trier — —</i> | 25000 | 25000 | 225000 | 225000 |
| <i>D. of Savoy — —</i> | 640000 | 320000 | 5280000 | 2640000 |
| <i>K. of Portugal —</i> | 666666 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 333333 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 5444444 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2722222 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| <i>K. of Prussia —</i> | 200000 | 100000 | 1394 20 | 697260 |
| <i>Bread & For. &c.</i> | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 155451 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 860231 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 860231 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>E. Palatine.</i> | 20000 | 20000 | 160000 | 160000 |
| Total | 1948785 | 1162118$\frac{1}{3}$ | 15790361 | 9480296 |

N. B. The Sum of 50000 *l.* was yearly granted to the King of *Spain*, by the Parliament, since 1707. inclusive, for his own Maintenance and that of his Troops, besides what was given above, according to this Account.

N. B. Be-

N. B. Besides the Subsidies to the King of *Prussia* above-mention'd, his *Prussian* Majesty requested of the Queen, as her Quota, Two Thirds of 70000 Crowns to recruit his Troops in *Italy*, that the same might be in a Condition to act there in 1710. and 1711. And this Sum was granted by an Act of Parliament.

N. B. Besides the ordinary Subsidy for the Duke of *Savoy* of 640000 Crowns *per Annum*, there was granted him for the year 1706. 50000*l.* And for the year 1709, 1710, and 1711. 100000*l.* *per Annum*, for the extraordinary Charges of the War in *Italy*.

N. B. By the Treaty with the King of *Prussia* of the 20th of *November* 1704. that a Body of 8000 Men of his Troops should act in *Italy*, it was stipulated, That he should have 300000 Crowns *per Annum*; one Half to be paid by *England*, and the other by the *Dutch*. But notwithstanding this Treaty is only sign'd by *England*, 'tis not doubted but the *Dutch* will agree to it. In the mean time, we see, as above, that *England* has paid her two thirds.

N. B. The two thirds of the Subsidy of a Million of *Rixdollars* for the King of *Portugal* have always been paid by *England*; tho' it appears by the 5th Article of the *Offensive Alliance*, that this Sum ought to have been paid by the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*.

N. B. In the Beginning of this War the Subsidies were equally divided betwixt *England* and *Holland*:

But it appears by the Sums above specify'd,

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| that the Share of <i>England</i> amounts to— | 15790361 |
| And that of <i>Holland</i> to— | 9480296 |
| Both together— | 25270657 |
| The Half of this Sum of <i>England</i> 12635328½ | 15790361 as above |
| So that <i>England</i> paid more than her Share— | |
| 3155032½ | |

This Estimate is as exact as I could possibly make it, and taken out of the Books which were found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War, and likewise out of the Accounts given by those who were employ'd in this Service.

Signed,

H. St. John.

NUMB. II.

*Letter from the States General to the Queen of Great Britain, &c.
Dated Hague June 5. 1712. N.S.*

MADAM,
AFTER all the Proofs which Your Majesty has given during the Course of your glorious Reign, of your great Zeal for the publick Good, and of your Adherence to the common Cause of the High Allies; after so many Marks you have had the Goodness to give us, of your tender Affection, and of your Friendship to our Republick; and after the repeated Assurances you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions *That your Troops shou'd act against the common Enemy, until the War was concluded by a General Peace*: It is impossible we shou'd not be surpris'd and afflicted by Two Declarations we have lately receiv'd, one after another, in the Name of Your Majesty; the first by the Duke of Ormond your General, that *He could undertake nothing without New Orders from you*; the other by the Bishop of Bristol, your Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utrecht, That *Your Majesty perceiving that we did not answer as we ought, the Proposals which you had made us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers, on the Subject of Peace, you would take your Measures apart: And that you did not look upon your self to be now under any Obligations whatever, with Respect to us.*

As soon as we had Notice of those Declarations, we sent Orders to our Minister who has the Honour to reside at Your Majesty's Court, to represent to you the Reasons of our Surprise, and the Consequences of those Declarations, and to request you with that Respect which we always had, and which we shall for ever entertain for your Royal Person, that you would give other Orders to the Duke of Ormond, that he may act with all possible Vigour, according to the Exigency of the War; and that Your Majesty wou'd have the Goodness to entertain other Sentiments of us, than those which the Bishop of Bristol has declared to our Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht.

But the more we consider these Declarations, the more important we find them, and the more we apprehend their Consequences: Therefore we could not forbear applying our selves by this Letter directly to Your Majesty, hoping that you will con-

D d

sider

sider it, as we promise our selves you will, both from your great Prudence and Wisdom, and from your so much fam'd Zeal for the publick Welfare; particularly from your usual Friendship and Affection for us and our Republick.

We protest before all things, that as we ever had a true Friendship, as well as the highest Respect for Your Majesty, and a sincere Affection to all your Interests, with an earnest Desire to live in a perfect good Understanding and Union with you; we have still the same Sentiments, and shall always preserve them, wishing for nothing more, than to be able to give Your Majesty the most convincing Proofs of it.

After this, we pray Your Majesty to consider, according to your great Penetration, whether we have not just Ground to be surpris'd, when we see a Stop put, by an Order in Your Majesty's Name, *without our Knowledge*, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the finest and strongest which, perhaps, has been in the Field during the whole Course of the War, and provided with all Necessaries to act with Vigour; and this *after they had march'd, according to the Resolution taken in concert with Your Majesty's General, almost up to the Enemy*, with a great Superiority both as to the Number and Goodness of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themselves bravely; so that, in all human Appearance, and with the Divine Assistance, which we have experienc'd so visibly on so many other Occasions, we should have been able, either by Battel or Sieges, to gain great Advantages over the Enemy, to have better'd the Affairs of the Allies, and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

We flatter our selves indeed with the Hopes which the D. of Ormond has given us, That in a few Days he expects other Orders; but in the mean time we are sorry to see *one of the finest Opportunities lost*, being uncertain whether we shall have another so favourable, since the Enemy have Time given them to fortify themselves, and take their Precautions, while the Army of the Allies lies still without Action; and consuming the Forrage all round, deprive themselves of the Means of subsisting for Time to come in those Places, where, by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign were design'd; which may make such Enterprizes impossible hereafter, as were practicable now, and consequently render *the whole Campaign unsuccessful*, to the inestimable Prejudice of the common Cause of the High Allies.

Certainly when we consider the Army, as it really is, compos'd of the Troops of Your Majesty and the other Allies, join'd together by common Concert, to act for the greatest Advantage and Furtherance of the common Cause, and the Assurances which Your Majesty had given us by your Letters, by your Ministers,

and

and last of all by your General the *Du of Ormond*, of your *Intensions* *that your Troops should be ordered to act with their usual Vigour*, as well as the Engagements into which your Majesty is entered, not only with Respect to us, but also separately and jointly with us, in respect to the other Allies, 'tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive, how an Order so prejudicial to the common Cause, given so suddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can agree and consist with the Nature of an Alliance, and with those Assurances and Engagements just now mentioned. For tho', according to the Declaration of the Bishop of *Bristol*, Your Majesty holds your self to be disengaged from every Obligation with Regard to us, 'tis plain that the Matter now in Question is not our particular Interest or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will suffer by the Prejudice which an Order so little expected must needs bring to the common Cause.

But, Madam, we cannot forbear telling Your Majesty, that the Declaration made by the Bishop of *Bristol*, at *Utrecht*, has not less surpris'd us, than that of the Duke of *Ormond* in the Army. It appears to us so extraordinary, that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodness and Kindness which Your Majesty has always honour'd us with; and not being able to conceive how such a sudden Change could happen, with Respect to us, we are not only surpris'd, but afflicted at it. We have carefully examin'd our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given Ground to that Dissatisfaction which Your Majesty expresses with us by this Declaration.

From the very First Day that Your Majesty ascended the Throne, we testify'd all the Deference that you could desire from a State in Friendship and Alliance with you. We carefully sought after your Amity and Affection, and considering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony, and Union betwixt Your Majesty and us, and the Two Nations, might produce, and have really produc'd, and the Advantage which result'd from thence to both, as well as to the common Cause of all the Allies, we made it our Business heartily to cultivate 'em, and more and more to gain Your Majesty's Confidence, and to conform our selves to your Sentiments as much as possibly we could.

We think that we gave a signal Proof of this, particularly with Regard to the Negotiations of Peace; since not only after we were inform'd of the Conferences formerly held in *England* upon this Subject, we did expect that Your Majesty would give us an Account of them; having this firm Confidence in your Friendship for our Republick, and in your Zeal for the Good of the common Cause, that nothing would be done to pre-

judicious, nor the other Allies; but also when Your Majesty communicated to us the preliminary Articles sign'd by M. *Mef-
sager* in *England*, and when you propos'd to us the calling and holding a Congress for a General Peace, and requir'd of us to grant for this End necessary Passports for the Enemies Ministers, we consented to it, tho' we had many Reasons, which to us seem'd very well grounded, not to enter into such a Treaty without a better Foundation, or, at least, without the Concurrence of the other Allies: But we preferr'd Your Majesty's Sentiments to our own, in order to give you a New Proof of our Defence.

We did no less, with Respect to the Difficulties which were started on the Subject of the TREATY of Mutual Guaranty for THE SUCCESSION OF THE *PROTESTANT* LINE to Your Majesty's Kingdoms, and for our BARRIER; a TREATY of *such Importance to the Two Nations*, that we look upon it as *the Strongest Tie that could be thought on to unite for ever the Hearts and Interests of both*; concluded after the maturest Deliberation, and ratify'd on both Sides in the most authentick Form: For tho' we might have stood to the Treaty as it was, yet we entered into a Negotiation upon those Difficulties, and particularly on the Point of the *Assiento*, concerning which we gave our Plenipotentiaries such Instructions, that we no longer doubted but all the Difficulties would have been adjusted to mutual Content, and that we should thereby have entirely regain'd Your Majesty's Confidence; and the rather, because in the first Place, when *the Meeting of a Congress for a General Peace was in Hand*, Your Majesty declar'd to us by your Ambassador, *That you desir'd no more than our Concurrence in that single Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence, and that when you would give us strong and real Proofs of your Affection towards us, and of your upright Intentions, with Respect to the common Cause of all the Allies*; and that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the Succession and the Barrier were rais'd, Your Majesty did likewise assure us, *that if we would remit something upon the most essential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the Assiento*, it would be the true Way to re-establish a mutual Confidence which being once restored, Your Majesty would take particularly to Heart the Interests of this State, and *all in Conjunction with us in the whole Negotiation*, to obtain an Honourable, Good, and Sure Peace.

But we find our selves very much out in our Expectation, since at the very lame Time, when we made the greatest Advances towards Your Majesty and that we did verily believe we should come to an Agreement about the Points in Difference, *we see the Earl of Strafford gone without finishing that Affair; we see the Army stopp'd in the*

the Beginning of its Career; and we bear a Declaration, by which Your Majesty looks upon your self to be disengag'd from all Obligations with us; for which the Reasons alledg'd are, That we have not answered, as we ought, the Advances which Your Majesty made towards us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers about the Peace.

If Your Majesty will be pleas'd to look with a favourable and equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we flatter our selves, and have a firm Confidence, that you will find nothing in it which can give you such disadvantageous Ideas and Thoughts of us; but that you will rather find, that we have perform'd, and do still perform all that we are bound to, as Good and Faithful Allies; and particularly to Your Majesty.

What we have said already, might perhaps be sufficient to persuade you of it; but we must add, that having always esteem'd Your Majesty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the Two Nations, as one of the strongest Supports of our State, and of the Protestant Religion, and as one of the most effectual Methods to maintain and advance our common Interests, and those of the whole Confederacy; and this sincere Opinion being firmly imprinted on our Hearts, we were never backward to communicate and consult in all Confidence with Your Majesty and your Ministers, upon the Affairs of the Peace, according to the Foundations laid down in the Grand Alliance and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it, and are so still, as far as we can, without Prejudice to the other Allies, and without departing from, or acting against the Engagements, Treaties, and Alliances which we have enter'd into.

But, Madam, all the Proposals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, were couch'd in very general Terms, without communicating to us the Result of the Negotiations betwixt Your Majesty's Ministers and those of France; nor even your Majesty's Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together. 'Tis true, that in some of the last Conferences, Your Majesty's Ministers demanded to know whether ours were furnish'd with a full Power, and authoris'd to draw up a Plan for the Peace; but it had been just, before such a Thing was demanded of us, That they should have communicated the Result of the Negotiations, so long treated of betwixt Your Majesty's Ministers and those of the Enemy; or at least, they should have told us Your Majesty's Thoughts.

Had that Plan related only to Your Majesty's Interest and Ours, we should perhaps have been in the Wrong not to have forthwith come into it, tho' even in that Case the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, since the least Notice of it which should have come to the Enemy, must have been very prejudicial: But as the Plan in

Question

Question concerned the Interest of all the Allies, and almost all Europe, we had very strong Apprehensions, That as the particular Negotiations betwixt Your Majesty's Ministers and those of France, and the Readiness with which we consented to the Congress at Utrecht, and to the giving of Passports to the Enemy's Ministers, had already occasioned abundance of Suspicions, and much Uneasiness to His Imperial Majesty and the other Allies: We say, we apprehended that His Imperial Majesty and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from 'em) the Concert betwixt Your Majesty's Ministers and Ours for a Plan of Peace, and that before the Ministers of France had given a specifick Answer to the Demands of the Allies, their Suspicions and Uneasiness would have increas'd, and that Way of Proceeding might have given them Ground to entertain Prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been THE INTENTION OF YOUR MAJESTY AND US, TO ABANDON THE GRAND ALLIANCE AND THE COMMON CAUSE, or at least that WE ALONE took upon us to determine the FATE of all the OTHER ALLIES, by which His Imperial Majesty and the other Confederates might have been pushed on to SEPARATE MEASURES, and to take such Steps as would be no ways AGREEABLE to Your Majesty's Interest.

We thought these Reasons strong enough to justify Our Conduct to Your Majesty on this Head; and if we did not enter, with all the Readiness which you might have wished for, into the Concert propos'd, we hope that at most, Your Majesty will look upon our Backwardness, only as an Excess of Prudence or of Scruple, and not in the least as a Want of Confidence in Your Majesty; while the Allies might have consider'd it as a DEPARTING from the Treaties, and particularly from the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance. We also hope that Your Majesty, for the Reasons here alledged, will lay aside those hard Thoughts of Us, as if We had not answered as we ought, the Advances which Your Majesty made towards Us, and that We wou'd not act in Concert with Your Ministers, upon the Subject of the Peace. But, Madam, tho' Your Majesty should not acquiesce in Our Reasons (of which however We cannot doubt) We pray Your Majesty to consider whether that be sufficient for Your Majesty to think that YOU ARE DISENGAGED from all Obligations with Respect to Us?

Had we acted against and contravened the Engagements and Treaties which we had the Honour to conclude with Your Majesty, We might have expected from Your Goodness and Justice, that You would have represented those Contraventions to Us, and not have looked upon Your self to be Disengaged, till such Time as We had refused to give all necessary Redress. But as We did no Ways ENGAGE TO ENTER with Your Majesty into a CONCERT to draw up a Plan of

of Peace, without the Participation of the other Members of the Grand Alliance, the Backwardness We have shewn upon that Head, cannot be looked upon as a Contravention of Our Engagements, and therefore cannot serve to *DISENGAGE* Your Majesty from Yours, with Respect to Us, since We are verily persuaded that We have fully answer'd all Our Treaties, and all Our Alliances, both with Your Majesty, and with the High Allies in general; and that We have done more in this present War, than could in Justice and Equity have been expected from Us. All the Difference betwixt Your Majesty and Us in this Point, is no more, if rightly consider'd, than a *Disparity of Sentiments*.

'In Truth, Madam, If for *SUCH A CAUSE* betwixt Potentates, ally'd and united together by the strongest and strictest Ties of Alliance, Interest and Religion, any One of those Potentates could *QUIT* all their Engagements, and *DISENGAGE* themselves from all their Obligations, there's no *TIE SO STRONG* which mayn't be broke at any Time, and We know of no Engagements that *COULD BE RELIED on in Time to come*.

We assure Our selves, that when Your Majesty considers the Consequences, You will not *PERSIST* in the Declaration which the Bishop of Bristol has made: We beseech You with all the Respect and all the Earnestness of which We are capable, that You would not; and also that You would be pleas'd to revoke the Order given to the Duke of Ormond, if it be not revoked already, and that You would authorise him to act according to Occurrences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the Common Cause shall require.

We also request You, Madam, to *COMMUNICATE* to Us the *RESULT* of the Conferences betwixt Your Ministers and those of the Enemy, or at least *YOUR THOUGHTS* upon the Peace, and We will endeavour to give Your Majesty all imaginable Proofs of Our Preference for Your Sentiments, and of Our sincere Desire to preserve Your valuable Friendship *as much as we can, without ACTING CONTRARY TO THE FAITH* of the Engagements into which We have enter'd, by Treaties and Alliances, with Your Majesty, and other Potentates.

We are firmly persuaded, that it is not Your Majesty's Intention in any manner to break them, since You have always been of the same Opinion with Us and the other Allies, *That a GOOD UNION betwixt the Allies, not only DURING THE PRESENT WAR, but also after the PEACE shall be concluded, is, and always will be the most solid, and even the only Method to PRESERVE the LIBERTY and Independency of all together, and of every one in particular, against the GREAT POWER of France*.

We

We expect also; that after having given such great and signal Proofs of Your Wisdom, of Your Firmness, and of Your Zeal for the Support of the Common Cause, Your Majesty *will not now take SUCH RESOLUTIONS, as may be prejudicial to us and to the other Allies, but that in Order to obtain an Honourable, Sure, and General Peace, You will pursue the same Methods, and keep to the same MAXIMS which You formerly held, and which ALMIGHTY GOD HATH BLESSED in so remarkable a Manner, by Victories and great Events, which will render the Glory of Your Majesty's Reign Immortal.*

We again renew to Your Majesty the Assurances of Our high and perfect Esteem for Your Person and Friendship, as also of our Intentions and sincere Desires to entertain with Your Majesty the same good Correspondence, Harmony and Union, as before, and to cultivate the same betwixt the Two Nations, as far as it shall lie in Our Power: And we pray Your Majesty, to preserve likewise for Us and our Republick, Your former Affection. We refer for the rest, to what the Sieur *Van Borsele*, Our Envoy Extraordinary has further to say to Your Majesty on this Subject: And pray the Almighty, &c.

Hague June 5, 1712. N.S.

The QUEEN's Answer.

High and Mighty Lords, Friends Allies, and Confederates.

THERE is nothing dearer to us than the Preservation of a Good Understanding and a Perfect Union with your State. This has been the Principal Object of our Care; and we have so little Ground to accuse our selves of having in the least contributed to the Lessening of the same, that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happen'd, with Relation to the Interests of the Two Nations, should be amicably determin'd, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve upon those of the Publick; for in the present Con-juncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on Both Sides, and a mutual Confidence.

We suppose the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Bishop of *Bristol*, are now over; and we repeat to you what we have so often declared, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about War or Peace be not taken in Concert with your State.

The E. of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be dispos'd and authoris'd to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence

Confidence with you, and to prevent for the future, such Misunderstandings as have been fomented with so much Artifice and so little Foundation.

But we cannot pass over in Silence our great Surprise, to see that your Letter of the 5th Instant, *N.S.* was printed and publish'd almost as soon as we received it from the Hands of your Minister; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to Good Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a Remonstrance instead of a Representation, and an Appeal to the People, instead of an Address to the Sovereign. We hope that you will not suffer the like to be done again, for our Honour will engage us to give no Answer to any Letters or Memorials which shall be publish'd in that Manner. For the rest, we pray, &c.

Kensington } 9th.
June the } 20th. 1712.

Your Good Friend
ANNA Regina.

N U M B. III.

Several Papers relating to the FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

THE Principal Congregations of the French Protestant Refugees in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, having appointed a Committee of Twelve Persons to concert such Measures as should be thought proper to solicit the Crown of *Great-Britain* powerfully to support their Interest in the Negotiation of Peace; And this Committee being inform'd, That some unlucky Doubts had been started and an Odious Parallel made between the French Refugees, and the Subjects of *Gr. Br.* who had been in open Rebellion, and were Refugees in *France*. They did thereupon draw up a *Petition and Representation*, which on *Monday* the 21st of *April*, was by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State laid before Her Majesty in Council, as follows:

To the QUEEN's most Excellent MAJESTY.

M A D A M,

YOur MAJESTY's most Dutiful and Loyal on of the
Subjects the French Protestant Refugees, French Re-
having had the Honour to approach Your Royal fuges in
Person with a Petition, most humbly to beseech London.
Your MAJESTY to procure the Restoration of
E c the

*Petition and
Representati-*

' the Protestant Religion in *France*, according to the
 ' Edicts, and the Restitution of the Estates of such
 ' as have taken Sanctuary in Your Dominions, Your
 ' MAJESTY, in your wonted Clemency and
 ' Charity, was graciously pleas'd favourably to re-
 ' ceive the said Petition, and to give thereupon
 ' Your Orders to Your Plenipotentiaries at the
 ' Conferences of *Utrecht*.

' But whereas there has been spread about an O-
 ' dious and Unjust Comparifon, between the *French*
 ' Protestant Refugees in Your MAJESTY's Domini-
 ' ons, and the *English* and *Irish* Rebels who have re-
 ' tired into *France*, as if their Case were the same:
 ' Your Petitioners beg once more leave to throw
 ' themselves at your Royal Feet, most humbly be-
 ' seeching Your MAJESTY to confider, That no
 ' Manner of Parallel can be made between them.

' In the first Place, the publick Exercise of the
 ' *Romish* Religion is forbidden by the Laws of Your
 ' MAJESTY's Kingdoms; whereas that of the
 ' Protestant Religion was allow'd by Authority in
 ' *France*, and founded upon perpetual and irrevoca-
 ' ble Edicts, of which the Kings, Your MAJESTY's
 ' Predecessors of Glorious Memory, were become
 ' GUARANTEES; and which had been executed
 ' in a Continual Possession, for above a Hundred
 ' Years.

' Secondly, The Estates of the said *English* and
 ' *Irish* were confiscated upon Account of their Re-
 ' bellion; whereas the *French* Protestants were never
 ' wanting in their Duty and Loyalty to their Sovereign.

' Thirdly, The withdrawing of the *English* and
 ' *Irish* was Voluntary, whereas the *French* Prote-
 ' stants were forc'd to fly: The former might, af-
 ' ter their Rebellion, have enjoy'd the Benefit of
 ' the General Pardon, and remain'd undisturb'd in
 ' their own Country, with full Liberty of Consci-
 ' ence: But the latter, although they never
 ' were Rebels, could not stay in *France*, without ei-
 ' ther Abjuring their Religion, or being expos'd to
 ' a cruel Persecution.

' These Disparities are so evident, that the
 ' Court of *France*, who, at the beginning of the pre-
 ' sent War, pretended to exchange Rebel Prisoners,

' with

with Your Majesty's French Refugee Subjects, were obliged to wave that unjust Pretension; and to acknowledge, That Reprisals cannot take Place between Persons in so different Circumstances.

Permit, MADAM, your Petitioners most humbly to represent to Your MAJESTY, That the King of Prussia and the States-General having demanded, That the Estates of such as are Refugees in their Dominions, be restor'd to them; if they who have the Happiness to be Refugees in yours, were depriv'd of the same Advantage, it would occasion a sad Inequality in their Condition; and your MAJESTY's Refugee Subjects, who have a strong Inclination to live and die in your MAJESTY's Dominions, would in that Particular, be upon a worse Foot than such of their Brethren who are Refugees in other States.

Wherefore your Petitioners, who have receiv'd so many Marks of your MAJESTY's Generosity and Favour, hope still that your Zeal and Piety will incline Your Royal Heart to give Orders to your Ministers to insist, not only on the Restoration of the Edicts in their Behalf, particularly that of Nantes, with the Enlargment of such as are confined in the Gallies, Gaols, or elsewhere, on Account of their Religion, but also on the Restoration of the Estates, of which the Refugees have so unjustly been depriv'd. And, as in Duty bound, they will continue putting up to Heaven their most fervent Prayers for the Preservation of your MAJESTY's Sacred Person, and the Prosperity of Your Reign,

Two Days * after, the Earl of Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, wrote a Letter, directed The Earl of to the Reverend Messieurs du Bourdieu and Grave-Dartmouth's rol Two French Ministers of the Committee before mention'd, as follows:

Answer, by
Her Majesty's
Command.

Whitehall, April the 23d. 1712,

Gentlemen.

I Have laid before her Majesty the Representation you left with me, upon which I am commanded to acquaint you, that my Lord Privy Seal and the E. of Strafford are already under the strictest Orders to support your Interests at the Negotiations of Peace. Her Majesty has so much Consideration

of your Sufferings, that she is willing to give any further Directions that may be of Advantage to you; and has therefore commanded me, to enquire into that part of your Representation, wherein you say her Majesty's Predecessors were GUARANTEES of the Edicts for *Toleration of the Protestant Religion in France*; which I must desire your Assistance in, it being of great Use to the Support of your Interests that that Matter should be fully explained. I am,
Gentlemen.

Your humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH

In Obedience to this Letter the Committee appointed by the *French Refugees in London and Westminster*, did, a few Days after, lay before his Lordship the following Paper:

A MEMORIAL to prove the GUARANTY of the Edicts of the Reformed Churches of France, by the Crown of England.

THE Generosity and Clemency, but chiefly the Zeal and Piety of the Kings of England, inclined them to grant their Assistance and Royal Protection to the Reform'd Churches of France, and gloriously to assert the Title of DEFENDERS of the Faith, which Divine Providence conferred upon them, when the *True Faith* began to revive in this Kingdom, and several other Parts of Europe. How far Queen Elizabeth concern'd her self in the Affairs of the *French Protestants* in the whole Course of her Reign, is very well known; as also that she became MEDIATRIX of the Peace of Long Jumeau in the Year 1568, as appears by the Testimony of the *Fr. Historian Mezeray*, who speaks to this Effect: They continued, however, negotiating the Peace; in Order to which the Cardinal of Chatillon, and some others on the Part of the Confederates; Biron, Henry de Mesmes, and Malassise, on the Part of the King; and Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, as MEDIATOR in the Name of the Queen of England, met together at Long-Jumeau

mean; where they labour'd so much and so successfully, in sending the one to Paris to their Majesties, the other to the Prince, for removing and determining what Difficulties arose, that all the Articles were, at last, agreed upon. The same Author says in the following Page, The Articles of that Peace imported, That the Reformed should fully and quietly enjoy the Edict of January, without any Modification or Restriction whatever. K. James I. and Charles I. of Glorious Memory, continued to support the Interests of the Reformed Churches of France; so that from their first Establishment, the Crown of England has all along protected them.

Page. 989.

But furthermore, that Crown is become GUARANTEE of the Treaties which secur'd to them the Enjoyment of their Edicts.

Sir Thomas Edmond, Ambassador of King James I. to the Court of France, assisted, on his Part, at the Treaty of Pacification concluded at Loudun in the Year 1616, between Lewis XIII. and his Protestant Subjects. The President Gramond acknowledges it in his History of Book 2. p. 108. Lewis XIII. The same King James I. contributed also very much to the Treaty of Montpellier in 1622.

The Duke of Rohan alledges among the Reasons which induced him to accept that Treaty, 'That he had just before received a Letter from the KING of GREAT BRITAIN, whereby he pressed him to conclude the Peace. Whereupon the President Jeannin thinks 'it necessary to thank the King of England for his Good Offices on that Occasion; and that some Lord or Gentleman should be sent to his Majesty for that Purpose. D. Rohan's Memoirs, Book 2.
Jeannin's Works, Vol. II. p. 286, 8vo.

This Peace of Montpellier did not continue long. What had been promised to the Reformed was ill observ'd; and as open Efforts were made to oppress them, they found themselves oblig'd to take up Arms again for their own Preservation. This

This new War ended in another Treaty of Peace sign'd at *Paris* the 8th of *February* 1626, wherein *K. Charles I.* of Glorious Memory, intervened by his Extraordinary Ambassadors, the Earl of *Holland* and Sir *Dudley Carleton*, both as **MEDIATOR** and **GUARANTEE**. This is the Fact which is to be stated.

In Order to prove it, we shall alledge, 1. The authentick Act deliver'd by the *English Ambassadors*, signed and sealed by them at *Paris*, *February* 11. 1626. 'Tis true that to condescend to the Nicety of the Court of *France*, who was unwilling that the **INTERVENTION** of a Foreign Power in that Affair, should appear on Record, this Act was, it seems, worded with great Reservedness; but nevertheless, the **MEDIATION** and **GUARANTY** of *England* are plainly enough express'd therein. The Ambassadors

In the Beginning of the Journal of the Siege of Rochel, by Mercure Franc. Hist. de l'E. dit. de Nantes &c. use these Words: *Whereas the Sieurs de Montmartin and Maniald, General Deputies of the Reformed Churches of France &c. have made their Peace with the Most Christian King, by our Advice and INTERVENTION, agreed on and consented to by the said King their Sovereign Lord; and whereas the said Deputies have yielded many Things which were thought of the greatest*

Importance for their Security, and all conformably to their Edicts &c. which they were expressly charged to obtain by the Treaty of Peace, and on which they would have still constantly insisted; but for the Obedience they owe, and are willing to pay to their King and Sovereign, and the Respect and the Deference they have been willing to shew to the SOLLECITATIONS and express Requests of the Most Serene King of Great Britain, our Master, in whose Name we have exhorted and advised them, to condescend to the Conditions offered and granted by the said Peace: Then they add, We do declare and certify, that in the Promises that were before given to us for the accomplishing the said Treaty, and which were spoken by the Chancellor in the Presence,

sence, and by Order of his Most Christian Majesty, at the Time of the Acceptation of the Peace &c. There was a plainer Interpretation therein, on the Part of his Majesty and his Ministers; the Sense and Meaning whereof is, That they meant Fort Louis before Rochel, and thereby to give an Assurance of its Demolition &c. They conclude with assuring, That the King of Great Britain will endeavour by his Intercession, together with their most humble Supplications, to shorten the Time of the said Demolition: Of which, say they, We have given them all the Assurances and Royal Promises they could desire, after having represented to them, that they ought and might be contented therewith.

The MEDIATION and GUARANTY of his Britannick Majesty in the said Treaty, between Lewis XIII. and his Reformed Subjects, in 1626, manifestly appears by the Treaty it self. For his Britannick Majesty's Ambassadors declare in it: 1. That the Reformed have made that Peace both by their Advice and INTERVENTION, agreed to by the Most Christian King. 2. That the Reformed have yielded many Things which were judged of the greatest Importance for their Security, out of the Respect and Deference they were willing to shew for the express Requests of his Britannick Majesty, in whose Name the Ambassadors exhorted and advised them to condescend to the Conditions offered them. 3. The Ambassadors gave the Reformed all the Assurances and Royal Promises they could desire, for the punctual Execution of what had been promised them.

That Treaty was sent to the Duke of Rohan, then at Nismes, by the Sieur de Montmartin; who, say the Ambassadors, in a Letter they wrote by him at the same time, to the Duke, will still more exactly inform you by Word of Mouth, how far his Britannick Majesty concerns himself in what relates to the maintaining of that Peace. The

Vol. III. The Duke of Rohan, in a Declaration printed at Nismes, explains what the English Ambassadors signify'd to him by the Sieur de Montmartin: *He*

Declaration of the D. of Rohan &c. England, they would cause another Act, signed containing the with the King's own Hand, to be delivered to my Justice of the Brother, importing in express Terms, That in case Reasons and King Lewis XIII. should refuse or delay the Re-Motives to im- zing of the said Fort Louis, and the entire Ex- plore the Assi- cution of the Treaty of Peace, the said K. of Gr. stance of the Britain would employ all the Forces God had given K. of Gr. Br. him, to DISCHARGE HIS WORD, and to protect the procure to us a full Enjoyment of all that had been Reformed promis'd by the Answers and Declarations of his Churches of Majesty, and by the ACT of INTERVENTI- this Kingdom, ON of his Ambassadors.

The Reform'd, as they ought, depended very much upon the GUARANTY of his Britannick Majesty, which induced them to accept and sign the Treaty. The Earl of Holland and Sir Dudley Carleton, Ambassadors of England, says the

* D. of Rohan's Memoirs, Book iii. p. 241, 242.

* Duke of Rohan in his Memoirs, and Herfens, Ambassador extraordinary from the States, were arrived at Court, &c. And the said Ambassadors of England became GUARANTEES, in the Name of the King their Master, of the Execution of the said Peace, which the Deputies of the Commonalties were no longer able to oppose; and so the Peace was accepted by them. If no better Peace, says he again in the same Book, has been obtained, it is, however, more advantageous than the former in these Particulars, First, That the Reformed obtain'd that their New Fortifications should stand, and in the second Place got the K. of Great Britain's GUARANTY of the Peace.

And indeed King Charles I. found himself engaged by that Guaranty, to support the Reformed of France, and procure the Execution of what had been promis'd them by Treaties. The

D. of Rohan's Memoirs, Book iv. p. 276.

Duke of Rohan expresses it in the Fourth Book of his Memoirs in these Terms: *All his Persua- sions;*

sions, meaning the Abbot Scaglia, to induce Buckingham to persuade the King his Master to send privately to the Duke of Rohan a Gentleman named de Vic, to remonstrate to him the just Resentment he had, that by his INTERVENTION the Reformed of France had been deluded, and that it would be proper they should make their Complaints to him, that, as GUARANTEE of the preceding Peace, he might have a just Cause to require Reparation of the Infraction of it; and he protested, that upon Non-performance of what had been agreed on, he would employ all the Forces of his Dominions, and his own Person, to cause their Edict of Peace to be executed in all its Points.

The Duke of Rohan mentions again the Sending of that Gentleman, in a Discourse upon the Last Troubles, printed at the End of his Memoirs. There came to me, says he, a Gentleman from the King of Great Britain, to remonstrate to me, that being GUARANTEE of our Peace, he compassionated our Sufferings, and would seek proper Remedies..... That he would insist with the King, by his Ambassadors, to procure the Execution of the Things promised us; and that tho' he had no Hopes to succeed that Way, he thought himself obliged to try Fair Means, before he came to Extremities: But if he were forc'd to it, he would employ all the Forces of his Kingdoms, and his own Person, in so just a War; to which he found himself obliged in CONSCIENCE and HONOUR, provided we would, on our Part, take up Arms with him, &c.

Political Discourse of the Duke of Rohan, 1646. p. 104.

Many other Historical Passages may be added to prove this Truth: But for Brevity Sake, we shall mention only Three authentick Pieces, which evidently shew that King Charles I. acknowledged himself GUARANTEE of the Peace made between Lewis XIII. and the Reformed of France, in the Year 1626.

The First is the Speech Sir William Beecher made in the Assembly at Rochel, in the Year

1627. For notwithstanding the Treaty of the
ceeding Year, in which K. Charles I. had inter-
vened, both as *Mediator* and *Guarantee*, the
City was threaten'd with a Siege; nor did the
Court of *France* execute the Conditions of the
Treaty. His *Britannick* Majesty being engaged
by his Royal Word, to the Defence of the *Fr.*
Protestants, he sent a Fleet to their Assistance,
under the Command of the Duke of *Buckingham*,
who arriv'd before *Rochel* in *July* 1627,
and sent Sir *William Beecher* into the Town, to
declare his Majesty's Intentions. His Speech is
to be found in the Journal of the Siege of *Rochel*
by *Mervault*, p. 6. in the Duke of *Rohan's* Me-
moirs, Book iv. p. 284. and in *Russworth's*
Collections, Vol. i. p. 430. The Words of
the Last Author only shall be here related. Af-
ter having said that the Fleet commanded by the
Duke of *Buckingham* arrived before *Rochel* at the
End of *July*, he adds: *Hereupon the Duke of*
Soubize went ashore, accompany'd by Sir William
Beecher, with a Letter of Credence from his Ma-
jesty of Great Britain. They were at last admit-
ted into the Town, and the Magistrates called an
Assembly, and there Sir William Beecher declar'd
unto them, that the Duke of Buckingham was
come with a great Fleet and Army to their Assis-
stance, which his Master had sent, out of Fellow-
feeling of their Sufferings; and to require from
the K. of France a Performance of the Articles
of Peace, made by the King of England's ME-
DIATION, on the Behalf of the Protestants in
France. This is certainly acting the Part of a
Guarantee; and it is to be observed, that if Sir
William Beecher had been sent only by the Duke
of Buckingham, he would nevertheless have
been sufficiently authoris'd; but the Author be-
fore quoted does expressly observe, That he had a
Letter of Credence from his Majesty of Great
Britain; from whence it follows that he acted in
the KING's NAME.

The

The Second authentick Piece which proves *this* *Manifesto*, is the Duke of Buckingham's *Manifesto*, dated from on Board the *Admiral*, the 21 of July 1627, wherein he says, That the *K. his Master* has had a *Patience* beyond all *Patience*, and that as long as he could entertain any *Hopes* to procure the Good of the Churches by other Means, or he had no Recourse to Arms; so far, says he, that having been made an Instrument, and the Worker of the Late Peace, upon Conditions disadvantageous enough, and which would never have been accepted without his Majesty's INTERVENTION, who interposed his Credit and Interest to the Churches to receive them (even with Threatnings) to the end to shelter the Honour of the Most Christian King, under Assurance, on his Part, not only for the Accomplishment, but also for the bettering of the said Conditions, for which he stands CAUTION to the Churches. But what has been the Issue of all this, but only an Abuse of his Goodness, &c? It appears, says he towards the End, that the King my Master has not been forced to arm for any particular Interest, but only for the Defence of the Churches, for the Security and Freedom whereof he stood RESPONSIBLE. These Words want no Comment; the Duke of Buckingham declares in express Terms, that the King his Master stands CAUTION to the Churches, for the Accomplishment and even the bettering of the Conditions of the Treaty they have accepted thro' Deference to him; and that he stands RESPONSIBLE of their Security and Freedom.

The third Piece is the Speech of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, at the Opening of the Parliament, in the Presence and by the Command of his Majesty Charles I. the 17th of March 1627. The Pope and House of Austria, says he, have long affected, the one a Spiritual, the other a Temporal Monarchy.... And altho' France be not under their Subjection, yet

This Manifesto of the Duke of Buckingham is to be seen entire, in a Book intitled Ludovici, or The Life of the Victorious King of France, Lewis XIII. and of Cardinal Richelieu. By James Howell, Esq; London. Printed for Hump. Moseley. 1646. As also in the Annals of K. Cha. I. By H. L'Estrange. Esq;

they have environ'd all about it: The very *Bowels* of the Kingdom sway'd by the Popish *Faction*; they have gotten such a Part and such *Intercession* in the Government, that under Pretence of *Religion*, to root out the Protestants and our Religion, they have drawn the King to their Adherence, so far, that albeit upon his Majesty's *INTERPOSITION* by his Ambassadors, and his *ENGAGEMENT* of his ROYAL WORD, there was between the King and his Subjects *Articles* of Agreement, and the Subjects were quiet; whereof his Majesty interest'd in that great Treaty, was bound to see a true Accomplishment; yet, against that strict Alliance, that Treaty has been broken, and those of the Religion have been put to all Extremity, and undoubtedly will be ruined without present Help.

In this Speech the Lord Keeper, that is, the First Magistrate in England, declares by the King's Command, in his Presence, and at the Opening of a Parliament, That his Britannick Majesty had intervened and interposed by his Ambassadors, in the Treaty concluded between Lewis XIII. and his Protestant Subjects, that he had engaged his ROYAL WORD, and was thereby BOUND to see the entire Accomplishment of it: What more *Authentick*, and if it may so called, what more *Sacred Proof* can be desired of the GUARANTY to which that Prince was engaged?

* Nani, Book vi. p. 308. Furono accordati con gli Ugonotti alcuni capitoli, che in Fine la Rochella ancora gli riceve sotto Chiusione del Re d'Ingleterra, che la sarebbero d'altra Francia osservati.

This Guaranty of the King of Great Britain was so notorious and evident, that even the Writers of the Roman Church have mentioned it. *Baptista Nani*, a famous Italian Historian, speaks of it in these Words: * They agreed upon some Articles with the Huguenots, which were at last accepted by Rochel, under the CAUTION of the King of England, that they should be observed by France.

The French Roman Catholicks have also acknowledged that Guaranty. *Gramont*, a President,

dent of the Parliament of *Toulouſe*, and a pro-*Gramont*, L
 feſſ'd Enemy of the Reformed, mentions it in *xiv. p. 644.*
 expreſs Terms, in his Hiſtory of *Lewis XIII.* Enimvero
 where ſpeaking of the Treaty of 1626, he *quia ſeſtario-*
 ſays; *But ſo far as the Chief among the Se-* *rum præcipui*
ctaries had complain'd, that the Promise made to *quæſti erant*
them by the K. at Montpellier, had been broken, it *ex violata Fi-*
was agreed that the King of Great Britain ſhould *de quam Rex*
intervene as CAUTION *in the Treaty, in Order* *Montpellij de-*
to render it more valid. *derat, placuit*
Magna Britan-

Varillas, who is ſufficiently known not to be *nia Regem fi-*
 partial to the Proteſtants, mentions it to *Lewis* *dejuſſorio,*
 XIV. himſelf, in his Epistle Dedicatory of the *nomine adhi-*
 Fifth Volume of his Hiſtory of Revolutions. *beri Contra-*
The Hereticks, ſays he, *had exacted from your* *ſtui, quo ma-*
Predeceſſor, Sir, in the Treaties concluded with *gis valeret.*
him, that Charles I. King of Great Britain
ſhould be GUARANTEE of the ſame; and the
Duke of Buckingham grounded thereupon his fitting
out three Fleets, deſigned to invade the Iſle of
Rhe, and raiſe the Siege of Rochel. This Te-
 ſtimony is the ſtronger, in that it comes from
 one of the moſt bitter and implacable Enemies of
 the Reformed.

The ſaid Guaranty is indeed ſo certain and e-
 vident, that King *William III.* of Glorious Me-
 mory, could not but acknowledge it. The D.
 of *Schomberg*, General of his Forces, having
 enter'd *Dauphiné* in 1692, expreſſes himſelf in
 theſe Words, in the Maniſeſto he publiſhed
 there: *The Kings of England being GUARAN-*
TEES of the Ediſt of Nantes, by the Peace of
Montpellier, and by ſeveral other Treaties, the
King my Maſter thinks himſelf obliged to maintain
that GUARANTY, and cauſe that Ediſt to be
re-eſtabliſhed. And in the Inſtructions his Maje-
 ſty gave to his Plenipotentiaries for the Peace
 that was treating at *Ryſwick*, in 1697, he char-
 ges them to demand the Re-eſtabliſhment of the
 Proteſtants of France, to which, he ſays, *He is*
induced, not only by Chriſtian Charity, but alſo
becauſe

because he is particularly obliged to it, as K. of England, by solemn CONTRACTS and ENGAGEMENTS of his Grandfather Charles I. of Glorious Memory, in behalf of those of the Reformed Religion in France. By those Engagements is meant the abovemention'd Guaranty of the Treaty of 1626, the First Article whereof was the full and exact Observation of the Edict of Nantes, and of all the other Edicts made in behalf of the Reformed, as appears by the First Article of the Edict made in March 1625, pursuant to the said Treaty, which runs thus: That the Edict of Nantes, Declarations, and Secret Articles, published and register'd in our Courts of Parliament, shall be inviolably kept and observed, that our Subjects of the Reformed Religion may enjoy the same, &c. Therefore as the K. of Great Britain is GUARANTEE of the Treaty of 1626; so he thereby stands GUARANTEE of the Edict of Nantes, and other Edicts and Declarations made in behalf of the Reformed in France.

Many other Testimonies, if needful, might be instanc'd in to prove the said *Guaranty*.

Le Vaffor. The Duke de Rohan, in an Answer to a Letter from the Prince of Condé, who reproach'd XIII. Vol. V. him with having introduced Foreigners into the Kingdom, vindicates himself in these Terms: *If the English are come to our Assistance, they were more obliged to it than the Germans you introduced into France; because the English were, by the King's Consent MEDIATORS of the Peace, and became GUARANTEES of it.*

This is likewise proved by the Answer of the King of England's Commissioners to the Marechal de Bassompierre, then Ambassador of France, who was sent to expostulate about the Removal of some of the Queen's French Domesticks and Priests. They told him, 'That the Most Christian King had not thought fit to perform the Articles which had been agreed to with those of the Reformed Religion, in his Kingdom,

Mercurie
Francois,
1627. p. 189.

dom, and particularly with those of *Rochel*, who consented to, and accepted them at the earnest MEDIATION of his Majesty, who had used his utmost Endeavors, out of Respect to, and for the Satisfaction of the King his dearest Brother: So that the King finds himself very deeply engaged, not only by the Expectation and pressing Instances of the Parties concerned; but also out of Regard to the Observation and Judgment of the World, to importune his Brother in Law to keep that Peace.

My Lord *Herbert of Chisbury* in his Account of the Expedition to the Isle of *Rhé*, which he wrote at the Request of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and afterwards dedicated to King *Charles the First*, in the Year 1630 says, † That, the second Cause of the War against France, was to vindicate the Reformed from the Injuries done to them: the most Serene King *Charles* having made himself GUARANTEE of the Peace, which had lately been granted to them with the Consent and Approbation of both Parties.

The Duke of *Rohan* was in this Condition, in the Year 1626, when he receiv'd Advice, That the Ambassadors of *England* and *Holland* were arriv'd at Court, to solicit the King to sign the League they had made between them to oppose the Progress of the Emperor and King of *Spain*, their common Enemies; And, at the same time, that *France* might be the better able to undertake what they had resolv'd upon, they had Orders to induce the *Hugonots* to consent to the Peace, and become GUARANTEES of it in the Name of the King their Master. The *Hugonots* consented to

History of
Hen. Duke of
Rohan, Printed at Paris
and writum
by a Roman
Catholick p.
66.

† Quum enim pace ultimò illis concessa sese observationis fidejussorem (utraq; parte consentiente & approbante) prastitisset Serenissimus Rex *Carolus*, &c. De Expeditione in *Rheam Insulam* p. 1.

to it: And the Duke of Rohan who made War with no other View than to procure a Solid Repose to his Party inclin'd to it the more readily, in that he found this Peace more advantageous than the last; by reason all the Fortifications were kept standing; that the KING of ENGLAND remain'd GUARANTEE of it; and that it was of great Consequence to his Affairs, the having engaged so great a King to be interested therein.

Ubi Supra
P. 70.

As soon as the King of England had Intelligence of the new Preparations that were made in France against the Hugonots, he dispatch'd a private Messenger to the Duke of Rohan, to let him know, How justly he resented, that under the good Faith of his Interposition the Reformed of France were imposed upon; and that instead of setting Rochelle at Liberty, Preparations were making to ruin it; that the whole Party ought to make their Complaints to him, that as GUARANTEE of the Peace, he might have occasion to demand Reparation of the Breach made to it; And in Case of Refusal, he promis'd to employ the Forces of all his Dominions, and even his own Person, to cause the Treaty to be punctually executed.

The Marquis de Miremont appointed by the Queen to take Care of the Interests of the French Refugees at Utrecht.

This Memorial was so favourably receiv'd, that her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to name and appoint Armand de Bourbon, Marquis de Miremont (Nephew to the late Earl of Faversham) to go to Utrecht, to take Care, in a particular manner, of the Interests of the French Refugees: With which extraordinary Commission, in due Form, that Nobleman set out for Holland on the 17th of June. On the other hand the French Refugees in London pitch'd upon Monsieur de Crepigny, a Gentleman, and Monsieur Brocas de Hondesplans, a Minister, to go to Holland, to solicit their Affairs there.

Military
Preferments.

NU MB.

NUMB. 17. *An exact Relation of all that passed in the Intrenchments at Denain, when that Post was attacked by the Enemy's Army under the Command of the Mareſchal de Villars the 14th of July, 1712.*

THE Army of the Allies having decamped the 26th of May from the Camp at Anchin and Albe-
Marchiennes, and having passed the *Schelde* at *Neuf-marle's*
ville and *Lourche*, encamped with the Right Wing *Relation*
 at *Noyelles*, and the Left at *Solemne*, having the *of what*
Schelde before them and the *Selle* behind. The Earl *pass'd at*
 of *Albemarle* was detached at the same time with 13 *Denain.*
 Battallions and 30 Squadrons, to take Post at *De-*
naïn on the *Schelde*, to secure the Communication
 with *Marchiennes*, whence we were to draw Am-
 munition and Provisions. He set Men to work the
 same Day on an Intrenchment for the safe encamping
 of his Troops; the Right reached to the old Line
 which the Enemy had made from the *Scarpe* to the
Schelde after the Battle of *Malplaquet*, and the Left
 to the *Schelde*; the Generals took up their Quarters
 in the Abbey and Village of *Denain*; the necessary
 Posts every where were taken Possession of, and all
 Precautions were used for the Security of this Post.
 The Saxon Troops to the Number of 6 Battallions
 and 12 Squadrons, marching from thence the 30th
 to the great Army, were immediately supplied by
 others. In the mean while my Lord *Albemarle*
 caused Men to work hard on a double Line of Com-
 munication which extended cross the Plain of *De-*
naïn to the Abbey of *Beaurepaire*: These Lines
 were two Leagues and a Half in Length, and de-
 fended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards,
 to secure the Passage of Convoys which were to
 go to the Army, to oppose the Parties and Enterpri-
 zes of the Enemy. The 31st my Lord *Albemarle*
 detached Brigadier *Berkhofer* with the Regiments
 of *Murray*, the Hereditary Prince of *Wolfenbüttel*,
Berner, *Els*, and the 3 Squadrons of *Schellart*, to
 guard the Boats laden with Artillery and Ammu-
 nition from *Marchiennes*. The Cavalry which was
 before at *Marchiennes* remained there, and my Lord
Albemarle caused the Infantry to encamp in the In-
 trenchment near the Abbey of *Beaurepaire*, to cover
 the Boats against any sudden Attempt of the En-
 emy. The 7th of June, the Army of the Allies en-
 camped between the *Selle* and the Rivulet *Escailon*,
 the Right Wing at *Flory*, within a League of *Denain*,
 and the Left at *Chateau-Cambresis*, to cover the Siege

of *Quesnoy*; and then the aforesaid Troops served as guard to the Siege all the Convoys of Ammunition and Provisions. That Siege being ended, it was resolved to undertake that of *Landrecies*; but the Armies being then to pass the *Escaleillon*, an Intrenchment was begun the 8th of *July*, for covering the Bridges at *Denain* against the Insults of the Enemy. That Intrenchment was guarded by the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Walsenburg* encamped there in three Plottoons. At the same time a new Line of Communication was begun from *Denain*, towards *Thian*, to secure the Passage of the Convoys for the Siege of *Landrecies*, and to cut the Bridge of Communication at *Thian*.

The 14th one of the Bridges of Pontoon at *Denain* was taken to pieces, and by express Order sent to the great Army, to be made use of the 17th to make a Communication over the *Sambre* and the Intrenchment above and below *Landrecies*, in order to invest that Town. The 16th the Prince of *Savoy* pass'd the *Escaleillon* with his Army and all the foreign Troops, and caus'd them to encamp, the Right Wing at *Thian*, and the Left at *Fontaine au Bois* near *Landrecies*, the first Line facing towards the *Escaleillon*, and the second towards *Valenciennes* and *Quesnoy*. The 17th the new Line of Communication between *Denain* and *Thian* was committed to the keeping of 6 Imperial and Palatine Battallions, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Sequin*, and the Prince of *Holstein* and M. *Zobel* Majors-General, to hinder the Enemy's separating by that Side the Body of Troops at *Denain* from the great Army. The same Day the Prince of *Anhalt* was detach'd with 30 Battallions and 40 Squadrons to besiege *Landrecies*: And as among them some of the Body of the Earl of *Albemarle* march'd that Way, they were instantly supplied; so that the Body at *Denain* consist'd then of 10 Battallions and 23 Squadrons, which encamp'd along the Intrenchment, from the Left to the Right, the Cavalry and Infantry intermixed.

The 19th the Enemy's Army pass'd the *Scheldt*, below *Cambrai*, after having drawn together all their Troops from *Monchypreux*, and from the Posts along the *Seneffe*: They encamp'd with the Left Wing near *Cambrai*, and the Right at *Casselet*, giving out that they would offer Battle: Whereupon the Prince of *Savoy* put his Army under Arms, and order'd my Lord *Albemarle* to hold himself ready to march with

with his Troops, if there should be Occasion. And the Enemy continuing their March the 20th towards the *Sambre*, he caused the great Army to close towards the Left, and ordered my Lord *Albemarle* again to hold himself ready to march at the first Order; as he did accordingly, tho' it was not intended to do it but at the last Extremity. The Enemy encamping then behind the *Selle*, the Left Wing at *Vielle Cochy*, and the Right at *St. Martin* against the Wood of *Bobian*, the Prince of *Savoy* caused a Line to be made from the Source of the *Efcailon* to the *Sambre*, to cover the Left Wing, and to preserve the Communication with the Troops employed in the Siege: He caused this Line to be guarded by 12 Battalions, and withdrew his Troops into their old Camp, ordering my Lord *Albemarle* to do the like: Which being done, and my Lord *Albemarle* observing that the Pontoons of the second Bridge which were taken away the 14th, were not sent back, as was promised him, he immediately after these Motions set Men to work to make a Bridge of Timber. On this Service all the Carpenters were employed, a Number of Workmen, and 5 or 600 Men to get Timber necessary from the neighbouring Woods. This Work went on till the 24th, when the Bridge would have been finished, had not the Enemy attack'd us; and it could not be finished sooner, because the River was of the Breadth of 8 Pontoons, and by consequence gave much Labour and Trouble. The 23d arrived at *Marchiennes* a Convoy from *Tournay*, guarded by two Battalions, who were ordered to stay at *Beurepaire* with Brigadier *Ber Koffer*, who by that Means had under his Command 6 Battalions and 3 Squadrons. The Earl of *Albemarle* gave him Order, that in Case the Enemy should have a Design on *Marchiennes*, and should come upon him with a superiour Force, he should move to *Marchiennes* with his Troops, and encamp between the *Scarpe* and the great Morais, where was only one Passage to come at the Boats; the Priory of *Hamage* on the Left, and the Fort of *Rigles* on the Right, being well provided.

The 21st, 22d, and 23d, the Enemy were continually in Motion on the Side of the *Sambre*, so make us believe they had their Eye on the Siege of *Laudrecies*, and would raise it: They caused Bridges to be laid over the *Sambre*, Passages to be opened at *Fony*, as if they would advance that Way, and made

all the Motions which might persuade us that they would attack our Lines at *Landrethun*, but in the mean while they took Measures secretly to attack the Body at *Denain*, and to take *Marbais*. For this purpose the Marshal *de Villars* had already ordered the Garrison of *Valenciennes* to hold themselves ready to march, and the 23d at Noon he sent out all his Hussars, to secure the Country between *Cambrai*, *Bouchain*, and the great Army; and several Parties, Foot and Horse, to all the Passages of the *Selle* and of the *Schelde*, to hinder our receiving Intelligence of his Design. At 7 a-clock at Night he caused the Count *de Coghly* to advance with 30 Squadrons of Dragoons towards our Lines of Communication before *Strandrecius*, as if he would attack them that Night; but at the same time he detached the Marquis *de Vieuxpont* with 30 Battalions, all the pontoons, and a Brigade of Cavalry; as likewise Lieutenant-General *Alberotti* with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadrons to support him; the whole Army followed, the heavy Baggage having taken that to *St Quentin* and *Ham*. The Count *de Broglie* covered the March of the Infantry, with 40 Squadrons of the Body of Reserve, having Order at the same time to take Care that no one should pass the Rivulet of *Selle*, to give us Notice of their March; and in this Order the Enemy decamped very hastily from their Camp at *Château-Cambresis*, the 23d in the Evening, after the Sun was down, and after the Tattoo was beat. They marched all the Night by the Plains between the *Selle* and the *Schelde*, to *Neufville* on the *Schelde*, below *Bouchain*, where the Van arriving at Daybreak, Bridges were immediately begun to be laid for passing that River.

Though my Lord *Albemarle* had continually many Spies abroad, to watch the Motions between the said Rivers, he received no Advice of their March; probably they were stopped or taken, or could not pass the Rivers because of the Number of the Enemy's Parties. Nor did he receive any Intelligence of it from *Bouchain* tho' the Bridges were laid at *Neufville* which is not far from thence, and tho' till that time he had settled there and maintained a regular Correspondence, by which he received Intelligence every Day; having besides ordered expressly, the Inhabitants of the Dependence of *Bouchain*, upon the least Motion of the Enemy in that Neighbourhood to give immediate Notice to the

Go.

Governor of that Place. And as the Prince of
 Savoy had no News of the Enemy's March till the
 24th at 7 in the Morning, my Lord *Albemarle* could
 not have any Advice of it neither from the great
 Army: So that it was between 7 and 8 in the Morn-
 ing when Major-General *Bourbain*, who was the com-
 manding Officer of the Day, and visited the Camp,
 gave him Notice that the Enemy appeared at *Ausfeld*.
 My Lord *Albemarle* immediately sent word
 of it to the Prince of Savoy, who acquainted him
 that he would presently come to him in Person, as he
 afterwards did, and at the same time he made the
 Signal agreed upon of firing 6 Cannon, as well to
 give Warning to the Posts about *Bourbain*, *Marchi-
 ennes*, and *St. Amand*, as to call in the Horses of the
 Cavalry which were at Pasture, as were also those of
 the great Army; and they were presently brought in.
 The Horses being upon the Signal brought in from
 Pasture, my Lord *Albemarle* immediately caused the
 Cavalry to mount; posted the Count *de Croix* Major
 General with 7 Squadrons of Imperialists before the
 Right Wing of the Intrenchment on the high Road
 of *Valenciennes*, to observe the Garrison of that Place,
 which having marched out began to shew themselves
 on the Eminence of *Eurtebiers*; and with the other
 16 Squadrons he marched out into the Plain by
 the Left, with Intention to dispute the Passage of
Neufville with the Enemy, not knowing that their
 Bridges were already made, and that their Troops
 were actually passing there, because they were in a
 bottom, where we could not see them, because of
 a great Hill that was between: But as soon as he
 was advanced with the Head of the Cavalry to the
 top of that Hill, he found that great part of the E-
 nemy's Horse and Foot, intermixed one among a-
 nother, had already passed the *Schelde*, and were ex-
 tending themselves in the Plain towards *Escoudain*;
 And as by Consequence it was not possible to attack
 them, my Lord *Albemarle* caused the said 16 Squa-
 drons to draw up before the Intrenchment, with their
 Right against the Line of Communication, between
Dennain and *Marchiennes*, and the Left towards the
 Meadows along the *Schelde*, till it should appear
 what Motion the Enemy would make next; but
 they beginning immediately to make a Disposition to
 attack our Cavalry with theirs which was very nu-
 merous, my Lord *Albemarle* withdrew his into the
 Intrenchment, without which they would soon have
 been born down by the great Superiority of the E-
 nemy;

nemy: And observing afterwards, that they continued their March to pass the said Line of Communication, and joyn the Garrison of *Valenciennes*, he caused some Squadrons to advance out of the Intrenchment between the aforesaid 2 Lines, defended at proper distances by Redoubts and Guards, and which could not be possessed nor secured otherwise, because they were 2 Leagues and a half in length: But the Enemy perceiving it, and being much nearer to those Lines, took Possession of them with their Foot, to facilitate the Passage of their Horses, so that it was impossible to dispute it with them, because of their Superiority, and they pursued their March on to their old Lines.

In the mean while my Lord *Albemarle* had posted his Infantry, consisting of 10 Battalions along the Intrenchment, commanded by Lieutenant-General Count *Dona* and the other Generals: And about 10 a-clock arrived the Prince of *Savoy*, with several other Generals: He advanced in Person to observe the March and Motions of the Enemy, viewed the Intrenchment and the Disposition of the Foot, and then ordered the Horse to repass the *Schelde*, because they could be of no further Use; for the Enemy having passed with their whole Army, had invested the Intrenchment very close on all Hands: And as our 10 Battalions who were drawn up three Miles in depth took up but one third part of the Intrenchment, towards the Left Wing and the Centre, and the Right Wing being wholly bare and without Men, the Prince of *Savoy* caused the 6 Battalions of Imperialists and *Palatines*, which were encamped in the new Line of Communication between *Thian* and *Dornain*, to pass thither, and these posted themselves in the Right Wing of the Intrenchment, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Serquin*, and the Prince of *Holstein* and M. *Zobel* Majors-General.

While this was doing, the Enemy's Army drew up in Battalia to attack our Intrenchment, the Infantry foremost and the Cavalry behind, the Garrison of *Valenciennes* drew up in like Manner, and invested the Right of the Intrenchment, and the Enemy made their Dispositions to attack us with all speed, before we could receive a Reinforcement from the great Army; having for that purpose commanded out 30 Battalions, 80 Companies of Grenadiers and the Piquet of the Army, as also all their Dragoons, whom they caused to alight. Those Dragoons formed the first Column on their Right, and marched thro'

thro' the Meadows along the River towards the Left of the Intrenchment: The 30 Battallions, the Grenadiers and the Piquet formed 2 other Columns, between that of the Dragoons and the Lines of Communication. The 2 Columns were supported by 30 other Battallions, followed by all the rest of their Horse and Foot. And in this Order the Enemy advanced towards our Intrenchment.

We cannonaded them as vigorously as was possible with our 6 Cannon, which were placed on 2 Batteries in the Centre, and the Enemy answered with some Pieces which they had before their Right Wing on an Eminence. My Lord *Albemarle* sent Notice from time to time of the Enemy's Motions to the Prince of *Savoy*, who was to the end of the Action on the other Side of the *Schelde*, on the Redoubt in the Intrenchment which covered the Bridge, whence he could see all that was done: At the same time that my Lord *Albemarle* sent these Notices to his most serene Highness, he desired him to send him his Orders; and the Prince having signified to him several times, that the Post must be defended and maintained as long as possible, and causing Infantry to advance from the great Army to succour us; the Earl of *Albemarle* made all possible Preparations to give the Enemy a good Reception, causing the 3 necessary Apertures which were in the Intrenchment for passing in and out, and for keeping the Communication with *Bouchain* and *Marchiennes*, to be filled up. And perceiving that the main Force of the Enemy would try to penetrate at the Centre of the Intrenchment, he sent Order to Count *Dhona*, in case the Enemy should force it, to move that way with his Infantry, and attack them in Flank, and so to repulse them: He did so accordingly, but that Motion had no Effect, because the Enemy approaching the Intrenchment with great Swiftnefs, and in good Order, quite under the Musquetry, attacked it vigorously at 1 in the Afternoon. The first Column of their Foot fell upon the Redoubt in which the Regiment of *Welderen* was posted, and on the Aperture on the Side of it which was filled up, and which was the High Road from *Marchiennes*, and the Passage for the Convoys. Our Men received them with a great Fire, and by Platoons; but the last of their Columns having pushed the first to the Parapet of the Intrenchment, which on that Side was only of Stones and loose Earth, the Ground being all Stony, it crumbled down and filled the

the Ditch. The Enemy penetrated immediately into the Intrenchment, and repulsed our Men with their Bayonets at the Mouths of their Pieces; whereupon they abandoned the Intrenchment precipitately on all Sides, part flying towards the Bridge of Pontons, and part towards the Water-Mill.

My Lord *Albemarle*, as well as all the other Generals, did all they possibly could to rally those of the Centre, the Left-Wing, where were Count *Dhana* and the Count of *Nassau Woudenberg*, being cut off by the Enemy, and separated from the other Troops; but all was to no purpose; which my Lord *Albemarle* observing, he endeavoured to lead some Regiments from the Right to the Village of *Densa*, to post them among the Houses, and in the Abbey, to stop the Enemy; but when he thought he was followed by them, he found himself almost alone among the Enemy. And while he was making a last Effort to rally the Remains of the Troops before the Bridge, he was taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and soon after carried to *Valenciennes*. Part of the Infantry cast themselves into the River, part were killed by the Enemy, 3080 were made Prisoners, and the scattered Remains to the Number of 4080 having saved themselves, returned afterwards to the great Army. Among those who were drowned, were Lieutenant-General Count *Dhana*, and Major-General Count *Nassau Woudenberg*, who are very much lamented. And among the Prisoners, Lieutenant General *Secquin*, the Major General *Prmie of Holstein*, *Dulberg*, and *Zobel*; the Colonels Count *de la Lippe*, *Tengnagel*, *Cruanac*, *Speen*, and *Greck*, the Lieutenant-Colonels *Dannehy*, *Herbschansen*, *Hauske*, *Brakel*, *Munnick*, and *Els*; and the Majors *Winckel*, *Fabritz*, *Bulama*, *Till*, and *Moers*; 44 Captains, 109 Lieutenants and Ensigns; as also 58 Horse of the Camp-Guard, besides 4 *Aids-de-Camp*, and the Commissary of the Artillery *Taurinus*.

The Prince of *Savoy* had caused 14 Battalions to advance to the Bank of the *Schelde*, where they stood drawn up, ready to repass; but they could not do it in time, because the Bridge that was left (the other having some Days before been sent by express Order to the great Army) was embarrassed by the Cavalry and the Baggage, and afterwards unluckily broke; the Bridge of Timber was not finished, so those Troops could serve only to favour the Retreat of the Remains of our Battalions, who crowded to the Bridge.

The Enemy's Army consisted of 133 Battalions and 250 Squadrons.

NUMB. F.

NUM B. V.

ABSTRACT of a Book publish'd in Holland, without either the Author's or Printers Name, entituled, *Les Soupirs de l'Europe, à la vue du Projet de Paix contenu dans la Harangue de la Reine de la Grande Bretagne à son Parlement le 6. 17. Juin 1712. That is, The Sighs of Europe, at the Prospect of the Plan of Peace, contain'd in the Queen of Great Britain's Speech to her Parliament, June 6. 1712. by way of Letter from an Hollander to a Member of the House of Commons of Great Britain.*

THE Anonymous Author of this Book, in the first Place, takes notice of the Surprising Change in the Posture of Affairs, inasmuch That Foreigners now look for Great Britain in Great Britain itself, and can scarce believe they have found it; Of the private Negotiation enter'd upon the last Year with France, without the least Privy or Participation of the Allies; Of the Extraordinary Method in which the Invitation to the Congress at Utrecht was made; And of the Congress being neglected and laid aside by the British Court, as soon as form'd; and the former separate and secret Methods of Negotiation resumed: So that after Four Months Expectation, the Allies were oblig'd to look for the Answer the Enemy was to make to their Demands in Her Britannick Majesty's Speech to Her Parliament. This leads him to examine what Her Majesty declared therein, which he divides into Fifteen Points or Articles, but gives his Thoughts only on Four of them, viz. I. That the Duke of Anjou shall, for himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of France. II. That as to Spain and the Indies, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of Anjou and his Children, is to descend to such Princes as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the rest of the House of Bourbon. III. That France offers to make the Rhine the Barrier of the Empire; to yield Brisac, the Fort of Kehl and Landau; and to raze all the Fortifications, both on the other side of the Rhine, and in that River. And IV. That the Spanish Low-Countries, the Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Dutchy of Milan, and the Places belonging to Spain on the Coast of Tus-

any, may be yielded to the Emperor. And to Sicily, tho' there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of Anjou, & the Disposition thereof is not determin'd.

Previous to the Examination of these *Four* Articles, the Author observes, *That the common and main Design in the present War, was to recover from the Hands of France, not only the Netherlands, the Dutchy of Milan, and the Kingdom of Naples, but also Spain and the West-Indies; That the general Interest of Europe requires it, that Justice justify this Demand, and that the Safety of the Dominions of Great Britain, as well as of the United-Provinces depends upon it. That if the Design of Preserving Spain and the West Indies in the House of Austria, were a new Project, never heard of before in England, the Partition now proposed would appear less surprising: But that every one knows, that since the Peace of Brabant, or rather since France has declared her Pretensions, the Preservation of Spain and the West-Indies, is become a Fundamental Principle, and Maxim of Union and Common-Cause among the Allies. That it was agreed by a separate Article of the Triple Alliance, That in case the most Christian King should persist in his Resolution to carry his Victorious Arms into the Netherlands, England and the United Provinces should be obliged to side with Spain, and carry on the War till Things were restor'd to the same Condition they were in: the Time of the Pyrenean Treaty.*

That the Danger appearing greater and nearer at the Time of the Grand Alliance concluded on the 12th of May 1689, between the Emperor Leopold, and the King General, with the Accession of the King of England, it was agreed, That in Case the present King of Spain should die without leaving lawful Issue, they would, with all their Forces, assist his Imperial Majesty and his Heirs, in obtaining and maintaining the Lawful Succession to the Spanish Monarchy, &c. — That the French King having found Means to disarm, and by the Peace of Ryswick to divide the Allies, the latter were soon sensible of the Fault they had committed; and the Power of France appear'd so exorbitant, that they thought themselves under a Necessity of consenting to a Treaty of

PARTITION. That, however, the Parliament of England did not approve that Treaty, being of Opinion, that the very same Motives upon which it was made

rights rather to hinder the making of it; and that was better to hazard all, than to consent to such Affusion of Power to the Common Enemy. That upon this Foundation the Commons impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanours the Four Lords, 'who had transacted those Treaties, so unjust in their own Nature, and so fatal in their Consequences to England and the Peace of Europe. That if they who advised that Partition, when the French King was at the Height of his Power, deserv'd to be prosecuted for High-Crimes and Misdemeanours, what Judgment can now be made of those, who not only advise a Partition, but endeavour to impose on the Allies the fatal Necessity of submitting to it; when, by God's Blessing, the Allies are in so fair a way to wrest that whole Monarchy from the Enemy, that nothing but their Division can hinder their Success? That tho' the House of Lords shew'd more Moderation than the Commons, in the Prosecution of the Impeach'd Lords, yet they declared, in their Address to the King. That no Peace could be safe and lasting, unless the entire Monarchy of Spain were restor'd to the House of Austria; and therefore desired his Majesty to enter into such an Alliance with the Emperor, as his Majesty should think convenient, pursuant to the Intent of the Treaty of 1689. That upon this Principle the present War was begun, and with the same View constantly prosecuted. — That in the Conferences of the Year 1709. the Marquis de Torcy and the President Rouillé, offer'd themselves the Evacuation of Spain; That the same was afterwards agreed on and stipulated by the 3d. 4th and 6th of the famous Preliminary Articles sign'd at the Hague the 28th of May 1709. That when the most Christian King broke off that Negotiation, he did not complain of any Hardship in being oblig'd to acknowledge all Right to the Monarchy of Spain to be in the Person of King Charles, and not to send any Succours to the Duke of Anjou, but only of having no longer Time, than Two Months, allow'd him to recal his Grandson, and withdraw his Troops from Spain — That by the Answer which on the 7th of November following was deliver'd to Mr. Petkum the French King declared, That the greatest Difficulty consisted in the XXXVIIth Article, and therefore 'in suppressing the Form of the said Articles, the King would preserve the Substance thereof. — That the first Article of the

Project of Peace offer'd by France on the 2d of January 1710. N. S. is, in that Respect, of the same Nature and Tenor, with the 3d, 4th and 6th Articles of the Preliminaries of the Year 1709, viz. ' An Authentick Promise, on the French King's Part, to acknowledge the Archduke Charles of Austria in the Quality of King of Spain, and, in general, of all the Territories depending on that Monarchy, as well in the Old as New World, &c. That 'twas upon this Foundation that the Conferences of Gertruydenberg were afterwards set on foot, and tho' by an Artifice, against which the Allies were unguard'd, the Ministers of France found the Sting of making the Proposal of some Dismembering bear'd unto, yet they never durst to insinuate the leaving the Duke of Anjou in Possession of Spain: And they were dismiss'd without departing in the least from the Principal and immutable Foundation of all the preceding Negotiations, viz. The entire and absolute Restitution of the Monarchy of Spain to the House of Austria. That the unsincere Way of Proceeding of the French was very much resented in England, particularly by the QUEEN, who in her Speech to her Parliament, Novemb 15th 1709. spoke her Thoughts of it in such a manner as sufficiently shew'd Her Indignation. That he is at a loss to know what may have embarrass'd our Affairs, rais'd the Spirits of our Enemies since that time, and what Reasons there may be for leaving Spain and the West Indies in the Hands of the Duke of Anjou, and depriving the Allies of the Fruits of so many Victories, unless it be some PRIVATE INTEREST, or some LURKING DESIGN. Hereupon the Author proposes a Political Problem, viz. Which of the two is the Rule the Dutch ought to go by, either the Opinion of the Queen and Her Parliaments from the Year 1702 to the Year 1711, or that which the Parliament has taken up since the Year 1711, and seem still to entertain? Then asks Whether the Dutch are to blame for having the same Thoughts which the Queen and her Parliament had for ten Years together; and for adhering to their Maxims with Constancy and Firmness? And desires the British Commoner, That if, at this time, he has any Reasons for the Parliament's changing the Opinion and Views they entertain'd so many Years, to communicate them to him: With a Promise, That if they prove to be in Common with Great Britain and all the Allies, the Dutch will readily acquiesce in them; but if they

Be PRIVATE MOTIVES, and inconsistent with the Common Interest, it cannot be taken amiss if the Dutch still endeavour so to persuade Great Britain so pursue Counsels more honourable and more conformant to their Engagements.

After these general Observations the Author comes to the Examination of the Four Articles abovemention'd. As to the first, he says, 'That nothing is more certain than this Assertion in her Majesty's Speech, That the *Apprehension* that Spain and the West Indies might be united to France was the Chief Inducement to begin this War. That the bare Possibility of such an Union, cast all Europe into Fears, during the Negotiation of the Marriage of Lewis XIII. with the Infanta Mary Anne. That Spain, whose Interest it was more than of any other State, to hinder it, took the necessary Measures for that Purpose; for it was stipulated by the Contract of Marriage concluded at Madrid the 22d of Aug. 1612. That all the Children and Descendants from the same, in what Degree soever, should for ever be excluded from all Right of Succession to the Crown of Spain, or any of the States thereunto belonging. — That the Infanta's Renunciation follow'd Three Years after, and was signed at Burgos the 15th of October 1615. That in 1618. the same was enacted into a Law of the Kingdom in the Cortes, or States of Castile, which was publish'd at Madrid on the 3d of June 1618. That the same Precautions were taken at the Marriage of Lewis XIV with the Infanta Maria Theresa, Daughter to King Philip IV. the like Clauses of Exclusion and Renunciation being inserted in the Marriage Compact sign'd in the Isle of Pheasants, November the 7th, 1659. That the same were confirm'd by the Treaty of Peace sign'd the same Day; Which Treaty, with the Contract of Marriage, was ratified at Thoulouse the 24th of the same Month. That the Infanta's particular and special Renunciation follow'd on the 2d of June 1660. and was sworn in the most solemn manner, both by the Queen and (on the 6th of the same Month) King of France: After which the said Renunciation was registred in the Parliament of Paris, in the Court of Aids, and in the Chamber of Accounts. That notwithstanding these Precautions, the most Sacred and Binding that Men

' can devise, the King of France declared in the
 ' Year 1666, That he look'd upon the RENUNCI-
 ' ATION as an ACT OF NO FORCE ; took
 ' up Arms in 1667. for the Maintenance of the
 ' Rights which he pretended were devolv'd
 ' to the Queen his Consort ; and, at last, seiz'd
 ' the whole Spanish Monarchy of Spain after the
 ' Death of King Charles II. That as former Ex-
 ' amples, and the late Negotiations sufficiently
 ' evince how difficult it is to find effectual Means
 ' to restrain the violent Desire the French have to
 ' unite the Crown of Spain to their own. How,
 ' (says the Author) comes it to pass, That the Duke
 ' of Anjou's Renunciation to the Crown of France, is
 ' now propos'd as a solid Expedient whereby France
 ' and Spain will be more effectually divided than ever ?
 ' What Reason can induce any one to believe, that
 ' this Renunciation shall be better observ'd than all
 ' the former. He adds, That we are told, in the
 ' Queen's Speech, that the Two Kingdoms (of France
 ' and Spain) as well as all the other Powers engaged is
 ' the present War, shall be Guarantees to the same ; but
 ' that France and Spain can give no other Guaranty
 ' than either Registring the Duke of Anjou's Re-
 ' nunciation, or his swearing and enacting it into
 ' a Law in the Cortes : Both which have already
 ' proved ineffectual ; since we are now actually
 ' in War, because France would shew no Regard to
 ' former Renunciations. That 'tis not to be imagin'd,
 ' either that in Case the Crown of France should
 ' devolve to the Duke of Anjou, the French would
 ' take up Arms against him, to prevent his An-
 ' nexing the Crown of Spain to that of France ; or
 ' that the Spaniards should shake off their habitual
 ' Indolence, and make War against their King,
 ' merely to hinder him from becoming also King
 ' of France ? That if it be alledg'd, that the same
 ' shall be made a Condition *sine qua non*, in the
 ' ensuing Treaty of Peace, and that the Duke of
 ' Anjou shall be oblig'd to make choice of either
 ' of the Two Crowns, to what purpose then this
 ' New Renunciation, since King Charles the II's
 ' Will and Testament, which is the only Title he
 ' claims by, contains the same Condition, and
 ' obliges him to make the same Choice ? That
 ' there'ore 'twould be sufficient to confirm that
 ' Will by the Treaty, and, if need be, to corro-
 ' borate the same by private Deeds of the most
 ' Christian

Christian King and the Duke of *Anjou*, either jointly or separately : Which would be more specious and plausible than in *Renunciation*, a Decoy that every Body sees through. That the Queen, it seems, has been given to understand, that in *France* the Persons to whom that *Succession* is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough, to vindicate their own Right. — As for ready, 'tis granted : But as for powerful enough it may be Matter of Doubt, since they have neither Dominions, Subjects, Soldiers, nor Money to raise Armies, in which Things the Power of Princes consists. That some Ministers have beforehand answer'd this Objection by saying. That tho' they be not powerful, yet they are below'd, and in great Credit and Esteem ; and above all they cry up the great Valour of the Duke of *Orleans*, his numerous Friends, and his firm Resolution to maintain his Right, if the Case happen : But that a Man must be an absolute Stranger to *France* to believe, that when the Succession to the Crown comes to be in question, the Duke of *Orleans*, then only Nephew to the late deceased King, may be supported by any considerable Party, against a Prince, Grandson, or Great Grandson, to the said King ; and that the *French* Nation will, in his Favour, be dispos'd to prefer in him the *Collateral* before the *direct Line*. That therefore those Persons would be oblig'd to have Recourse to the Powers engaged in the present War, and to sue to them for support : So that the Allies should become Guarantees to those who ought to be theirs. — That a moderate Insight into the Constitution of *France* may inform any one, how little it favours the *Renunciation* of the Males. That the Civilian † *Aubery*, famous for his Writings on the Rights of the Crown of † *Book 1.* *France*, carries things so far as to assert, That *Chap. 2.* *neither can a King validly renounce the Crown, nor his Subjects exclude him from it, upon any account whatever* : Which he proves by the Examples of *Lewis the Debonair*, and *Francis I. King of France*. That by an Argument *à Fortiori*, if by the Constitution of the Kingdom, a King of *France* cannot renounce the Crown for himself, much less can he do it for his Sons or Grandsons, that are living and Under-Age. That this last Position is so generally and unanimously acknowledged

ledg'd in *France*, that every Body looks upon the
 Crown as a perpetual Trust, which is entail'd
 and transmitted from Eldest Son to Eldest Son
 by Representation; nor can the Acts or Con-
 tracts of the one ever prejudice or foreclose the
 Right of the other. That this appears from
 Aubory's Assertions in the Book before quoted,
 and yet more expressly from the long Manifesto
 publish'd in the Year 1667. by the French King's
 Command, with the Title of a *Treatise concern-*
ing the Rights of the most Christian Queen; where-
 in it is further asserted, that in the case of Re-
 nunciations an OATH is INVALID, and NO
 WAYS OBLIGATORY. — That Thing
 being thus, 'tis Matter of Wonder, how the
 Ministers of *France* had the Assurance to propose
 to the Queen of *Great Britain*, the Duke of An-
 jou's Renunciation as an effectual Means to prevent
 the UNION of *France* and *Spain*; and how so
 clear-sighted a Princess could think it so; and
 on the contrary, not perceive, that instead of
 preventing that Union, it will rather encrease the
 Danger of it, by securing the Crown of *Spain* to
 a Prince who is next Heir but one to the Crown
 of *France*. That if the Fear of this Union was
 a sufficient Reason for the Allies to take up Arms,
 at a time when the Duke and Dutchess of Bor-
 gundy were alive, young and healthy, and seem'd
 to promise a numerous Issue to *France*, What
 Counsels ought the Confederates to pursue now,
 when that Fear being abundantly justify'd, by
 the DEATH of THREE DAUPHINS, in less
 than one Year, we see nothing between the Duke
 of Anjou and the Crown of *France*, but a Child
 Two Years old, of so tender a Constitution, so
 weak and so sickly that the French themselves
 despair of ever seeing him reach a marriageable
 Age. — That supposing the Duke of An-
 jou should more religiously observe his own, than
 he has done his Grand-Mother's Renunciation, is
 it to be suppos'd that the Two Princes his Sons
 will do the same: it being incontestably true,
 that they have actually an inherent Right, by
 Birth, to the Crown of *France*, which his Re-
 nunciation can neither prejudice nor bar? That
 one may ask the French Ministers, what they
 think themselves of this Renunciation? And whe-
 ther they look upon it as valid or invalid? That

if

if they answer *valid*, then the Allies look upon it as *useless*, that of Queen *Maria Theresa*, doing their Business; since from thence it follows that the Monarchy of *Spain* ought to be restor'd to the House of *Austria*. That if they own it to be *invalid*, how have they the Assurance to offer it as *valid*? Is this way of Proceeding consonant to *Good Faith*? Can this be said to *promise* with a firm Resolution to *perform*? — As to the *Objection*, That the Duke of *Anjou*, by his constant Settlement in *Spain*, and the Princes his Sons, by being born out of the Kingdom, would be *Aliens*, and as such incapable of succeeding to the Crown of *France*. It is answer'd, *First*, That the Right of *Escheat*, or of Succession to the Estate of an *Alien*, is *odium, new*, and introduced into *France*, not above 200 years ago, only to enrich the King's Treasury. *2dly*, That whatever that Right be, it does not appear, that it can exclude them from the Crown, to whom it devolves by Proximity of Blood; nor is there any Instance of any lawful Successor to the Crown being excluded on that Score; whereas there is the Example of King *Henry IV.* who being an *Alien* came to the Crown of *France*, without being naturaliz'd. *4thly*, That supposing the Case to be doubtful, the most Christian King's Letters Patent dated *December 1700*, and registered in Parliament *February 1. 1701. N. S.* have either restor'd or preserv'd to the Duke of *Anjou*, the same Right of Succession to the Crown of *France*, which belong'd to him before he went into *Spain*; whereby his Sons are actually in Possession of the same Right, as effectually as if they were born, and resident in the Kingdom of *France*.

As to the second *Article* of the Queen's Speech, importing, That as to *Spain and the Indies*, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon as the Treaty, for ever excluding the rest of the House of *Bourbon*: The Author of the *Sighs* owns it appears to him that the Principal View of those who drew it, was thereby to procure the Repose and Safety of *Europe*; but that it has rais'd in him a Scruple which he proposes by way of Problem, *viz.* If it be thought, or believ'd, that the offer'd Renunciation being made by a

Prince of the House of *Bourbon* can at present, without any Danger for the Liberty of *Europe*, fill the Throne of *Spain* and the *West Indies*, and that thereby *France* and *Spain* will be more effectually divided than ever; of what Use can the Precaution be, which is intended by this Article, to exclude for ever, for the future, the rest of that House? *Et contra*, if it be true, (as before was made appear) that *Spain* can never devolve to any Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, without endangering the Liberty of *Europe*, notwithstanding any Renunciation whatsoever, why is *Spain* now given to a Prince of that House, who, next the Dauphin, is presumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*? He adds, That the not mentioning in the Queen's Speech the Successor to the Crown of *Spain*, upon Failure of the Duke of *Anjou's* Line, was not altogether without Design; since it may flatter the Ambition of more than one Prince among the Allies, and, at the same time, create and foment Divisions between them; but that 'twould be injurious to their Wisdom to think, that they can be affected by so distant Hopes, the Effect of which would entirely depend on the Will, Disinterestedness, and *Bona Fide* of *France*.

As to the Third Article, concerning the Barrier of the Empire, the Author of the *Sighs*, says, that the same Being express'd in other Terms, imports, That *Strasburgh*, *Hunningen*, *New Brisac*, the Imperial Towns, and all that *France* has usurp'd in *Alsace*, must be left to that Crown; contrary to the Peace of *Munster*, revived and laid down as a Foundation, in the 3d Article of the Peace of *Ryswick*: That is, *France* must remain possess'd of the True Barrier of the Empire; in order to enable Her, First, to shut up the Duke of *Lorraine* within his Territories, as it were in a Prison. 2dly, To keep the Electorates of the *Rhine* in perpetual Awe and Dependence. 3dly, To penetrate, whenever She shall think fit, into the Heart of *Germany*: *Strasburgh*, on the one side, opening a direct Road to *Spire*, *Worms*, *Mentz*, and so into the Dutchy of *Berg*, and Bishoprick of *Munster*; and leading, on the other side, directly into the Country of *Raden*, the Country of *Wirttembergh*, *Suabia* and *Bavaria*, as far as the *Danube*, by the Favour of which River 'tis easy

to



to reach *Vienna*. That what happen'd in the War of Thirty Years, and in the Years, 1688, 1689, 1703 and 1704, are sufficient Vouchers for the Truth of these Assertions. That it is but too true, that there are People in *England* altogether unconcern'd as to the Affairs of *Germany*; but that 'tis no less true, that Her *Britannick Majesty* is under such Engagements as will not suffer her to look upon them with Indifference. That, in particular, by the 8th and 9th Articles of the Association of *Norlingen* concluded the 22d of *March* 1702, and accepted and ratified by Her *Britannick Majesty* on the 26th of *June*, in the same Year, it is stipulated, *That all Means shall be used to restore the Upper Circles of the Empire to their former States, Rights and Privileges, that it shall not be lawful to enter into any Separate Treaties, or to conclude a Peace before the Restitution of the Premises be first obtain'd, and the Safety of the said Associated Circles better provided for than hitherto.* That the Queen promised, upon Her Royal Word religiously and inviolably to observe these Engagements; which deserve the more serious Regard, in that the Associated Circles, especially those of *Suebia* and *Bevaria*, and the Brave Duke of *Wurtemberg*, have born, on that side, the heaviest Burden of the War; and have always generously stood in the Gap, in order to stop the Enemy's Enterprizes: So that the Allies cannot, without Ingratitude, forget their Concerns in a Treaty of Peace, who have so well deserv'd of the Common Cause during the War. That besides the Security of the *United Provinces* is interwoven with that of the Empire; and as to *Great Britain*, she is almost as much concern'd as *Holland* in that Security, tho' not so directly: For Her *Repose* depending on that of *Europe*, it is impossible *Europe* should enjoy Peace, if *France* should Domineer and commit Hostilities in *Germany*.

As to the *Fourth Article* of the Queen's Speech, relating to the *Emperor's Share of the Spanish Monarchy*, and the Reserve about *Sicily*, the Author of the *Sigs of Europe* puts these Questions: First, *Whether the Emperor cannot with Justice claim more?* Secondly, *Whether the Queen of Great Britain's Engagements with her Allies go no further?* And thirdly, *Whether the Interest of the Common*



Case is thereby effectually secured? He adds, 'The first Question is easy to be resolved: So many Writings having already demonstrated the Emperor's Title to the whole Monarchy of Spain, that no Man who is not an absolute Stranger to the Affairs of Europe, can call it in question. That however, he has drawn up a *Genealogical Table*, or Pedigree, of all the Persons that descend from Philip II. and who, on that Account, can, or many claim that Succession, with the lawful and necessary Exclusion of all the Princesses that have renounc'd, which clearly establishes his Imperial Majesty's Right to the whole Monarchy of Spain. — After this he examines the *Exceptions* and *Reasons* of *Restitution*, by which the French endeavour to invalidate those *Renunciations*, which Exceptions he reduces to Five, viz. First, That the *Infanta Maria Theresa* was a *Minor*, or Under Age, when she renounc'd. 2dly, That she was aggrieved in her *Renunciation*. 3dly, That one cannot renounce a Crown. 4thly, That tho' the *Renunciations* bound the *Infanta* it did not, however, bind her *Issue*. And 5thly, That the *Will and Testament* of Charles II. has decided the Question, by calling the *Duke of Anjou* to the Crown. The first Exception is proved to be a downright Falstity, from the very Terms of the *Renunciation*, wherein the *Infanta* says, *She is Major, being Twenty Years of Age*. To clear the second Exception, the Author of the *Sigbs* observes, that the *Infanta Maria Theresa* made Two different *Renunciations* by Two different Deeds. That by one of these she renounces her Paternal and Maternal Estate, for the Portion or Dowry of 500,000 Crowns of Gold; and by the other she renounc'd the Crown of Spain, and all the Kingdoms and Dominions thereunto belonging; upon the Prospect of her Marriage. That in neither of those distinct *Renunciations* there was no Wrong done to the *Infanta*: That the Sum of 500,000 Crowns of the Son was only a Consideration for her Share of the Domestick and Paternal Estate, which might devolve to her by Inheritance, independantly from the Right to the Crown, with which she declared her self fully satisfied; and if there remain'd any Matter of Dispute about it, the same was determin'd to the entire Satisfaction of the most Christian King, by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which left him in Possession of many

many fine Countries. That the *Renunciation* of the *Crown* was a Contract purely *free*, in which Case no valuable Consideration or Compensation is required or expected; and that the Common Good, Glory and Advantage of the Two Kingdoms, the Private Interest of both Families, and above all, the Publick Good of all Christendom, were the noble Motives that induc'd the Infanta to make this *Renunciation*, as is fully express'd in the Deed it self. That even supposing the *Renunciation* to be *permutative* and not *absolute* and *free*, there would be no *Grievance* or *Wrong* done by it, either to the *Infanta*, or her Descendants: The *Crown* of *France*, which she thereby gain'd, not being Inferior, either in Dignity or Power, to that of *Spain* which she renounc'd. Not to mention that the Hopes she might have of coming to the *Crown* of *Spain* were very remote and uncertain; the King her Father having a Son alive, Presumptive Heir to the *Crown*, and being then of an Age able to get more; and the Event has shewn that the *Crown* would never have devolv'd to Her, since her Brother K. *Charles II.* as infirm as he was, out-liv'd her many Years.

As to the *Third Exception*, That one cannot renounce a *Crown*, the Author acknowledges, and proves it by the Authority of the Civilian *Aubery*, that the same is the Sense of the *French* Nation:

But that *Grotius* * maintains the contrary; and that his Opinion is sufficiently justify'd by the *Renunciations* of the Emperor *Charles V.* Of *Dón James* Eldest Son of *James II.* King of *Aragon*; of *Alphonso de la Cerda* Eldest Son of *Ferdinand*; of *Berengaria* Daughter to *Alphonso IXth* King of *Castile*; and of *Anne* of *Austria*, Daughter of *Philip III.* King of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; which last alone may stop the Mouths of all *French* Men in this Matter. For, if, as they pretend, it was *null*, Why did they say nothing of it during the Fifty years that Princess liv'd? And if since that time they were apprized that an Infanta of *Spain* has no Power to renounce, Why did they court and treat a Marriage of their King with the Princess *Maria Theresa*, upon the Foot of a *Renunciation*? That all that can be further alleged'd in this Matter is, Whether in the Case of *Renunciations* the Consent of the Kingdom or State is necessary or no? That the Affirmative

* *De Jure Belli et Pacis*
Lib. 2. Cap. 7.

may

may be maintain'd; but be that as it will, That the Law of *Castile* of the Year 1618. and the *Pyrenean Treaty* of the Year 1659. contain not at all by the *Consent*, but also the *Positive Will* of the State, so that this *Exception* cannot any way affect the *Infanta's Renunciation*. As to the Fourth, viz. That tho' the *Renunciation* bound the *Infanta*, it did not, however, bind her *Issue*: The Author of the *Sigh* maintains on the contrary, ' That the *Infanta* having by her *Renunciation* divested her self of all the Right of *Succession*, which belong'd to her before, she could not transmit that Right to the *Issue* she had since; and consequently that the said Right neither could nor can belong to them. Upon this Occasion he examines the Question, ' Whether the Children of the Kings of Spain succeed to the Crown by Right of *Inheritance*, or by Right of *Blood*; by *Representation*, or by *Vocation*? After a long Discussion of the Opinions of *Orotius* and other Civilians, he affirms, that the being the next in *Blood* to the deceas'd King is not sufficient to come to the Crown of Spain; For the Law requires besides, that the nearest be duly qualify'd; as for Example, that he be born a lawful Matrimony; and that he be a *Roman Catholic*. That the Law does not specify the other Cases of *Exclusion*; but what Case can be thought of, or suppos'd more plain, and less controvertible than an *Exclusion*, consented to, free and enacted into a Law? That if the *Succession* to the Crown of Spain be *Pure Vocationis*, the Princes of *France* are formally and expressly excluded; but that the Arguments before alledg'd are no less forcible, if applied to the Hypothesis of the *Right by Inheritance*. For the *Dauphin* and his Descendants can only claim the Crown by representing his Mother, and coming into her Place; in which Case they find no *Right*, because she had renounc'd; and by Representing her they represent a Person that has no *Right*; unless one should say that she transmitted her Right before she made the *Renunciation*, from whence it would follow, that they had a *Right* before they had a *Being*, which implies Contradiction. As to the Fifth Objection, viz. That King Charles II's Will has decided the Question, by calling the Duke of Anjou to the Crown: It is answer'd, That it ought to be understood in one of these two Senses; either that the Kings of Spain

Spain can dispose of the Crown by Will, to the Prejudice of those who are call'd to it by Law; or that in Case of a Competition, they may judge between the Pretenders, and adjudge the Crown to whom they please: But that both these Propositions are equally erroneous. That 'tis easy to confute the *French* by their own Civilians: and to this Purpose the Author of the *Sighe* quotes a remarkable Passage in the *Manifesto* publish'd in 1667. by Command of the King of France, asserting, That when Ferdinand King of Castile and Leon went about to divide the Kingdom between his Children, and when King Ferdinand the Catholic, would, by Will, have committed the Government of the Kingdoms of Castile and Arragon to Don Ferdinand his Grandson, to the Prejudice of Charles his Eldest Son, the Fundamental Laws of the State did not permit them to alter the Order of the Royal Succession. Hereupon the Author of the *Sighe* breaks out into this Expostulation: 'Is it possible, says he, that the same King who caus'd these Things to be written and publish'd in 1667, invaded in 1700 the whole Spanish Monarchy, without any other Title than a Will? Fly to the thickest of the Wood, Thou wild Satyr, who couldst be offended at the Sight of a Mouth that blow'd Hot and Cold for different Ends! Here thou might'st see the same Court, the same People, the same Doctors maintain Contraries, argue Pro and Con, assert the Affirmative and the Negative, in the same Cause. He adds, That the Conduct of the *French*, in the Business of the Succession, for these Fifty Years past, cannot be otherwise accounted for, than by the violent Passion of enlarging their Dominions that possess them, and to which they Sacrifice all other Considerations. ————— That in the Year 1660 they acknowledge the Validity of *Renunciations*, and concur in that of the Infanta *Maria Theresa*, their King solemnly confirming and swearing to it. That in 1667 they reject and detest it; call it a *Monstrous Contract*, a Violation of the Right of Nature, of the Blood, and of the Crown; and take up Arms to cancel and annul it. That in 1700 they recur to *Renunciations*; and the Dauphin and the Duke of *Burgundy* make two solemn ones, not only for themselves, but also for all their Descendants for ever. That at present they hold

Pro



* *Pro* and *Con*, and embrace at once the opposite
 Extreams : That of *Nine Renunciations* * which
 re found in the Royal Family, they reject two,
 (a) admit Four (b), hold two indifferent, are fi-
 lent as to one (c), and now they offer a *Tenth* (c):
 That in the Year 1697 they declare themselves
 against the Will of *Philip IV.* and prove, both by
 Arguments and Authorities, that a King cannot
 dispose of the Crown. That in 1700 they main-
 tain the contrary ; accept the Will of *Charles II.*
 and from it assume a Title to set the Duke of
Anjou on the Throne. That in 1701 and 1703
 they regard that Will no more as a Law ; that
 they laugh at the Dispositions they find in it a
 favour of the Queen *Dowager* ; and the Duke of
Anjou corrects the Article by which he was call'd
 to the Crown, and substitutes the House of *Or-*
leans to the Duke of *Berry*, preferably both to
 the Archduke, who was call'd to it in the third
 Degree, and to the Duke of *Savoy*, who was to
 enjoy it in the Fourth. That in 1667 they af-
 serted in their Writings the INDIVISIBILITY
 of the *Monarchy* ; but in 1698 and 1699 they a-
 bandon'd that Notion, and in Opposition to it,
 made Two Treaties of PARTITION. That in
 1700 they broke these Two Treaties, and re-
 suming the System of *Indivisibility*, declared they
 would not yield a WIND-MILL ; and now again
 they recur to the PARTITION ; and are for
 keeping *Spain* and the *West Indies*, and yielding
 the rest to the Emperor. That we have seen
 the *French* set up for Assertors of the *Immutabili-*
ty of the Order of Succession, and pretend, at
 the same time, that the Crown of *Spain* ought
 to be united to that of *France*, in case King
Charles II. died without Issue, which would have
 excluded the Females for ever, contrary to the
 Constitution of *Spain*. That they have main-
 tain'd the *Inalienability* and *Indivisibility*, at the
 same time that they claim'd all the Provinces of
 the

* Viz. (a) Those of Anne Mother to Lewis XIV. and of Maria Theresa his
 Consort. (b) Those of Lewis Dauphin ; of Lewis Duke of Burgundy ; of
 Mary Adelaide Dutchess of Burgundy ; of Mary Louisa Dutchess of Anjou ;
 (c) Those of the Emperors Leopold and Joseph. (d) That of Maria Anto-
 nieta Elefress of Bavaria. (e) That of the Duke of Anjou to the Crown of
 France.

the *Netherlands* by Right of Devolution; and how they actually pretend that the Infanta *Maria Theresa* could not renounce for Her Children to come, but that the Duke of *Burgundy* could: But there are no such *Variations* and *Contradictions* in the House of *Austria*, who, in this Affair, have the Advantage, that it has ever been their Interest closely to stick to Justice, and to make it their Bulwark against the Attacks of their Enemies. — That the Inferences that may have been drawn from the Will and Testament of *Philip IV.* in their Favour, are no Exception of this Assertion: Since they had, on their Side, the *Fundamental Laws*, and the *Renunciations* to two Infantas; But as in Matters of Right and Law, a Man is allow'd to support his Assertions by Authorities drawn from the Civilians and Lawyers, so those who maintain the *Austrian* Cause may bring in the Opinion of a Prince who was King of the Monarchy now in Controversy, and common Father of the Competitors; and who in that double Capacity declared his last Will to his People and to his Children. That the last Will and Testament of the King of *Spain*, is a Deed of great Weight and Consideration, but is *no Law* in the State, neither was it publish'd, promulgated as such, or made use of in Courts of Judicature. That the Kings of *Spain* do not enjoy the Kingdom *ex Dominio*, and consequently cannot sell, give away, or alienate their Subjects, like a Flock of Sheep. That though their Royal Power be very Extensive, yet is it not Despotick or Arbitrary; and though they have the sole Prerogative to make Laws, yet this very Prerogative admits of some Limitation. That there are in *Spain* Three sorts of Laws, viz. 1. The *Ancient* and *Fundamental* Laws; 2. The Laws that are not ancient, but which have been enacted in the *Cortes*; and 3. The Laws and *Ordinances* that have been made by the Kings out of the *Cortes*, and by Advice of, at least, the two Thirds of his Privy-Council. — That the Laws of the first and second sort are equally sworn to by the Kings at their Accession to the Crown; and thereby become between them and their Subjects a *Contract*, which mutually binds them in the strictest Obligation; and the said Laws being entirely like *Acts of Parliament*,

ment in *England*, cannot either be explain'd or repeal'd without the Consent of the **CORTES**, who concurr'd in making the same. But that as to the third sort of Laws, which are made by the King in Council for the Execution of the Principal Laws, the King alone, assisted by his Council, has, indeed, Power either to interpret or revoke them. That in *Spain* there is no Law whereby the King is constituted or declared a Competent Judge of the Right of succeeding to the Crown. That there is one indeed, which authorizes the King reigning to nominate Guardians to his Successor, in case of a Minority; but says nothing of the King having Power to bequeath or dispose of the Crown by Will, or to judge of Differences that may arise between those that claim a Title to it; Which Silence of the Law in this Matter, ought to be taken as a formal *Negative*. — That, if during such a Controversy, the King dies without having assembled the States of the Kingdom, and the same remains undecided, in such a Case the whole Right of Judging is devolv'd to the People duly assembled in the *Cortes*; which he proves by the Law 3 Tit. 15 of the 2d Part of the Laws call'd *Siete Partidas*. That, however, this is not our present Case, the Controversy about the Succession between the Houses of *Austria* and *France* having in the most formal, solemn and express manner, been decided by the Law of *Exclusion*, made in the general Assembly of the Kingdom; and repeated and inserted in the *Renunciation* of the Infanta *Maria Theresa*, at the Time of whose Marriage there were stronger Reasons of *Exclusion*, if we consider what a Bloody War *France* had made against *Spain* since the Year 1633; and the important Conquests she retain'd by the Peace of *Munster*.

As to the second Question, viz. Whether the Queen of Great Britain's Engagements go no further? The Author of the *Sigs* quotes, in the first Place, 'The Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain and the States General, the VIIIth Article of which imports, That the War being once begun, it shall not be lawful for any of the Allies to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless it be jointly and with the Participation and Advice of the other Parties; nor shall

shall the said Peace be concluded till a JUST and REASONABLE SATISFACTION has been obtained for the Emperor. He adds, That in the Treaties made in the Years 1703 and 1704 with the King of Portugal and Duke of Savoy, the Restitution of the Monarchy of Spain to the House of Austria is laid down as a Foundation; and that in the Treaty with Savoy it is declared, in particular, That the Queen of Great Britain and the States General, look upon that Restitution as *their own Concern*. That though this Restitution be not expressly mention'd in the Specifick Demands, either of her Britannick Majesty, or of their High Mightinesses, deliver'd at Utrecht the 5th of March 1712 N. S. yet they are comprehended therein by means of the Clause of Reciprocal Support, or GENERAL CLAIM; the British and Dutch Plenipotentiaries having declared in full Congress, upon the Representation of the Imperial Ministers, *That they understood and meant it so.* That the Articles Preliminary of the Year 1709. signed by the Ministers of the Three Powers, are, if not an Obligatory Treaty, at least an Authentick Deed of their Common Sense and Resolution, with respect to a future Peace: And that by the said Articles Charles III. is to be acknowledg'd in the Quality of King of the *whole Monarchy of Spain*, except what is to be given to the Crown of Portugal and Duke of Savoy. But that notwithstanding all these *formal, express and repeated Engagements*, the Scheme contain'd in Her Britannick Majesty's Speech, runs altogether upon a Partition; whereby Spain and the Indies are left to the Duke of Anjou; and only the Low-Countries, the Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Duchy of Milan, &c. are to be allotted to the Emperor. Now, adds he, in what sense must we understand these Words of the same Speech: *I have not omitted any Thing which might procure to all our Allies, what is due to them by Treaties?* Is not the WHOLE more than A PART? Is the Procuring ONE HALF the same with Procuring an INTIRE RESTITUTION?

As to the third and last Question, viz. *Whether by the Scheme contain'd in the Queen's Speech, the Interest of the Common Cause is effectually secur'd?* The Author of the *Sighs* observes, 'That it na-



naturally follows the preceding, because in the same Place where her Majesty is pleas'd to say, *She has not omitted any Thing to procure to Her Allies what is due to them by Treaties*, She adds, *And what is necessary for their Security*. That he shall not lose Time in proving, that the Interest and Security of the Allies can no where be found but in a *Perfect Ballance of Power*, between the two Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, because every Body seems to agree in it. That the Question therefore at this time is not *Whether that Ballance is to be restor'd*, but *wherein it consists*? And in what degree of Restitution it may be found? That the Party who at present prevail in *England*, look for it in a Partition of the Monarchy of *Spain*, of which they design the best Share for the House of *Austria*. But that before the Year 1711, both Her Majesty and the *British* Parliament entertain'd far different Thoughts; to prove which he quotes the Queen's Speech to the Parliament the 9th of *November*, 1703; and the Addresses of Thanks of both Houses thereupon; Her Majesty's Speech the 27th of *October*, 1705; the Address of the Lords *November* 1st, 1705; the Address of the Commons, *November* the 6th, 1705; the Queen's Speech *December* 3d, 1706; the Address of the Lords *December* 5th, 1706; the Address of the Commons *December* 19th, 1706; the Queen's Answer to this last Address; the Speech of the Lord's Commissioners to the Parliament *November* 18th, 1708; and the Lord's Address thereupon. He adds, That after such VENERABLE AUTHORITIES he almost makes a Scruple of Conscience to send the Person he writes to any Reflections of his own. That one sees in these Quotations the Thoughts of the late King *William*, the Deliverer of *Great Britain*; those of Her present Majesty, and those of both Houses of Parliament, jointly and separately; that is, the purest Sense of the whole *British* Nation; of the High Allies; and indeed of all *Europe* (the Enemy only excepted) who with one Voice cries out by the Mouth of the *British* Parliament: *The War is just and necessary, the Ballance of Power in Europe, cannot be restor'd but by Restoring the Monarchy of Spain to the House of Austria.* — No Peace can be Safe, Honourable and Lasting, while the French King is in a Condition to break it — That nothing can be

more forcible, more convincing, and more to the purpose: But if we recur to *Experience*; the surest, though at the same time the dearest, way of Information; we have an Experiment of above fifty Years, which he reckons from the Peace of *Munster*; that notwithstanding those famous Treaties, which restoring Peace to the Empire and the United Provinces, seem'd to have re- stor'd the Balance of Power, and secur'd the Liberty of *Europe*, *France* carried on the War with Success against *Philip* in *Spain*, *Italy* and the *Low Countries*, and forc'd that Prince to conclude a Disadvantageous Peace in the Year 1659. That as soon as this (*Pyrenean*) Treaty was signed, the Ballance of the Two Powers was destroy'd, and from that fatal Day the Influence of *France* reach'd from one End of the World to the other, almost without Exception. That it was felt in the *East* and *West Indies* by the enlarging of their Trade and the establishing of several Companies; in *Lorraine*, by the Oppression of Duke *Charles* and his Subjects; In *Spain*, by the solemn Reparation *France* exacted from King *Philip* about the Dispute that happen'd between the Ambassadors of the Two Crowns; In *England*, by the Sale of *Dunkirk*; At *Genoa*, by the necessity impos'd on that Republick to expel Cardinal *Imperiali*, one of their Nobles, who had taken Sanctuary there; In *Africa*, by the Wars against *Tunis*, *Algier* and *Tripoli*; At *Rome*, by the Treaty of *Pisa*, the Erection of the *Ignominious Pyramid*, and the Legation of Cardinal *Cbigi*, the Pope's Nephew: All which happen'd within the space of seven Years. That then came the War of 1667, in which *France* took eleven Towns in one Campaign, and the whole *Franche Comté* in a few Days. That this occasion'd the *Triple Alliance* in 1668, but the same was broken two Years after. That in 1670. the Most Christian King seiz'd upon all *Lorraine*, without any opposition; And in 1671 the bare Progress he made into the *Netherlands* to fortify *Dunkirk*, cast all *Spain* into Alarm. That in 1672 he fell on the United Provinces, and penetrated beyond *Utrecht*: The King (says Count *Rabutin* in his History) not vouchsafing to send a Herald to the *Hollanders*, as the Custom is with Equal Enemies, but treating them as Rebel Subjects. That a Detail of what has happen'd since would

would be tedious and needless; Since every Body knows upon what Conditions the Peace of Nimeguen was made, and how well it was observ'd; Upon what Pretences *Strasburgh* was taken; *Casal* bought; *Luxemburgh* conquer'd; *Genn* bombarded. Neither is the World ignorant upon what Foot the Truce was made in 1624; or how Powerful and Dreadful the Influence of *France* was in *Germany*, *England* and *Holland*. Call to Mind, adds he, the Business of the *Palatinate* and *Cologne*; the Transactions in *England* and at *Rome*, from the Year 1685 to 1689; Then take a Review of the Events of the last War, and of the haughty Carriage of *France* in the Treaty of *Ryswick*. Attend the Steps of that Crown in the Execution of that Peace; In her Treaties of *Partition*, and in the general Invasion of the *Spanish* Monarchy. Consider in all these, her State, her Splendor, her Loftiness, her Credit, her Power: View the Richness of her Commerce; her vast Revenues; the great Number of her fortified Towns; the Extent of her Conquests; and the Strength of her Armies and Fleets: Certainly, if you attentively reflect upon all these; if you consider, that since the Peace of *Munster*, *France* is only beholden to her own Forces for all her Advantages, and the Predominance she has usurp'd over the rest of *Europe*; That she always made War without Allies; That her Hands, like those of *Ismael*, have been lifted up against All, and those of All against her, That She has set up her Tents in sight of other Nations; That she has defeated their Armies, forc'd their strong Towns, and conquer'd their Provinces; and that she never made any Treaty with them, without retaining part of her Conquests: If, I say, you fix a while your Thoughts on all these Things, and, with an unprejudic'd Mind, you afterwards consider the Condition of the House of *Austria* in her two Branches; what she has been able to do against so many unjust Assaults, since the Time of the said Treaty of the *Pyrennees*; her constant and irreparable Losses; the necessity which the Empire, *England*, *Holland* and several other Princes and States, have been under to join their Forces and Counsels for their Common Safety; the small Success which their United Arms had in the last War; and the Dan-



ger they were in of a total Subversion, at the beginning of this : You will undoubtedly agree; That the taking away from the House of *Austria* one half of her Dominions, to give them to a Prince of *France*, will not be the means to restore the Balance, and secure the Liberty of Europe. There's no need of any great Skill in the Mathematicks to comprehend, that the more one takes from the Weak to give to the Strong, the farther one goes from the Point of Equality; especially, if the Forces of the Stronger are *United*, and those of the Weaker *divided* and dispers'd. This nevertheless, is the Upshot of the Scheme of those who are for a *Partition*. They do not deny the necessity of settling a Balance of Power between the Two Houses; but they pretend that the Method which for these fifty Years past has been used to bring it about, is improper; and this fine Notion they are apt to support by the small Success of our Efforts, during the two last preceding Wars. They think *France* was not sufficiently strengthned by all the Conquests she gain'd thereby; nor the House of *Austria* sufficiently weaken'd by her Losses; and upon this Supposition, they now propose to us, as a *wonderful Expedient*, the taking from that House all *Spain* and the *West Indies*, and to leave her only the *Low-Countries*, the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places on the Coast of *Tuscany*.

Upon this Occasion, the Author of the *Sighs* takes Notice of a remarkable Passage in a Book entituled, *Reflections on the State of Europe*, containing a new System for Establishing a Balance of Power between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. He says, That the said Book was written by a Minister of *France*, who under the Name of a *Dutchman*, endeavour'd in 1709, to decoy the *Dutch* into a secret and particular Negotiation, and to separate them from their Allies, by the Bait of making them Umpires of their Fate. That this Piece was not the first that Writer thought fit to publish in *Holland*; for in 1707 he took upon himself the Title of a Counsellor of *Geneva*, and under that Name, gave the *Dutch* three important Advices: 1. That *France* was their ancient and best Friend. 2. That the House of *Austria* watch'd only for a proper Oc-
 ' cation

cation to invade them. 3. That they were raising
 within themselves a Power, whose Interest it is
 to deprive them of their Liberty, and which
 would take all Opportunities to destroy them;
 That *France* alone could deliver them from the
 Danger, and that it concern'd them as they tra-
 der'd their Safety, not to put her out of a Condi-
 tion to assist them against *Great Britain*, in Case
 of Need. That these and the like Suggestions
 were so far from being effectual with the *Dutch*,
 that they rather fill'd them with Indignation a-
 gainst those who thought them capable to aban-
 don their Allies for any Private Advantage the
 Enemy could offer. That *France* perceiving the
 Good Sense and Honesty of the *Dutch* proof a-
 gainst such Arguments, she turn'd them upon
England, where they were better relish'd than
 in *Holland*; tho' for what Reason is unknown:
 That they prevail'd there so far, in a little time,
 as that the *English* came to propose the same Sy-
 stem, and to defend it by the same Arguments,
 ——— That the *French* Minister is in the Right
 to say, *That in order to come to a true Knowledge*
of an Equilibrium (or Ballance) between the Two
Houses, we must endeavour to get a good Estimate
of the Strength and Weakness of Both: But that
 the Method he proposes is not proper to come at
 it. That 'tis not by the diversity of Provinces
 and Languages, or by the Extent of Dominions;
 for if so, the Grand Signior alone would be more
 Potent than all *Europe* together: Nor is it to be
 known by the Number or Majesty of Crowns;
 for Power and Dignity do not always go together.
 That the Power of Princes is to be known, 1st.
 By the Greatness of their Revenues, Ordinary
 and Extraordinary. 2^{dly}. By the Richness and
 Extent of their Trade. 3^{dly}. By the Number of
 their Troops in Time of Peace and War. 4^{thly}.
 By the State of their Marine and Naval Forces.
 5^{thly}. By the Number and Goodness of their
 Fortresses. 6^{thly}. By the Unnecessary Expences
 they defray: And 7^{thly}. By their Victories and
 Conquests. He says, as to the first, That the fixt
 Revenues of the King of *France* did in the Year
 1688 amount to near sixty Millions of Crowns,
 and that the extraordinary Sums he has rais'd
 since that time are no less than Forty Millions
 of Crowns, so that he does actually levy above an
 hundred

hundred Millions of Crowns *per Annum*; whereas the Revenues of the Monarchy of *Spain* do not amount to above twenty Millions of Crowns, nor do those of the House of *Austria* exceed the like Sum, so that the two Branches of that House together cannot spend above forty Millions of Crowns *per Annum*, which in Proportion to the Revenues of the House of *Bourbon*, makes only $\frac{1}{4}$ against $\frac{1}{4}$. — As to the second Point, that if we examine their Commerce, the Proportion will be much the same; That of *Spain* being very little; that of *Naples* and *Sicily* less, and that of the *Netherlands* nothing at all. That the Treasures of the *Indies*, which supply the Luxury of all *Europe*, don't enrich the *Spaniards*; and if the Kings of *Spain* had no more of them than what's their due, they would scarce be able to make a Million and a half of Crowns *per Ann.* That every one knows the Hereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria* in *Germany* are not proper for Commerce, either by their Situation or Product; That the Gold Mines of *Hungary* do not produce fifteen *per Cent.* to those that farm them, and that excepting the Mines and Cloth of *Silesia*, the rest signify nothing. — As to the third Point, That the House of *Austria* is so far from being equal to *France* in number of Troops, that all the Confederates together are scarce able to equal Her. That 'tis well known the King of *France* maintains 200000 Men in time of Peace, and 350000 in time of War; whereas the late King *Charles II* in the last War kept only 35000 in *Spain*, 15000 in the Dutchy of *Milan*; 16000 in *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*; 2000 in the Places of *Tuscany*, and 20000 in the *Netherlands*, in all 85000 Men. That the present Emperor has on Foot above 130000 Men, of which 110000 serv'd against *France*, but then he exerts his utmost Efforts, and employs all the Revenues of *Italy* and *Bavaria* for their Maintenance. That the House of *Austria* might indeed, as formerly, entertain 200000 Men, provided the *Spanish* Monarchy be not taken from her; but what Proportion is there between 200000 Men dispers'd throughout *Europe*, and 350000 Men collected together in the Kingdom of *France* alone? Where then, says he, shall we find this Exorbi-

' tant Power of the House of *Austria*, against
 ' which some suggest we must take such Precau-
 ' tions? Perhaps (which is the fourth Point)
 ' in her Maritime Forces; And how do we
 ' know but the Court of *Vienna* may equip a Fleet
 ' on the *Danube*, capable to bombard *Brest* and
 ' *Toulon*? For *Spain*, 'tis Matter of Fact, That
 ' King *Charles II.* never had fifteen Men of War to-
 ' gether; and it is certain that the King of *France*
 ' had in 1689. 120 of the finest Men of War in
 ' the World, 45 Gallies, and Arsenals and Store-
 ' houses not to be match'd elsewhere. That in the
 ' fifth Place, the same may be said of the fortify'd
 ' Towns: That there are to the number of 130
 ' in the Kingdom of *France*, the least of which is
 ' able to hold out against a Royal Army; and 60
 ' of them Master-pieces, justly admired by all
 ' that see them. That the House of *Austria* have,
 ' indeed, as many, if not more; but the Diffi-
 ' rence is, that those of *France* lie so contiguous,
 ' that they seem so many Bastions round its Coa-
 ' stingent, and the Court having its Residence fixt
 ' in the Centre, is always near enough to dispatch
 ' Orders, and send immediate Succours. Where-
 ' as those of the House of *Austria* are dispers'd in
 ' *Spain*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milan*, *Barbary*, the *Low*-
 ' Countries, *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, *Carinthia*, *Au-*
 ' *stria*, *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *Tyrol*, on the *Rhine* and
 ' elsewhere, which in some manner, bars any
 ' Communication; Besides that, the Frontiers
 ' guarded by these Places, are ten times of great-
 ' er Extent than those of *France*; and which is
 ' more, are to be Garrison'd out of the 20000
 ' Men, which is all the House of *Austria* can
 ' maintain. That tho' (in the sixth Place) un-
 ' necessary Expences don't at all contribute to the
 ' Greariness of Princes, yet they may serve as
 ' Indications to form a Judgment thereon. That
 ' there never was a Prince more expensive,
 ' more magnificent, or more generous than the
 ' Most Christian King, witness his Furniture,
 ' Palaces, Gardens and Feasts; the prodigious
 ' Number of his Domestick Officers, and the Im-
 ' mense Riches he has heap'd on those that have
 ' serv'd him; the boasted Works for the Commu-
 ' nication of Seas; and the vast Number of Pen-
 ' sions he bestows, both within and without his
 ' Kingdom, That there is nothing like this in the
 ' House

House of *Austria*, not-but they have great and generous Souls; but the continued Expences of a defensive and indispensable War, have left them no Funds for such Magnificence. That, in the last place, he is to speak of the *Victories* and *Conquests*; which Article alone would require and bear a Volume; but the *French* themselves having sufficiently extoll'd their *Victories* both in Verse and Prose; the Author of the *Sigs* contents himself with giving a List of their *Conquests* from the Treaty of *Munster* to the Peace of *Ryswick*, which comprehends 8 Sovereign Provinces, 2 Archbishopricks, 9 Bishopricks, 30 of the strongest Places in the World, 70 Cities, some of which are reckon'd amongst the finest in the World, and about 3000 Market-Towns or Villages; which is sufficient to make a Crown complete, whose Friendship all the other States find themselves oblig'd to court and manage with Prudence. Yet, says the Author, such is the King, of whose being too much weaken'd the Tory Party in *England* are so apprehensive; such is the House to which they will give *Spain* and the *Indies*, to settle a Ballance of Power between it and the House of *Austria*.——He adds, That 'tis pretended in *England*, that the Death of the Emperor *Joseph* has very much chang'd the Face of Affairs in *Europe*, and principally in relation to the Ballance of Power. That all the vast Dominions of the House of *Austria* being re-united, with the Imperial Crown, in the Person of one Prince, will form in him a greater Power than when they were divided into Two Monarchies, and that this Change happening in the Things themselves, the same ought naturally to occasion an Alteration in the Measures. That there is no Fear that the Interest of *France* and *Spain* will be united; That the Most Christian King is now in the 74th Year of his Age, and probably can't live long; that in all Appearance the Crown will descend to a Minor; and the then Governing Regents (not having either the same Authority or Forces, nor the same Revenues which the present King has) will have no further Views than to preserve the Kingdom intire, and will not think it adviseable to trouble the Repose of *Europe*. That the Duke of *Anjou* will pursue a new Scheme of Politicks, and find

himself under a Necessity to keep in with the Maritime Powers; and will court their Friendship by restoring them the Freedom of Trade?

To this the Author of the *Sight* replies, That tho' he wishes this Appearance were real, and Men are apt enough to believe their Wishes, yet he protests, he can have no Notion of it. That he comprehends clearly that the Monarchy of *Spain* join'd to that of *Germany*, will form a New Monarchy equal in Power to the two former; but cannot conceive that by this Union the New Monarchy will become more powerful than the Two were before. That there are even a good many Reasons to fear the contrary: For the chief Cause why the Power of the King of *Spain* was not proportionable to their Dominions, being the Remoteness of these from the Residence of the Sovereign, which oblig'd him to govern them by Viceroys, that Inconvenience will be doubled in the Person of a single Monarch. That after the Example of *Charles V.* the present Emperor, might, indeed, divide his Residence between *Germany* and *Spain*, according as Occasions might require; but that, nevertheless, his Dominions will not be more join'd, his People more Rich, or their Commerce more Flourishing, his Fleets Stronger, his Revenues larger, or the Exchequer less incumbered: How then will he be more Powerful? That what is alledg'd in relation to the *Imperial Dignity* concludes nothing; for it's notorious that it brings no Revenue to the Possessor; neither is true, (what the *French* Minister before quoted suggests) that the Emperor moves, agitates, and determines the Estates of the Empire, even without consulting them: The History of the two last Electors of *Cologne*, and of the Elector of *Bavaria*, Son-in-law to the Emperor *Leopold*, and Brother-in-Law to the Emperor *Joseph* clearly evincing the contrary. That the Question is, whether this Authority, such as it is, join'd as it has been for these 200 Years past, in the Hereditary Power of the House of *Austria*, in the Two Branches of that Family, will make so great and excessive a Difference in the Ballance of *Europe*, that part of that Power must be taken away, and put on the side of *France*? That in this, without further arguing, he refers himself

§ to Truths known to all *Europe*, and demonstrated
 in the Seven preceding Articles : That it is a
 Jest to call that the lesser Power which oppresses
 the other ; takes Towns and Provinces, actually
 maintains them ; and has carried on a War for
 Ten Years past, not only against the other Power,
 but against one Half of *Europe*, united for the
 common Defence of their Liberty. That if,
 after this, one would have further Proofs, he'll
 bring in the Opinion of the Potentates who made
 the Treaty of Alliance in 1689 ; and who were
 so far from thinking that the Union of the Two
 Monarchies of the House of *Austria*, in the single
 Person of the Emperor of *Germany* would make
 him too Powerful, that by the Secret Article of
 the same Treaty, they oblig'd themselves to be
 Guarantees for the Rights of the Emperor *Leo-*
pold to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, both for
 himself and his Descendants ; and over and a-
 bove, promised to use their best Endeavours to
 procure King *Joseph's* Election to the Imperial
 Dignity of King of the *Romans*. That this Trea-
 ty remain'd in force during the last War ; and
 when other Measures were taken, by the Treaty
 of Partition, the Parliament of *Great Britain*
 declared expressly for the Union of the Monarchy
 in the Person of the Emperor *Leopold*, who pre-
 serv'd his Rights thereto intire, till 1703, when
 he made a Renunciation thereof, in favour of the
 Archduke *Charles*, his second Son.

As to the Consequences that are drawn from
 the Childhood of the *Dauphin*, as if thereby the
 Security of the Allies were restored, the Author
 of the *Sighs* answers, ' That from this *Minority* we
 should rather apprehend the Uniting of the
 Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, in one and the same
 Interest, than, on the contrary, expect to see
France become unconcern'd for the Duke of *An-*
jou, and the latter heartily zealous for the Ma-
 ritime Powers. That, indeed, all things are
 subject to Change : And more surprizing Turns
 have happen'd, than the Separation of the Duke
 of *Anjou's* Interest from that of the Crown of
France ; but that there's no depending upon any
 such Change, and one ought rather to judge of
 Things to come by the present ; and of the present
 time by the Appearances. That there are three
 Reasons, principally, which ought to engage

France

France to endeavour to preserve an Authority in
Spain: The first is, that the Riches of the *Indies*
 will thereby circulate through the Kingdom,
 and exclude all other Nations; the second is, the
 Disposal of all the Ports of *Spain* at Pleasure;
 and the Third is, the Dominion of the *Mediterranean*,
 and thereby the Advancement of all Her
 Designs, whether on *Italy*, *Africa*, or the *Levant*
Trade; and Her Cabals at the Court of *Rome*,
 whose general Influences are sufficiently known.
 That Three other Reasons, no less powerful,
 ought to hinder the Duke of *Anjou* and his Successors,
 from separating their Interests from that of *France*:
 First, That this Crown finding itself
 self interested to maintain him, he will ever be
 secure of its Assistance. 2dly, That by this Assistance
 he can easily establish such an Arbitrary Government
 in *Spain*, as is already in *France*. And, 3dly,
 that there is no Power in *Europe* which lies so
 contiguous, either to do him much Good or Hurt,
 at so short a Warning, as *France*: To corroborate
 all these Assertions, the Author quotes a remarkable
 Passage in King *William's* last Speech to his
 Parliament; wherein that Wise Prince foretold
 the fatal Consequences of the Union of *France*
 and *Spain*. Concluding, That Experience has
 justify'd the truth of that judicious Caution; and
 that it will be made more apparent, in the time
 to come, if Care be not taken, whilst it may, to
 wrest out of the Hands of *France*, that part of
 the Monarchy of *Spain*, which the Duke of *Anjou*
 rules at present. That 'tis, indeed, reasonable
 to believe, that during a Minority the Maxims
 of *France* will be less active; the Good Will and
 Pleasure of the Regents, less forcible than that of
Lewis the Great, to open the Purses of the Subjects;
 and that a Minority may procure us a Peace for
 Ten, or Twelve Years at most: But that after
 this a new King will appear upon the Throne,
 equally ambitious and undertaking as his Predecessors.
 A long Peace will have fill'd his Exchequer;
 Trade will have brought Plenty into his
 Dominions; and his People will have forgotten
 their past Miseries. Old Maxims will then be
 revived. The Seas will be cover'd with Fleets,
 and the Fields with Armies; and then they will
 crush us, either all together, or one after another.
 May Heaven, of his Divine Good

- Goodness, ward off this Presage from our Heads,
- and restore in us the Spirit of *Union, Strength*
- and *Courage*, which is now more necessary than
- ever.



Thus far the Author of the *Sigs*, whose Performance was receiv'd with general Applause, and thought unanswerable by all Readers, those only excepted who were entirely devoted to the Interest of the House of *Bourbon*. One of these (said to be the Abbot *du Bos*, Secretary to the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*) wrote a kind of Answer to it, under the Title of *A LETTER to the Marquis de * * **, concerning a Book entitled, *The Sigs of Europe*; which is as follows:

TIS your Opinion, my LORD, That all *Sigs* are reserv'd for the Passion of Love; and that the Fair Sex alone have a Right to demand 'em: But I have sent you a new Book, which will teach you, that *Europe* sighs after other Objects. I leave it to you, my Lord, to judge, whether the Author has any good Ground to make the finest Quarter of the World at the Person of *Heracitus*; but be sure, don't laugh while others are under Affliction; since 'twou'd be breach of Charity not to follow *St. Paul's* Command, namely, to *Weep with those that weep*.

*A Letter to
the Marquis
de—
in Answer to
the Sigs of
Europe.*

The Object which excites the *Sigs of Europe*, is the Queen of *England's* Speech to Her Parliament concerning the Project of a General Peace. You will be surpriz'd; my Lord, that *Europe* is made to sigh upon the View of a Plan of Peace, at a time when the People ev'ry where concur, by their Vows, to obtain of Heaven that which makes the Happiness of all the World.

The Queen of *Great Britain* being more sensibly touch'd with the real Calamities of *Europe*, than with its pretended *Sigs*; and Her Eyes open'd with respect to the Motives which put Christendom in a Flame; She found that the ambitious Designs of Two Powers bred that Combustion, viz. those of the House of *Austria* on one side, and those of the States-General of the *United Provinces* on the other.

Such was the Artifice of those Two Powers, that they gain'd the Secret of arming, in their Quarrel, half the Princes of *Europe*, to baffle the Chimerical Project of Universal Monarchy, which they

they charg'd upon *France*, while, 'tis plain both from their Publick and Private Treaties, their only Drift was, to aggrandize themselves at the Expence of the other Princes in Alliance with them.

Many Years elaps'd, before the Vell, which cover'd this Artifice, was taken off. Two great Captains held the two Ends on't, and took care to hinder the Power which contributed most to the Support of the War, and receiv'd least Advantage by it, from prying into the Mystery of the Emperor and the *Dutch*.

'Tis no new thing to see the House of *Austria* content upon her Grandeur; but it is, to see the Principal Members of the *Germanick* Body labour for their own Destruction, by contributing towards the Success of Her ambitious Projects. Had not their Hatred of *France* hoodwink'd most of the Princes of the Empire, there's not one but would consider what it has cost him, since, by an uninterrupted Succession, the Imperial Dignity has been conferr'd upon one Family only.

Italy, formerly so studious to keep the Emperor at a Distance from her Neighbourhood, has lately experienc'd, through her own Indolence, what she has, one Day to fear; since the Emperor, from the time he first enter'd that Country, has made all the Princes thereof sigh in good earnest, by exacting immense Sums from them; and forced Torrents of Tears from the Eyes of all the People where-ever his Troops have come, sparing neither Things Sacred nor Profane.

The *Dutch* have no less manifested their Ambition, tho' they have carry'd it after a more sly and covert Manner. Every one knows, that since the Establishment of their Sovereignty, by the Assistance of Queen *Elizabeth* and *Henry IV.* *Lewis XIII.* and *Lewis XIV.* Kings of *France*, there's not a Quarter of the World which they have not visited, in order to lay a Foundation for their Government, under Pretence of Commerce; and that too, at the Expence of those, who are even now their greatest Friends and dearest Allies.

While *Spain* was in a manner in Combustion under the Reign of *Charles II.* the *Dutch* took Advantage of that State of Impotency to augment their Barrier, and to reap some Profit from the Commerce of the *West-Indies*. From that time, there

there has appear'd no Treaty, either of Commerce or of War, but the States General have slid into it some new Clauses to their Advantage; and 'tis their dangerous Politicks that are now lately seen through, and this kind of Management, which have induced the Queen of England, and the New Ministry, to open their Eyes with regard to the true Interests of their Nation, and, with greater Wisdom than those who govern Holland, to listen to the Proposals of the French King, tho' much inferior to those which that Prince made at the Hague in 1709. and at Gertruydenbergh in 1710.

Your Lordship must not imagine, That, agreeably to what the Dutch gave out, it was the Interest of their Allies, which then made them so difficult. England has discover'd, notwithstanding all their Precautions, That they were animated by a Private Interest, supported by the Two Generals who commanded their Armies, and who found Means by continuing the War, to make themselves necessary, to enrich themselves, and to govern.

The Queen has expos'd that Mystery of Iniquity, by displacing the Duke of Marlborough, and all his Family, to the great Surprize of the Dutch and the Whigs, who could not with all their Efforts, hinder the Parliament from proceeding against the Fortunate Commander; for the Sums he had appropriated to himself.

The Emperor would soon be apprisd of the Intentions of the States General, if he himself were to enter into a particular Examen of this War. His Imperial Majesty would find, that the System of the Grand Alliance was, to engage his House in such great Enterprizes, to the end that after the Peace, remaining Titular Prince of the Netherlands, and not being able to reimburse the Sums advanc'd by Holland, he must, by way of Pledge, leave in the Hands of that Republick the best Places of those Provinces, which so would undergo the Fate of Maastricht, and being made part of the Barrier demanded of France, must consequently render the Dutch Sovereigns of the Seventeen Provinces. Add to this, that if the Emperor were to be Master of Spain and the Indies, that Prince not being in a Condition to traffick by Sea, he would be oblig'd to have Recourse to them, and by that means would exclude all other Nations from the Commerce of America.

L This,

This, my Lord, is the Discovery which the Queen of England and Her New Ministry have made, and which is to the Dutch a real Occasion of Sighing. It is hard indeed to see themselves frustrated of so many Advantages by a Plan of Peace, when they thought to obtain them by the Continuation of the War. No wonder, therefore, they have kept up so good a Harmony with the Duke of M—burgh and Prince Eugene, and set so many different Engines at work to baffle the Queen's Projects; and that they promis'd themselves such great Matters from the Junto of Whigs.

The Author of the Book of *The Sighs of Europe* had spoken much more justly, if he had entitled his Work, *The Sighs of Holland, upon Comparing the Negotiations at Utrecht with those at the Hague and Gertruydenberg; and reflecting upon the distant Consequences of the Victory of Denain, the raising of Marchiennes, the Magerinc of their whole Campaign, the raising the Siege of Landrecy, the Conquest of Douay, that of Queinoy, the Disappointment of all their big Hopes, and their Insecurity in the midst of their own Dominions; They! who but two Months before boasted they would put Paris under Contribution, and winter their Troops in the heart of France!* How ought this Reverse, wrought by the Finger of God, to humble them, and make them sigh! You will forgive me, my Lord, if I don't write you a formal Refutation of *the Sighs of Europe*, whose whole Fabrick is erected upon the Renunciation of *Maria Theresa of Austria* to the Crown of *Spain*, which is a Plea produced in Court after Verdict is given.

The Affair is decided! ——— *Philip V.* shall remain upon the Throne of *Spain*; *England* acknowledges him; and the Emperor ought to be very well satisfy'd with the fine Partition that is yielded to him, since 'tis to the Longest Sword, not to Justice, that the most valuable Territories in *Italy* are granted.

Would the Emperor's Council but reflect without Passion upon the Queen of *England's* Scheme, they must acknowledge, That that Princess gives his Imperial Majesty a Satisfaction, which in Fact is not his Due; since, by the Treaty of Alliance, he is excluded from all the Territories of the *Spanish* Monarchy, in case he should come to the Empire. Now this Case has happen'd, and yet



he is the First that cries out, and exclaims against the Queen's Conduct.

'Tis *Europe's* Misfortune, that Princess was not sooner inform'd of the Intentions of the *Dutch*; she would then have saved all the Blood that has been spilt these three last Years, by taking just Measures to put an End, by a speedy Peace, to a War that has made *Europe* groan for these Dozen Years.

Those who read the Queen's Speech to Her Parliament, without Prejudice, will be surprized at the wicked Turn which the Allies give it, but more at the Endeavours of the Author of the *Sighs*, to persuade the Publick, That the Allies never had the least Intimation of the Queen's Designs, with relation to a General Peace.

That Author has forgot, how the Book of the Conduct of the Allies has bely'd his Discourse, since for this Twelvemonth past they have not ceas'd to set their Emisseries at work in *England*. If it be true, what that Author advances, That they were ignorant of the Queen's Designs, Why such Debating in the Two Houses of Parliament? Why so many Struggles to support the Whigs, in Opposition to the Court and New Ministry? Why was Count *Gallas* oblig'd to leave *England*, for speaking with too little Moderation against the Project of Peace? Why, to conclude, was a new Way of Negotiating at *Utrecht* invented, and the Regulating of the Conferences there, according to those of *Nimwegen* and *Ryswick*, obstinately refus'd?

If, after all these fruitless Attempts, they will plead Ignorance of a Fact made Publick by solemn Communications, they must take the whole World for a Pack of Fools. Let them say they don't like it and welcome; but 'tis a Shame to affirm they did not know it.

Agreeable to the Principles of the Emperor and the *Dutch*, the Right to Crowns does not go by Proximity of Blood, or the most Authentick Titles; but only according to what best suits the Interests of the Court of *Vienna* and the States General. To fear the Aggrandizement of any Power, is enough for them to arm all *Europe* against a Prince declar'd by Nature, and establish'd by Providence, to be Heir to his Ancestors.

The House of *Austria* is happy, that this Maxim which she pleads now, was unknown. 200 Years ago; for had it been never so little practis'd then, she had never united to the Empire the Kingdoms of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, which have render'd her so formidable, and all *Europe* would have excluded *Charles V.* from the Throne of *Spain*; only *Europe* at that time of Day knew not what it was to *figh!*

Such Maxims may be receiv'd among *Barbarians*, who have no other Law but their Caprice; but to introduce 'em among Christians, is to authorize the most unjust Wars.

And yet this is the Foundation upon which those in *Holland* build the honest Desire of never laying down their Arms, till they have done things impossible.

In a Regular Court of Justice, where Equity, not Violence, decides, 'twou'd be an easy Matter to prove, That the Crown of *Spain* does lawfully belong to *Philip V.* and to a prudent People, govern'd not by Passion, but by Reason, 'twou'd be as easy to demonstrate, that it cannot be snatch'd away from him. The first appears, in that his Right is establish'd by the Law of Nature; that of the Land by Custom, and the Will of *Charles II.* confirm'd by the joint Suffrages of all the States of the Monarchy, whose Business it is, according to the Author of the *Sigbs*, to confirm, or disannul all Dispositions made by the Kings of *Spain*. The Emperor has Nothing to plead in Bar of these strong Titles, but the Renunciation of *Maria Theresa* of *Austria*, eldest Daughter of *Philip IV.* the Nullity of which Act has long since been made appear, so that we need only refer any one, who has an Inclination to make himself Master of this Argument, to the printed Books. For my part, I shall say but one Word, but that one Word pretty peremptory; to wit, That the very Arguments made use of by the Author of the *Sigbs*, shall suffice me to prove, that if the Renunciation of *Maria Theresa* of *Austria* is valid, then the Will of *Charles II.* is also valid; and if the Will is null, the Renunciation must be more null; and, consequently, the Law of Nature, the Right of Blood, being on King *Philip's* side, the Crown of *Spain* does undoubtedly belong to him; and so, the War carry'd on against him is unjust.

For if, according to the Remarks of the Author of the *Sigbs*, pag. 59 and 60 the Kings of *Spain*, not enjoying the Kingdom *ex dominio*, cannot sell, give away, or alienate their Subjects like a Flock of Sheep; it follows, that the Kings of *Spain* are less able to oblige their Children to sell, yield, or make any Alienation whatsoever, of the Natural Rights they have to the Crown.

That Author produces several Instances, which prove, that all such Acts as have not been approv'd by the States of the Kingdom, are of none Effect.

Now the Emperor cannot deny, (for all *Europe* knows it) but that *Charles* the II^d's Will was approv'd by all the States of the Kingdom of *Spain*, who immediately upon the Death of that Prince, sent a solemn Deputation into *France*, to desire the King to grant the Duke of *Anjou* to *Spain*, pursuant to the last Will of *Charles* II.

The Emperor must, moreover, acknowledge, That with all the Forces of the Allies, and all the good Success imaginable, he could never make that People own him for King though he was twice Master of *Madrid*.

I would fain, therefore, have the Author of the *Sigbs* tell us, what Title one must have, to be Lawful King of *Spain*. Is it the Law of the Land? That is, for us, Is it Custom? That is for us. Is it a Will? We have that. Is it the Acclamation of the People? I dare say, No Body but *Philip* V. will boast of that: It was universal upon his Accession; it lasted three Years without the least Contradiction; and it was purely owing to Intrigue, that some few of his Subjects were afterwards debauch'd to incur the Guilt of Manifest Rebellion, by violating their former Oaths.

But why does not the Author (of the *Sigbs*) in his profound Erudition, and in the Collection of Pieces he has made, say one Word of the famous Wills of *Charles* V. and *Philip* II? The Reason is, because they make directly against him, and he is not paid for speaking the Truth, which is contrary to the Intent of those who set him to work. Now you must know, those two Wills contain a gradual and perpetual Substitution of the Crown of *Spain*, preferring the Males before the Females,

Females, and the Elder Daughters before the Younger, in all their Posterity: I affirm, therefore, that either the Crown of Spain ought to be regulated according to the Disposals of her Kings, or it cannot be settled by Right of Blood: In a Word, either that Crown is Alienable, or it is not. If it is Alienable, the Substitution being made by the Ancient Kings of the House of *Asturias*, their Descendents could not change it; and consequently, neither posterior Wills nor Renunciations, nor any other Disposal whatsoever could prejudice it. If the Crown is not Alienable, the Wills of *Charles V.* and *Philip II.* and, if you please, you may add that of *Charles II.* signify'd nothing; for they say Nothing but what the Law said before. But the Wills of *Philip III.* and *Philip IV.* being contrary to Law, are null to all Intents and Purposes, and the Renunciations of *Anne* and *Maria Theresa*, being contrary to Law, are also void to all Intents and Purposes; and consequently, the Wills of the three Monarchs by which *Philip V.* is call'd to the Crown, are no farther to be accounted valid, than as they are agreeable to the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom; whence it follows, that if *Philip IV.* and *Maria Theresa* his Daughter, had any kind of Power to exclude any of his Descendants, contrary to all Justice; *Charles II.* had as good to restore them in the Order of Justice it self; if the Father had Power to do an Injury, the Son might more justly repair it. And indeed, this is the very Point which render'd much *Charles's* Disposal legitimate and fair, in that it restored Things to their natural Condition, and gave us to understand how far Renunciations are valid, to wit, in the Case of Incompatibility of Two Crowns; and how far they are not, viz, to exclude the Sole and True Heir.

Thus *Philip V.* does not come to the Crown in Right of his Grand-mother, nor in Right of his Great Grand-father by the Mother's side; but in Right of himself. He does not represent them, that he should be bound by their Deeds; but is called by the Laws, by Blood and by Nature. *Charles II.* did not properly appoint him, but only pitch'd upon him among his true Successors, because the others were design'd to wear the Crown of *France*, and it best suited the Interest of the Two Kingdoms, to have two different Kings. Thus

The Appendix.



Thus much for Reasons, which I defy the Author in Question to answer, otherwise than by *Sigbs*. But there is one Thing very curious in his Book; and that is, that after he has laid down Principles, he denies all the Consequences. *Personal Dispositions*, according to him, are meer *Ballads*; but *Renunciations* are *Fundamental Laws*, as if *Renunciations* were not *Personal Dispositions*.

I'd fain ask him, whether the *Cortes* in 1618. had better Authority to subvert the Ancient Laws than the *Cortes* in 1709. had to maintain them? The former excluded the Children of *Maria Theresa*; the latter swore, that *Philip V.* and his Children are Rightful Kings. If the former had Power to make a Law, certainly the latter might make one too. What, therefore, is the Difference between them? Why the pretended Law of 1618. was contrary to the Irrevocable Laws of the Monarchy; and that of 1709. was the Restoring and Confirming of them. Pray observe, by the by, how careful the *Austrian* Princes were to make *Maria Theresa*, and the Archduchess Electress of *Bavaria*, (who might transfer the Right to *Spain* elsewhere) renounce, though those Princesses who might carry it into the *German* Branch, never did so. Is it not plain, This was purely to fix that Patrimony in themselves, notwithstanding the Rules they had gives them, acknowledging it Feminine for their House, and Masculine for all the World? It was to do Violence to Nature, and force Providence; and therefore, you see, Providence laugh'd at them, and Nature has got the better. Nothing, after all, can be established upon a more solid Foundation than *Philip's* the Vth's Right; and nothing can be worse grounded than the Emperor's Pretensions. There now remains only to prove, that it would be the highest Degree of Chymical Folly in the World, to persist obstinately to dethrone that Prince.

What has been left undone, to compass that End? How many Rivers of Blood spilt? What immense Treasures lavish'd to gain that Point, so much the Desire of all the Confederate Powers? Can Men hope for greater Successes than those they have, which avail'd them Nothing. As long as the *Spaniards* continue faithful, you might get

20 Battles of *Sarragossa*, and 25 times take *Madrid*, and yet be forc'd after all to retire in Confusion.

The Allies are the same with respect to *Spain*, as the Chymists are about the Philosopher's Stone. They always thought to hold it fast, and yet they always lost it; because, indeed, they wanted the *Materia Prima*, or the Hearts of the People. Is it just, therefore, to fall out with the Queen, because she was the first that found out the Impossibility of an Enterprize the Court of *Vienna* was pleas'd to put her upon? Are not the most short liv'd Errors the best?

But then, says the Author of the *Sighs*, you accuse the Queen of flattering herself without Foundation, when she declared to her Parliament so many times over, That the War may be carry'd on, till the House of *Austria* was put in Possession of *Spain* and the *Indies*.

To this I answer, That we must distinguish.
1. While the Emperor *Joseph* was yet alive, the two Branches of that House might be look'd upon as separate, in like manner as that of *Bourbon* now is; but since his Death, without *Male Issue* all is united upon the same Head; and let our Author, with his ridiculous Calculations, say what he will, so great Power in the Hands of one Prince, at least as Proud and Ambitious as any of his Predecessors, would be Exorbitant. The Queen, therefore, has good Reason to have different Sentiments since *April 1711*. 2. Experience teaches us many Things: Could it be imagin'd at first, that *Philip V.* was so belov'd of his Subjects, that he should ever find in them Resources against the greatest Rebuffs of Fortune? and, That his Rival should not be less Master of *Spain*, than when in Possession of its Capital? Such Events are so miraculous, that they could not be believ'd without Experiment; but to have two several Tryals, and not believe it, is an unpardonable Blindness in Men who sit at the Helm of Government. 3. The Queen was not yet sensible of the Breach of Faith of her Allies: Certain Persons abusing the Confidence her Majesty fancy'd to be due to their Wit, and Parts, and Successes, sacrificed her insensibly to the Court of *Vienna*, to *Holland*, and to their private Interests, by inducing her to continue, under the Colour of a scrupulous

pulous Fidelity to her Engagements, a War from which she alone was to reap no Advantage, tho' at the same time it ruin'd her Subjects. 'Tis true, we read in *Aesop's* Fables, That the Monkey made use of the Cat's Paw to take the Cheese out of the Fire; but we do not find, That when the Cat grew weary of her Complaisance, the Monkey had the Impudence to cry out *Murder*, and to upbraid her with Breach of Faith.

We have but one Thing more to examine; namely, Whether *Europe* ought rather to Sigh upon the making a Peace according to the Queen's Plan, than upon the Prospect of an Everlasting War, agreeable to the Schemes of the *Imperialists* and the *Dutch*? Not to insist upon the Common-Place, which says, *a bad Peace is better than a good War*, let us see, with our Author, whether the Peace now in Agitation, is not preferable to the War in Cogitation: If it is bad, the High Allies were in the wrong, when in the Year 1701. they made their Grand Alliance; for by this Project of Peace, they have all they then desired: and all the Advantages they proposed to themselves by taking up Arms. It is properly from that Treaty, that the Queen of *Great Britain* has drawn up the Articles of a General Satisfaction. If the Emperor and the *Dutch* have taken no Care of their Interests, at a time when nothing hindered them from stipulating what they pleased, they can blame no Body but themselves: But, says our Author, their Stomach is since come to them, and they'll cry, if they are not humour'd: They thought to have swallow'd up one Crown, and to have divided the other. Here I must put my last Question to him, and intreat him, and all the Scriblers of Libels against *France*, to tell me once for all, upon what Foot we ought to regard that Crown? They generally alledge two Things against her. 1. That her Power must absolutely be reduced; and, 2. That this might easily be done. These two Suppositions seem to them necessary to excite Hatred and Hope at the same time; but unhappily they incur a Childish Contradiction; for to prove the one, they say, *France* has formidable Forces, and inexhaustible Funds; and, That if Care be not taken, she will overrun *Europe*; to prove the other, they affirm, that

France is at the last Gasps, has but one Squeak for her Life, and that one Push more would effectually do her Business. This does not at all agree, and therefore is very easily answer'd. If she is so weak, why are you afraid of her? If she is so strong, how will you reduce her? Men of Sense and Gravity, who do not exaggerate Matters, content themselves with speaking a Truth upon this Occasion, to wit, That *France* is powerful enough to withstand the greatest Efforts of her Enemies, and yet is not strong enough to attack the Liberties of *Europe*. If she took Care to extend her self some forty or fifty Years ago, it was because *Paris* was a little too near her Frontiers. Prince *Eugene* will confirm what I say, who having laid Siege to *Landrecy*, promis'd his Army to winter them in the Isle of *France*, and Major General *Grovestein* had already bespoke their Quarters. It is not, therefore boundless Ambition in a Prince to endeavour to cover his Kingdom on the side it is most straiten'd; but it is to desire to possess at the same time *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and the *Indies*.

We must therefore conclude, That a War, which, if successful, would tend to Nothing but to double the Territories of the *Dutch*, and to quadruple those of the Emperor; and which, if not successful, might give *France* more Territories than she desires, is a War which it is high time to put an end to; and, That on the contrary, a Peace which leaves the Two Great Houses in an exact *Equilibrium*, and restores a perfect Tranquillity to poor *Europe*, torn in pieces by so many Calamities, can make no Body fight, but the Disturbers of the Publick Peace, and the Common Enemies of Mankind.

I am, &c.

Numb. VI.



King Philip's Renunciation to the Crown of France, &c. Made and sworn to in the Cortez of Spain, on the 5th of November 1712. N. S. In the Presence of the Lord Lexington.

DON PHILIP,

BY the Grace of God, King of *Castille, Leon, Arragon, both Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Jaen, the Algarves, Algezire, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, the East and West Indies, and Terra Firma of the Ocean Sea, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant and Milan, Count of Hapsburg, Flanders, Tirol and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and Molina, &c.* For the Evidence and Publication of this Instrument and Writing of Renunciation and Quitting Claim, and to preserve the Memory thereof for ever, I do hereby Notifie and Declare to all Kings, Princes, Potentates, Commonwealths, Communities, and Private Persons that now are, and shall be in future Ages: That whereas one of the chief Intentions of the Treaties of Peace now depending between the Crowns of *Spain, France, and England,* is the Preservation of the Balance of Powers in *Europe,* in such manner that too many being united together this desired Ballance and Equality may not be lost, to the Advantage of one of them, and to the Peril and endangering of the rest, and for the facilitating of a general Peace which may be firm and durable: It was proposed and insisted on by *England,* and agreed to on my part and that of the King my Grandfather, that, to avoid in all future Times the Union of this Monarchy with that of *France*; and that it may not happen in any Case, reciprocal Renunciations should be made on my part, and that of my Posterity, to any Possibility of succeeding to the Monarchy of *France,* and on the part of those Princes, and all their Descendants present and to come, to any possible Succession to this Monarchy, by framing a distinct Narrative of the Abdication to be made by the two Royal Crowns of each Monarchy, of all the Rights they might Claim of succeeding reciprocally to each other, separating by the lawful Means of



' my Renunciation my Branch from the Royal
 ' Stem of *France*, and all the *French* Branches
 ' from any Communication which might be deri-
 ' ved to them by Alliance of Blood with the Roy-
 ' al Stem of *Spain*; but at the same time, that
 ' for the above-mentioned Reasons Care is taken
 ' that the Monarchy of *France* is never to be join-
 ' ed to that of *Spain*, we must steddily pursue the
 ' fundamental and constant Maxim from which
 ' we are not in any Case to depart, *viz.* the Pre-
 ' servation of a Ballance of Power; therefore tho
 ' Inconveniencies are likewise to be avoided that
 ' would arise, if upon failure of my Issue this
 ' Monarchy should again devolve to the House of
 ' *Austria*, which, by the Addition of so consider-
 ' ble a Dominion to that of the Empire and He-
 ' reditary Countries, would become very formida-
 ' ble, which Consideration was thought sufficient
 ' in former Times for dismembring the Heredi-
 ' tary Dominions of the House of *Austria* from
 ' the Body of the *Spanish* Monarchy. It being for
 ' this purpose stipulated and agreed by *England*
 ' with Me and the King my Grandfather, that
 ' upon failure of Me and my Issue this Monarchy
 ' shall fall to the House of *Savoy*, which being de-
 ' scended from the Infanta *Donna Catharina*,
 ' Daughter of King *Philip* the Second, and ha-
 ' ving never departed from that Claim, has an e-
 ' vident and known Right, that Friendship and
 ' perpetual Alliance being premised, which is to
 ' be sought and brought about, between the Duke
 ' of *Savoy* and his Posterity and this Crown; since
 ' one ought to believe that with this perpetual
 ' and firm Hope this Balance will never vary, with
 ' which all the Powers shall thus in a friendly man-
 ' ner have brought themselves into an equal Poise,
 ' being tired with the Labours and Uncertainty
 ' of Battles, no Power being left to any one Par-
 ' ty to alter this Ballance settled by Treaty, by
 ' the means of any Contract Renunciation or
 ' Retrospection; but the Reason of its perpetual
 ' Duration is to prevail, which induces the ad-
 ' mitting it, and framing it into a fundamental
 ' Constitution, which, like an unalterable Law,
 ' shall regulate the Succession for the time to
 ' come. I have considered the Premises, and out
 ' of the Love I bear to the *Spaniards*, and the
 ' Knowledge I have of what I owe them, and in-
 ' regard



regard to the repeated Instances I have received
 of their Loyalty, and to shew to the Divine
 Providence, with the Resignation I owe to its
 Decrees, the Sense I retain of that great Bless-
 ing of having placed and maintained Me upon
 the Government of so many illustrious and
 Well-deserving Subjects, I have resolved to Ab-
 dicate for Me and all my Posterity any Right of
 succeeding to the Crown of *France*, being desi-
 rous never to depart from my Resolution of
 Living and Dying with my Beloved and Faith-
 ful *Spaniards*, leaving to all my Posterity the
 indissoluble Bond of their Loyalty and Love.
 And that this my Resolution may have its due
 Effect, and an End may be put to that which
 has been look'd upon as one of the chief Mo-
 tives of the War wherewith *Europe* hath been hi-
 therto Afflicted, of my own Motion, free, spon-
 taneous, and unconstrained Will, "I Don
 Philip, by the Grace of God, &c. do, by this
 present Instrument, for my Self, my Heirs and
 Successors, for ever Renounce, Relinquish and
 quit Claim to all Pretensions, Rights and Titles
 which I, or any of my Posterity have at this
 time, or may have at any time hereafter to the
 Succession of the Crown of *France*." And I
 declare and hold my self excluded and separa-
 ted, my Self and my Children, Heirs and Po-
 sterity for ever, excluded and disabled, abso-
 lutely and without limitation, difference and di-
 stinction of Persons, Degrees, Sex and Time,
 from the Action and Right of succeeding to the
 Crown of *France*: And I Will and consent for
 me and my said Posterity, that from this time for
 evermore, the same be held to be passed away
 and transferr'd to such Person as, though my
 and their being excluded, disabled and incapa-
 citated, shall be next in Succession, and imme-
 diately after the King, by whose Death a Va-
 cancy shall happen; and the Succession to the
 said Crown of *France*, ought to be settled upon
 and yielded to him, in whatever Time and Case
 it shall fall out; to have and to hold the same
 as lawful and true Successor, in the same man-
 ner as if I and my Posterity had not been Born,
 or in Being in this World; for that We were to
 be considered and reputed as such, to the End
 that neither in my Person nor in theirs, any

Foundation may be found or had for an active or passive Representation, beginning or continuation of a Line effective, or containing any Substance, Blood or Quality, or any Posterity may be derived, or any Pedigree from the Persons of the *Most Christian King* my Lord and Grandfather, or the Lord *Dauphin* my Father or the glorious Kings their Progenitors, or to any other effect, for entering into the Succession, or anticipating the Degree of Kindred, or excluding from it the Person who, as is above-mentioned, shall be next in Succession. "I Will and Consent for my Self, and for my Posterity, that from this time forth for evermore, this Right shall be looked upon and considered as passed away and transferred to the Duke *de Berry* my Brother, and his Issue and Posterity, Male-born, in constant lawful Wedlock; and in Default of his Issue to the Duke *de Bourbon* my Cousin, and to his Sons and Posterity Male-born, in constant lawful Wedlock, and so on successively to all the Princes of the Blood of *France*, their Sons and Posterity, Male, for ever, according to the Place and Order in which they may be called to the Crown by virtue of their Birth right, and consequently to such of the said Princes as (upon the afore-mentioned Exclusion, Disability and Incapacity of Me and all my said Posterity) may happen to be next in degree, immediately after such King by whose Death the Crown of *France* should become vacant, and to whom the succession may belong, at whatever Time and in whatever Case the same may happen, that he may enjoy it as lawful and true Successor, in the same manner as if I and my Posterity had not been born." And as a Confirmation of the greater validity of the Act of Abdication of all the Right and Title that might avail me, and all my Posterity, in regard to the said Succession to the Crown of *France*, I depart and desist particularly from that which might be derived to me from the Rights of Naturalization, by the Letters Patents or Instrument by which the King, my Grandfather, preserved and reserved to me, and enabled me to enjoy a Right of Succeeding to the Crown of *France*, which Instrument was dispatched at *Versailles* in the Month of *December*

in the Year 1700, and passed, approved and registered by the Parliament; and I Will that it shall not serve for a Foundation to the Purposes for which it was intended; and I refute, and renounce it, and declare it null, void, and of none effect and cancell'd, and as if no such Instrument had ever been executed. And I promise and oblige my Self on the Faith and Word of a King, that in whatever depends on me and my said Children and Posterity that are and shall be, I will procure the Observation and Accomplishment of this Writing, without permitting or consenting that any thing be done to the contrary, directly or indirectly, in the whole or in part; and I desist and depart from all and whatever Remedies, known or unknown; ordinary or extraordinary, and that either of common Right or particular Privilege might avail me and my Children, and Posterity, to reclaim, assert, or alledge any thing against the same; and I renounce them all, and especially that of the evident Lesion, enormous and most enormous, which may be look'd upon to have been in the quitting Claim, and renouncing the Right of being able to succeed at any time to the said Crown. I Will that none of the said Remedies, nor any other of whatever Number, Efficacy, Importance or Quality they be, may avail or be of any use to us. And if in Fact, or under any Colour we should attempt to seize the said Kingdom by force of Arms, or should make an Offensive and Defensive War against it, that from this present time, and in all time to come, it be judged and declared Unlawful and Unjust, and wrongfully Undertaken, by Violence, Invasion and Usurpation, against Reason and Conscience; and on the contrary, that may be judged and called Just, Lawful and Allowable, which shall be made or undertaken in behalf of him, who, by the Exclusion of Me and my said Children and Posterity, is to succeed to the said Crown of *France*, whom his natural Subjects are to receive and to obey him, and to yield and swear to him the Oath of Homage and Fealty, and serve him as their lawful King and Lord: And this quitting Claim and Renunciation for Me and my said Children and Posterity, is to continue firm, stable, valid and

irrevocable for ever, and in all times to come
 And I assert and promise, that I have not made
 nor will make any Protestation, or Reclamation
 publicly or privately to the contrary here
 which might hinder or lessen the validity
 what is contained in this Writing; and that if
 should make any, tho' it were upon Oath, I
 shall not be valid or of any force or effect. As
 for the greater Validity and Certainty of what
 is contained in this Renunciation, and of what
 I therein assert and promise on my Part, I do
 again engage my Royal Faith and Word, and I
 solemnly Swear by the Gospels contained in
 this Missal on which I lay my Right-Hand
 That I will observe, maintain and fulfil this
 and Instrument of Renunciation, both for Me
 and all my Successors, Heirs and Posterity in
 all the Clauses therein contained, according to
 its most natural, literal and plain Meaning and
 Construction." And that from this Oath, I
 will not demand to be releas'd, and if it be by
 any particular Person demanded or granted of
 their own Motion, I will not make any Use or
 Advantage of it, but in Case the same should
 be granted, I swear another like Oath, That I
 will always preserve and maintain this One, a-
 gainst all Dispensations that might be granted
 me. And I execute this Writing before the
 present Secretary, Notary of this my Kingdom,
 and Sign the same, and cause it to be sealed with
 my Royal Seal.

Numb. VII.

A Relation of the Victory gain'd by the Swedish Army under the Command of Count Steinbock Senator and Marshal of Sweden, near Gadebusch, the 20th of December 1712.

THE Swedish Fleet arriving happily the 24th of September last, at the Island of *Rügen*, and the Troops being landed in two Days time, Count *Steinbock* thought fit to cause them to pass over immediately to the Continent, in Order to attack the Enemy in their Intrenchments. But those Intrenchments having been rendered inaccessible, by Forts, Redoubts, and Lines tripled in those Parts where the Ground was least covered by Nature, they could not be attacked without exposing the Troops too much; and besides it was considered that if by good Fortune they should be forced, we should fall into a Country that was ruined and desolate. It was resolved therefore to force the Pass of *Damgarten* possessed by the *Danes* and the *Saxons*, as well to extend our selves the further, as to draw the Enemy from their advantageous Situation. That Defile, tho' very easy to be defended, was forced without any Loss, and the whole Army with the Cavalry and Artillery made themselves a Passage where the Inhabitants had never seen any Cattle pass. But the *Saxons* with their Allies having after their Retreat from *Damgarten* posted themselves behind the Morass and *Sultz* and the River of *Reknitz*, it was not thought adviseable to attempt to force them there; because it was necessary to attack them thro' a Defile more difficult than that of *Damgarten*, and the Danish Army which lay about *Wismar* and on the Frontiers of *Holstein*, might have posted themselves on the River *Warna*, and thereby have inclosed the Swedes between the three Rivers of *Reknitz*, *Elna*, and *Warna*. We stood however 6 Days in an open Plain, to give the Enemy, tho' very much superior in number, a fair Opportunity to try the Fortune of a Battle. But when we observ'd that they moved towards *Gustrau*, to gain the River *Warna*, and that they intrenched themselves at the same time on the *Reknitz*, Count *Steinbock* resolved to possess himself of the Town of *Rostock*, and of the said River

' of *Warna*, in order there to wait 10 Days the
 ' Arrival of a second Fleet of Transports from
 ' *Sweden*. In the meanwhile all necessary Disposi-
 ' tions were made, and Orders were given the 14th
 ' of *November* for moving towards *Closter Zehn*,
 ' *Krakau*, *Waldbaguen*, and further on, that we
 ' might gain the Enemy's Flank. But the Passage
 ' that Way having been well viewed by Lieuten-
 ' ant-General *Ducker*, was found impracticable
 ' at this Season. And Count *Steinbock* having cer-
 ' tain Intelligence besides, that the Enemy had a-
 ' greed to avoid all Action till after the Junction of
 ' the *Danish* Army, which was drawing together for
 ' that purpose in *Holstein*; likewise the Advice
 ' from *Sweden*, giving Hopes of the speedy Arrival
 ' of a second Fleet of Transports; it was thought
 ' good to continue some time in the Situation we
 ' were in, and in the mean while to provide for
 ' the Army the best we could, rather than to move
 ' to a greater Distance from *Pomerania* and make
 ' the Enemy believe we avoided them. It was
 ' upon this Consideration that no Difficulty was
 ' made to agree verbally the 1st of *December* with
 ' the Allies of the North on a Cessation of Hosti-
 ' lities for 15 Days, in hopes of receiving the said
 ' Reinforcement, and of being thereby in the
 ' better Condition to make Head against the
 ' Superiour Force of the Enemy.

' But the *Danes* broke the Cessation of Arms
 ' the 13th Day, entred *Macklenbourg*, siezed the
 ' *Swedish* Parties sent upon the good Faith of the
 ' Suspension of Arms to fetch Convoys of Corn
 ' bought at *Lubeck*, took Post at *Gadebusch*, and
 ' by their Parties did all the Mischief they could
 ' to the *Swedish* Army. On the other Side, the
 ' *Muscovites* and *Saxons* drew by little and little
 ' towards the *Danish* Army, in Order to surround
 ' the *Suedes*. These ill Examples could not how-
 ' ever induce Count *Steinbock* to break his Word.
 ' He staid till the last Day of the Suspension stipu-
 ' lated, and then caused all the Bridges on the *Warna*
 ' and below *Rostock* to be broken down, in order the
 ' better to cover the Rear and Flank of his Army,
 ' and making a hard March towards the *Danes* tra-
 ' versed several Morasses hollow Ways and Deserts.

' The 19th he came to a great Defile called *U-
 ' lenkrog*. It being believed the *Danes* would have
 ' disputed it, Lieutenant-Colonel Count *Leusen-
 ' baupt* was commanded with 300 Horse to support

the



the Vanguard consisting of Dragoons of the 2 Regiments of *Stromfeld* and *Marchal*. Major *Taube* followed with 200 Pioneers. The Lieutenant Collonel *Bobme* with 500 Grenadiers; Lieutenant-Collonel *Cronstedt* with 8 Field Pieces supported by Major-General *Schommer* with 3 German Battalions under the Collonels *Fager* and *Swanlod*. The rest of the Army followed in 5 Columns, viz. 2 of Cavalry, and 2 of Infantry, having between them the Artillery and Baggage. But Lieutenant-General *Ducher* who was at the Head of the Vanguard, giving Notice that Enemy had retired with Precipitation, we hastened our March, and advanced half a League beyond the said Defile, as far as *Grottenbritz* and *Lutkenbritz*, where Night coming on obliged the Army to halt. We were there informed, as well by Spies as by intercepted Letters that 8 Regiments of Saxons were in full March, either to joyn the Danes, or to charge the Swedes in the Rear; and in the Night we heard the Signal of 3 Cannon-Shot made by the Danes. But all this did not hinder the Swedes from passing the Night quietly under Arms.

The 20th at Day-break Collonel *Bassewitz* was sent with 200 Horse to view the Situation of the Enemy's Army, while the Swedes advanced on in five Columns as was said. He found an advanced Guard of the Enemy which immediately retired. He sent an Account that the Enemy's Army was posted behind a Morass, having on the Left the River *Gadebusch*, and on the Right a large Wood. Hereupon the Marshal, tho' very much incommoded for 15 Days before of a gravelly Cholick, mounted on Horseback to go himself and view the Ground. He found it such, that there was no way to approach the Enemy either on the Left or Right, but only in the Centre by an Aperture of about 1000 Paces, by which it was necessary to move up in the face of the Enemy's whole Army drawn up in Batallia: For the Wood was so filled with Infantry supported by Horse, that it would have been lost Labour to attack them on that Side. Wherefore his Excellency having caused 12 Cannon to be brought up, they began to fire about Noon, and the Army still advancing, made the following Disposition for the Attack.

First marched Lieutenant-Collonel *Cronstedt* and Major *Siernbof* with 30 Cannon, which according to a new Method invented by the former,



advanced with their Mouths foremost, and could be fired and charged again with great quickness. They were supported by a Battallion of the Regiment of *Ekeblad* commanded by Major *Ufjedahn*; by another of the Regiment of *Schultz* under Col. *Swanlod*; 2 of the Regiments of *Nerkia* and *Wermeland* under the Col. *Adlerfeld* and Major *Starenflycht*; 2 Battallions of *Westermanland*, under Col. *Falkenberg*, Lieutenant-Col. *Groning*, and Major *Brunian*, followed by 6 other Battallions. On the Right 2 Regiments of *Elfsborg* below under Lieutenant-Col. *Lillie* and Major *Spalding*: 1 Battallion of *Ostrogotbia* under Major *Modes*. On the Left 2 Battallions of the Regiment of *Dahl* under Col. *Palmfeld*, Lieutenant-Col. *Menzer*, and Major *Didron*. 1 Battallion of *Dahlcarlia* under Major *Lewenhaupt*. To cover the Flank towards the Wood, and also towards the Cavalry of the Enemy's Left-Wing, a Column was formed on each; viz. on the Left of *Sudermanlanders* under Col. *Schlittenback* and Major *Esfen*, with a Battallion of *Ostrogotbia* under Lieutenant-Col. *Srierncrans*; and on the Left a Battallion of *Dahlcarlia* under Lieutenant-Col. *Fuchs*, and 1 Battallions of *Helsingland* under Col. *Horn* and Lieutenant-Col. *Bohm*. All these Troops had Order to extend themselves on the Right and Left, and in marching to form a Line.

The Cavalry on the Right under Major-General *Marechal* and Count *Mellin* was composed of the Dragoons of *Stromfeld* led by the Colonel of that Name, and by Col. *Lenstern*, the Lieutenant-Colonnels *Plate* and *Rouschet* with the Majors *Brehmer* and *Waldau*. The *Westrogoths* under Col. *Wolfrath*, Col. *Frolig*, Lieutenant-Col. *Kobler* and Major *Laycrans*. The Cavalry of *Bremen* under Col. *Fersen*, Lieutenant-Col. *Tattenborn*, and Major *Kubla*; the Dragoons of *Bassewitz* under the Colonel of that Name, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Keibel*.

On the Left under the Command of the Major-Generals Count *Achenberg* and *Marderfelt* were the Dragoons of *Marechal* led by himself, by Lieutenant-Col. *Lewenhaupt*, and Major *Biel*; the Regiment of Count *Achenberg* commanded by Lieutenant-Col. *Ferson* and Major *Meyerbielm*; the Cavalry of *Pomerania* under Col. *Roos*, Lieutenant-Col. *Brunner* and Major *Meisbel*. The Dragoons of *Marderfelt* under the Lieutenant-

Col,

Col. *Oppenbush* and Major *Hareng*. All the Cavalry were ordered to follow the Foot on the Right and Left, to pass the Morasses in one or two Columns, the best they could, and afterwards to gain Ground on the two Wings.

The Disposition thus made, and the Word given, which was *God with us*, the Army began to march: The Artillery made reiterated Discharges with great Quickness. And in the mean while the Army advanced with surprizing Swiftmess, as the Enemy themselves acknowledged, notwithstanding the Artillery of the *Danes*; and tho' the Cannon Bullets flew thro' the Ranks of the *Swedes*, they passed on with their Musquets shouldered to the Enemy, who were partly hid in a Valley, received their Fire courageously, and not giving their own till they came within 10 or 15 Paces, made all that before them give Ground. Mean while the Cavalry on the Right advanced with such Success, that they broke several times the Enemy's Squadrons, of which fresh ones moved up continually in the room of the broken. The Left Wing advanced at the same time with so great Bravery, that notwithstanding the Fire which they were obliged to endure in passing by the Wood, they made Way; and the Squadrons, which by the Superiority of the Enemy, were sometimes repulsed, rallied again and again, and returning to the Charge repulsed in their Turn their Adversaries with surprizing Firmness, the Cavalry being every where well supported by the Foot.

The Enemy's Horse made great Efforts to break the *Swedish* Infantry; but they were every time beaten off with Loss. Tho' the Enemy's Infantry rallied several times they were forced always to give Ground. The Village of *Wakenstein* possessed by a Battalion of *Danish* Grenadiers, was forced vigorously by the *Sudermanlanders* and *Ostgothb.*, led by Col. *Schlippenbach* and Lieutenant-Col. *Stiermerantz* under the Command of Major General *Parkull*, and all were either made Prisoners or put to the Sword. It must be owned the *Danish* Foot fought well. Officers on both Sides were seen fighting personally with each other, with so much Animosity, that both the one and the other fell pierced with many Wounds. The said Foot did not only rally more than once, and return to the Charge; but they chose rather

to



to stand Push of Bayonet with the Swedes, or to yield themselves Prisoners than fly.

The Fury of the Swedish Army was very great at first, but taking a Horrour at last to Massacre and Slaughter, they gave Quarter to those who threw down their Arms. They pursued the Enemy close as far as the Village of *Redegast*, where they were obliged to stop because of the Night coming on, and because of the Defiles on the other Side of that Village.

The Marshal Count *Steinbock* and Lieutenant General *Ducker* were every where amidst the hottest of the Fire, and 'tis believed the Danes themselves will do the Swedes that Justice to own that they all from first to last fought with extraordinary Valour.

The Enemy's Army consisted of 18 Danish Battallions and 2 of Saxons, and of 47 Squadrons of Danes and 42 of Saxons.

The Saxons had joyned the others an Hour before the Battle. So that they were in all 79 Squadrons and 20 Battallions; the Swedes were 19 Battallions and 52 Squadrons: But from each Battallion must be deducted about 200 Men, for the Sick, Straglers, and 100 who guarded the Baggage. So that the Enemy were at last double their Strength, and had besides the Advantage of the Ground and Wind. Notwithstanding all this they were by the Assistance of Heaven beaten and put to the Rout in less than 2 Hours, and forced to abandon their Artillery, their Camp, and the little Baggage they had with them, having taken Care the Night before to send the best part to Places of Security. By the List which will soon be made up, we shall know more exactly than now the Number of the killed, wounded and Prisoners. Mean while 'tis known, that on the Side of the Swedes are wounded Lieutenant General *Ducker*, 2 Collonels, some Subalterns, and 300 Soldiers; 2 Majors killed, some Subaltern Officers, and very few Soldiers. On the Side of the Enemy several Generals, Collonels, a Number of principal and lower Officers. with above 2000 Men killed, and near 4000 Prisoners, among whom are Generals, Collonels, and other Officers of Distinction.

About the same time there was publish'd at *Hamburg* the following List of the Danes and Saxon Officers.



Officers that were taken Prisoners in the Victory gained by the Swedish Army the 20th of December, and of the Trophies that were taken in the same Battel.

Major General *Mörner*. Collonels *Lowenbelsw* and *Deden*. Lieutenant-Collonels *Fineck* and *Fuchs*. Adjutant-Generals *Bruchott* and *Stevens*. Brigadier-Major of the Guards *Schlängenbusch*. Cap. *Kart*, wounded.

H O R S E.

Of the Regiment of Dragoons. Lieutenant *Stevens*. Coronets *Morgenroth* and *Kyger*. Of *Dewitz* Regiment. Captain *Liege*. Cornets *Lang* and *Koortz*. Of Brigadier *Donep's* Regiment. Major *Detlof Christian Tamsen*. Lieutenants *Hellmoth*, *Frantz*, *Rantzau* and *Bentzen*. Cornet *Frederick William* of *Rambausen*. Of Collonel *Rolenohr's* Regiment. Lieutenant *Holling*. Coronets *Otto Obenhausen* and *Borneman*.

F O O T.

Of the Body of Grenadiers. Collonel *Storm* wounded. Lieutenant-Collonel *Kleist*. Captains *Diederichs*, *Geister*, *Reventlau*, *Steding*, *Lutshau*, *Kutshau* wound. d, and *Fleisher*. First Lieutenants *Keil*, *Fantzén*, *Syrtzen*, *Multer*, *ver der Weyde*, *Passau*, *Blucher*, *Pierse*, and *Bech*. Second Lieutenants *Worm*, *Schack* wounded, and *Murb*. Ensign *Cremen*. Of Prince Christian's Regiment. First Lieutenant *Koppellau*. Second Lieutenants *Ziersky*, *Prehn* wounded, *Schwartz* wounded. Of Collonel *Zepelin's* Regiment. Captain *Habman* wounded. Captain-Lieutenant *Benson* wounded. First Lieutenants *Brochdorf* wounded, *Potinger* wounded, and *Schroder*. Second Lieutenants *Abercron*, *Cammerberg* wounded, and *Goldman* wounded. Quarter-Master of the Regiment *Jean Adolph Stubr*. Ensign *Harbo* wounded. Auditor *Bartold Stubr*. Of the Wyboigesh Battalion. Lieutenant-Collonel *Baltzer Meintzer* wounded. Captain *Tencke*.

- * *Pepcher* wounded. Lieutenants *Jens Bilk* and
 * *Hagelund*. Adjutant *Andrew Bentsen*.
 * Of *Colonel Staffeld's Regiment*. Captain
 * *Andrew Dalwich* and *Reventlau*. First Lieutenants
 * *Sheffer* and *Fochim* of *Plessen*. Second Lieutenants
 * *Klein* wounded, and *Howich*. Ensign *Morner*.
 * Of *Major General Mestling's Regiment*.
 * *Bielke*, Lieutenants *Rudolph*, *Hannibal*,
 * *Nicholas Sharp*, *Borst*, *Hannenberg*, and *Grube*.
 * Of *Brigadier Kragen's Regiment*. Lieutenants
 * *Frantz Kirchman*.
 * Of *Colonel Friesen's Regiment*. Major *Koch*.
 * Captains *Pustlitz* wounded, *Strup* wounded,
 * *Elbercht* wounded. Lieutenants *Ebermin*,
 * wounded, *Halle*, *Pretschir*, *Gladiis*, and *Tej*.
 * Ensign *Oettken* wounded.
 * Of the *Regiment of Marines*. Captain *Morner*.
 * Ensign *Blum*.
 * Of *Colonel Arnoldt's Regiment*. Captain *Voss*.
 * Lieutenants *Sacken*, *Richter*, and *Friderich*.

Saxon Prisoners.

- * Lieutenant-Colonel *Fulius August Gollub*.
 * Captain of the Horse *Charles Gottlob*. Lieutenants
 * *Hans Christopher Kohl*. Ensign *Abraham Huhn*.
 * and *Stens*.
 * Of *Trophies* were gained, and brought into War-
 * mar the 26th of December. Standards 2; Colours 13; Drums 2; Cannon 13.
 * Besides these Officers, some Volunteers and
 * as 3000 common Soldiers, and 1500 wounded
 * were taken Prisoners. About 3000 were taken
 * dead upon the Spot and buried there, besides
 * some few of Note, whose Corpses were, at *Major*
 * *General Morner's* Request, sent into their own
 * Country to be buried. It is not known how many
 * Officers of Note were killed besides *Major*
 * *General Das* and *Brigadier Bulow*.
 * Of the *Swedes* there are about 600 kill'd, and
 * dangerously wounded, besides some slight wound-
 * ed. Of the Officers *Major General Ducker*
 * wounded; *Colonel Palmfeld*, killed; *Colonel*
 * *Horn* wounded; 2 Majors kill'd, one wounded
 * besides some Subalterns kill'd and wounded.

Numb. VIII.

The New Treaty of Guaranty for the Protestant Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, and the BARRIER of the States General in the Netherlands. Sign'd at Utrecht, on the 30th of January, 1713. N. S.

QUandoquidem, in Tractatu qui super Successione ad Coronam Magnæ Britanniae, atq; obice five repagulo, vulgo Barriere, unitarum Belgii Provinciarum, 29. die Oct. Anno 1709, inter Serenissimam ac Potentissimam Principem Dominam Annam, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Reginam, Fidei Defensorem, &c. & Celso ac Præpotentes Dominos Ordines Generales, Fæderati Belgii, conclusus fuit, Complures Articuli Clausulæq; contineantur qui ampliorem Explicationem desiderant, quique nisi emendationes aliquæ ex æquo adhibeantur, jam nunc Damnosi, & proinde ex iis, quæ hinc olim seqti poterint, Commodis, rationibusq; subditorum distæ suæ Regiæ Majestatis periculum Allaturi videantur; aliiq; porro extent qui, postea quam Tractatus supradictus initus est, diutius nec necessarij neque apti sunt; Cumq; Articulo 17 præmemorati Tractatus provisa fuerit, ut Conventio quædam separatim fieret, de Conditionibus quibus præfata Regia Sua Majestas, Dominiq; Ordines Generales promitterent, sponderent; sese Subministraturos Auxilia quorum usus foret ad Fidejussiones, vulgo, Garantias mutuo præstandas, quæ quidem Conventio haud quaquam facta est;

WHEREAS, in the Treaty which was concluded the 29th of October, 1709, between the most Serene and most Potent Princess Ann Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, about the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, and the Barrier of the United Provinces, several Articles and Clauses are contained, which require a more ample Explanation, and which without some equitable Amendments, are already prejudicial, and may hereafter prove dangerous to the Welfare and Interest of Her said Royal Majesty's Subjects; and there are also others, which since the making of the said Treaty, are become neither necessary nor convenient: And whereas it was provided in the 17th Article of the said Treaty, that a certain Agreement should be made separately about the Conditions on which Her said Royal Majesty and the Lords the States General should promise and engage to furnish each other with the necessary Aids for the mutual Performance of the Suretyships, commonly called Guaranty; which said Agreement was never yet made; Her said Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and the Lords the States

General

est; Ante dicta Regia sua Majestas Magnæ Britanniae, & Domini Ordines Generales Federati Belgii, serio perpendentes, quanti interfuit ut nihil imperfectum, nihil obscurum restaret in Tractatu qui utriq; Nationi permagni adeo momenti est, quodq; nulla ineunda sit pactio quæ Subditis alterutrius partis gravis esse videatur in federe cujus scopus Propositumq; fuerit, ut Amicitiae Vincula arctius utring; adstringerentur, et de mutua Securitate melius efficaciusq; Præcautum esset; e re fore existimaverunt novum Tractatum conficere, cæteris tractatibus fœderibusq; qui inter ipsos nunc vigent, addendum, atq; eum denique in finem Regia sua Majestas Magnæ Britanniae mandatis suis atq; Autoritate sufficiente instruxit. —————

Domini vero Ordines Generales à sua parte mandatis atq; Autoritate sufficiente muniverunt —————

qui quidem Ministri plenarib; Potestatibus instructi munitiq; vi earundem in Articulos subsequentes convenerunt.

ART I.

Tractatus ille vulgo de Successione & de obice five Barriere nominatus qui 29. die Mensis Oct. Anno Dom. 1709, Hagæ Comitum inter Serenam Reginam Magnæ Britanniae, & Dominos Ordines Generales Uniti Belgii conclusus fuit, una cum duobus Articulis separatis, eodem die signatis, nullius ab-
hinc

General of the United Netherlands, seriously considering how much it concerns them that Nothing should remain imperfect or obscure in a Treaty which is of such great Importance to both Nations, and that no Article which may seem grievous to the Subjects of either Party, ought to be inserted in a Treaty whose End and Purpose was to make the Bonds of Friendship stronger on both Sides, and to make better and more effectual Provision for their mutual Security, have thought fit to make a new Treaty, to be added to the other Treaties and Leagues which now subsist between them; and lastly, for that End, Her Royal Majesty of Great Britain, hath sufficiently authoriz'd with Commands and Instructions

————— and the Lords the States General have on their Part sufficiently authoriz'd —————

—————; which said Ministers have, by virtue of the Full Powers with which they were thus commission'd and authoriz'd, agreed on the following Articles.

ART I.

The Treaty commonly call'd of Succession and Barrier, which was concluded at the Hague on the 29th of October, 1709, between the Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, together with two separate Articles, sign'd the same Day, is to be from hence forwards of

hinc vigoris virtutisve esse censetur; dictusq; Tractatus Articuliq; duo præfati rescinduntur jam, irritiq; declarantur, eodem modo, ac si nunquam facti aut ratihabiti fuissent. Omnes autem alii Pacis, Amicitie, Unionis, Confederationis Tractatus inter Præmemoratum Regiam suam Majestatem, & Dominos Ordines Generales conclusi, hisce comprobantur, confirmanturq; atq; eandem vim virtutemq; obtinere debent, ac si in præfati hoc tractatu inserti fuissent.

ART II.

Cum lege quadam in Parlamento Angliæ lata Anno 12. Regni Nuperi Serenissimi Regis Gulielmi Tertii, cui Titulus est, *Album de Uteriori Corona Limitatione & Meliori Securitate Jurium Libertatumque Subditorum.* &c. Sancitum declaratumq; fuerit: Quod post Obitum prædicti Regis, Reginaq; jam regnantis, quæ tum Princeps Anna Daniæ vocabatur, & deficiente prole ex Regina, vel Rege supra memoratis Oriunda, Corona, Regalisq; Gubernatio Angliæ, Franciæ atq; Hiberniæ, & ditionum eo spectantium deveniret, pertineretq; ad Excellentissimam Principem Sophiam Electricam, & Ducissam Viduam Hanoveranam, & hæredes ejus Protestantess

Cumq; ex eo tempore in plurimis cum Angliæ tum Scotiæ Parliamentis Statutum fuerit ut Successio ad Monarchiam Regni Uniti Magnæ Britanniæ & Ditionum eo Spectantium post dictæ Serenissimæ Regine obitum, & sobole ab eadem deficiente, deveniret Pertineretq;

no Force or Virtue; and the said Treaty, with the two Articles before-mention'd, are hereby Rescinded and declared Void, in the same manner as if they had never been concluded or ratified. But all other Treatys of Peace, Friendship, Union and Confederacy, concluded between Her said Royal Majesty and the Lords of the States General, are hereby approved and confirmed, and are to have as much Force and Authority, as if they were inserted in this present Treaty.

ART II.

Whereas it was Enacted and Declared, by a certain Law made in the Parliament of England, in the 12th Year of the Reign of the late most Serene King William III, the Title of which is, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, &c. That after the Decease of the said King, and the present Queen, who was then styled Princess Anne of Denmark, and upon Failure of Issue of the said King or Queen, that the Crown and Royal Government of England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions thereunto belonging, should descend and belong to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutches Dowager of Hanover, and to her Heirs, being Protestants.

And whereas it has since that time been Enacted in several Parliaments both of England and Scotland, that the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the

Domi-

neretq; ad Excellentissimam Principem Sophiam Hæredesq; ipsius Protestantes, atq; Pontificii omnes, atq; ii, cæve qui cum Pontificiis Matrimonium contraxerint, excluderent a Corona Magnæ Britanniae & ditionum eo Spectantium, atq; in perpetuum Hæreditatem, Possessionem, vel usufructum earundem habendi incapaces redderentur: Quæ quidem provisio diversis Parliamenti actis constituta super Successione antedicta postea Stabilita firmataq; fuit lege quadam in Parlamento Magnæ Britanniae lata Anno 6. Reginae nunc Regnantis cui Titulus est, *Actum de Securitate Personæ & Gubernatione Regiæ Suae Majestatis, Successionis quæ ad Coronam Magnæ Britanniae in Stirpe Protestantium, &c.* Cumq; nulla potestas Extraneæ, neque persona ulla quæcumq; jus habeat revocandi in dubium Constitutionem aliquam a Parlamento Magnæ Britanniae faciam, aut sese eidem opponendi, quoad devolutionem, Limitationem, Hæreditatemve Coronæ ejusdem Regni: Sin autem contigerit ut potestas aliqua extraneæ, vel Status, seu Persona, Personæve quæcumque, sub Specie qualibercunq; directæ vel indirectæ, Bello aperto vel Conspiratione, seu vi perfida sese opponere vellent Juri Successionis hæredum Majestatis suæ Regiæ, post ipsius obitum, vel deficientibus ejusmodi hæredibus, Juri Successionis prædictæ Excellentissimæ Principis Sophiæ, aut hæredum ejus quorumcumq; ad quos dicta Successio tunc spectaverit, secun-

Dominions thereunto belonging, should, after the Death of the said most Serene Queen, and on failure of Issue of Her, descend and belong to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, and her Protestant Heirs, & that all Papists, & those of either Sex who should marry with Papists, shall be excluded from the Crown of Great Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and be and for ever rendered incapable to inherit, possess or enjoy the same: Which said Provision concerning the said Succession, settled by divers Acts of Parliament, was afterwards established and confirmed by a certain Law made in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the 6th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the greater Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant-Line, &c. AND WHEREAS no Foreign Power nor any Person whatsoever, has a Right of calling in question ANY PROVISION MADE BY A PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, or of opposing the same, as concerning the Devolution Limitation, or Inheritance of the Crown of the same Kingdom. If, nevertheless, it should happen that any Foreign Power or State, or Person or Persons whatsoever under any Pretence whatever, directly or indirectly, by Open War or Conspiracy, or treasonable Violence, should endeavour to oppose the Rights of Succession of the HEIRS OR HER ROYAL MAJESTY after Her Death, or, for Wants of such Heirs, the Rights of Succession of the said

secundum leges & Statuta Magnæ Britannię: Domini Ordines Generales Fœderatarum Belgii Provinciarum promittunt ac spondent sese omni prorsus tempore, vivente Serenissima Regina ante memorata, ipsi opitulaturos ad propugnandum pro Jure Successionis ad Coronam Regiam Magnæ Britannię, prout per Leges & Statuta ejusdem Regni stabilita determinataq; est, & post Obitum antedictæ Serenissimæ Reginæ, sese opitulaturos hæredibus ejus, iisve deficientibus Principi Sophiæ supra memoratæ, aut talibus ipsius hæredibus ad quos ut præfatum est, Successio ad Coronam Regiam Magnæ Britannię post obitum Serenissimæ Reginæ nunc regnantis legitime spectaverit, ut veniant in ejusdem Possessionem, eandemq; conservent; obstituros autem personæ cuilibet eumq; quæ possessioni Coronæ antedictæ ejusq; Conservationi Impedimentum aliquod afferre voluerit, secundum ejusmodi requisitionem, atq; ad ea tempora, modo, ac ea virium proportionem, terra Mariq; sicut Articulo 14 hujusce Tractatus explicatius dictam est.

ART. III.

Quandoquidem Art. 5. Fœderis inter Serenissimum Romanorum Imperatorem, Serenissimum Regem Magnæ Britannię, Gulielmum III. gloriosæ memoriæ, & D. D. Ordines Generales Fœderati Belgii, Hagæ Comitum, Die 7. Sept.

said most Excellent Princess Sophia, or any of her Heirs to whom the said Succession shall then belong, according to THE Laws and Statutes of Great Britain; The Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands do promise and engage, at any Time whatsoever, during the Life of the most Serene Queen above-mentioned, to assist Her to defend THE Right of Succession to the Royal Crown of Great Britain, as by the Laws and Statutes of the same Kingdom 'tis settled and limited, and after the Decease of the aforesaid most Serene Queen, to assist HER HEIRS, or for want OF THEM, the above-mentioned Princess Sophia, or such of her Heirs to whom, as is aforesaid, the Succession of the Royal Crown of Great Britain, after the Decease of the most Serene Queen now Reigning, shall lawfully belong, that THEY may obtain and keep the Possession of the same; but to oppose any Person whatsoever, who shall endeavour to obstruct the Possession and Keeping of the Crown aforesaid, according to such Request, and at such Times, and in such Manner, and with such Proportion of Forces, by Land and Sea, as by the 14th Article of this Treaty is more plainly express'd.

ART. III.

Whereas by the Fifth Article of the Alliance concluded at the Hague, the 7th of September, 1701, between the most Serene Emperor, the most Serene King of Great Britain, William the Third of glorious Memory, and the Lords the States General of the

United

Sept. Anni 1701 confecti, cautum provifumque fuerit, ut difti Fœderati omnes nervos intendant, quò recuperent Provincias. Hifpano Belgicas, ut fit obex & repagulum, vulgò *Barriere*, Galliam à Belgio Fœderato removens, & feparans, pro Securitate Ordinum Generalium quemadmodum ab omni tempore, infervierunt, donec Rex Chriftianiffimus eas milite fuo occuparit, conventum jam, concordatumque eft, ut Regia fua Majeftas Magnæ Britannię omni ope, atque opera enitatur in Trãfatu Pacis ineundo, non folum ut Provinciæ Hifpano - Belgicæ, verum Urbes, oppidaque alia quæ opus eſſe videantur, feu bello parta, five nondum capta, formando Ordinum Generalium repagulo, five *Barriere*, inferviant.

ART. IV.

Eum itaque in finem patrum conſtitutumque eft, ut D. D. Ordines Generales præfidia collocare, conſervare, augere, five diminuerè poſſint, prout ipſis viſum erit, in locis ſequentibus, ſcilicet, *Furnes*, *Fortalicio Knock* dicto, *Ipres*, *Menincio*, five *Menin*, in urbe & arce *Tornæacæ*, in *Montibus*, *Caroleburgia*, in urbe & arce *Namurcæ*, in arce *Gandavenſi*, in *Fortalitiis*, *la Perle*, *Philippe* & *Damme*, appellatis, nec non *Fortalicio St. Donati*, munitiõibus *Cluſenſibus* penitus annexo, cujus Proprietas Ordinibus Generalibus conceditur; & *Fortalitium Rodenbuſſen* appellatum cis *Gandavum* dirigitur.

ART.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, it was ſtipulated and agreed, That the ſaid Allies ſhould employ all their Forces to recover the *Provinces of the Spaniſh Low-Countries*, that they may ſerve as a *Barrier and Separation* between France and the *United Provinces*, and a *Security* to the *States General*, as they did before, till the *Moſt Chriſtian King* invaded and took Poſſeſſion the ſame with his Armies; is now ſtipulated and agreed, That Her Majeſty the *Queen of Great Britain* ſhall uſe all Her Effort and Endeavours in the enſuing *Treaty of Peace*, not only that the *Provinces of the Spaniſh Low-Countries*, but alſo what other *Towns and Places* will be found neceſſary, whether conquered, or not conquered, may ſerve to form the *Barrier of the States General*.

ART. IV.

To this End therefore it is ſtipulated and agreed, That the *Lords the States General* may keep *Gariſon*, augment and diminiſh the ſame, as they ſhall judge proper, in the *Places following*; namely, *Furnes*, *Fort Knock*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, the *Town and Citadel of Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charlevoix*, the *Town and Caſtle of Namur*, the *Caſtle of Gand*, the *Forts la Perle*, *Philip*, and *Damme*, the *Fort of St. Donat* being join'd to the *Fortifications of Sluice*, and yielded in Property to the *States General*; And that the *Fort Rodenbuſſen*, on this ſide *Gand*, ſhall be demolish'd.

ART.

ART. V.

Sin autem evenierit, ut dicti Ordines Generales bello reipia implicati fuerint contra Galiziam, aut aperte patuerit, Galiziam ipsos aggressuram esse, eo casu hisdem licitum erit, talem copiarum numerum, quem è re sua esse judicaverint, in eas urbes, oppida, & fortalitia, Provinciarum Hispano-Belgarum mittere, quas belli ratio, & necessitas postularint.

ART. VI.

Licitum porrò ipsis erit, in urbes oppida & fortalitia, ubi præsidia habuerint, commeatum, apparatus bellicos, arma, tormenta grandiora, munitionum construendarum materiam, quodcunque denique præsidii supradictis, & munitionibus idoneum, aut necessarium fuerit, sine impedimento atque omni vestigali, seu portorio, subvehere.

ART. VII.

Illi memorati Domini Ordines Generales, in urbibus, oppidis, & fortalitiis Articulo quarto recensitis ubi præsidia habuerint, tales Gubernatores, Præfectos, Majores, aliosque Officiarios instituere possunt, prout ipsis visum erit, adeo ut nullas omnino Imperio, quoad securitatem locorum suprà dictorum, & leges five consuetudines militares, subiciantur, præter solos unicosque Ordines Generales: Salvis tamen iis juribus, & libertatibus, cum Ecclesiasticis tum politicis, Serenissimi Imperatoris Caroli sexti.

ART.

ART. V.

In case the said States General be actually in War against France, or in manifest Danger of being attack'd by France, they may put as many Troops as they shall think necessary into those Towns, Places, and Forts of the Spanish-Low Countries, as the Usage of War, and Necessity shall require.

ART. VI.

They may likewise send and convey into the Towns, Places, and Forts, where they shall have their Garrisons, without any Hines drances, and without Paying any Duties, or Customs, Provisions, Warlike Ammunitions, Arms, Artillery, Materials for the Fortifications, and, in short, all that may be convenient and necessary.

ART. VII.

The said Lords the States General may also put in the Towns, Places, and Forts mention'd in the Fourth Article, where they shall have Garrisons, such Governors and Commanders, Majors, and other Officers, as they shall think fit, who shall not be subject to any other Orders relating to the Security and Military Government of the said Places, but only to those of the States General, exclusive of all others: Yet without Prejudice to the Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Political, of the most Serene Emperor Charles VI.

ART.

ART. VIII.

Licetum autem erit præfatis Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus urbes, oppida, & fortalitia eodem pertinentia munire, munitionesque reficere, eo modo quem necessarium duxerint, adeoque omnia facere, quæ eorundem defensionem conducere posse videantur.

ART. IX.

Conventum verò cum sit, quod Provinciarum Hispano-Belgarum, proprium & supremum Dominium ad Cæsaream suam Majestatem pertineat, tam earum quæ a nupero Hispaniarum Rege Carolo Secundo tempore mortis suæ possessæ fuerant, quàm earum, quæ in ejus possessionem non venerant, quæque à Gallia pacis futuræ transactione cedi contingeret, necesse itaque erit ut stipulatio fiat, atque adeo pactum concordatumque est, ut omnes redditus, præter eos quibus opus erit ad sustinendam Gubernationem Civilem Urbium, Oppidorum, Castellorum, atque locorum ab iis dependentium, quæ præfenti hoc tractatu Repaguli, sive *Barriere*, pars fieri debeant, quique ad nuperum Hispaniarum Regem Carolum secundum tempore mortis suæ nequaquam pertinebant, in posterum ad Dominos Ordines Generales attinere censentur, atque ab iisdem colliguntur in usum sustentationemque militum præsidiariorum, & ad sumptus Munitionum Apothecarum, sive Armamentariorum aliarumque rerum suppeditandos: Sub ea autem speciali con-

ART. VIII.

Moreover the said Lords the States General may Fortify the said Towns and Places, and the Forts therunto belonging, and repair the Fortifications thereof, in such manner as they shall think necessary, and farther, they may do whatever shall appear to be useful for their Defence.

ART. IX.

Now whereas it is agreed, that the Sovereignty of the Provinces of the Spanish - Low - Countries, both of those that were possessed by the late Charles II. King of Spain, at the Time of his Death, and of those that were not come into his Possession, and which might be yielded by France, in the future Treaty of Peace, belongs in Property to his Imperial Majesty; it is therefore necessary that there be an Agreement and Stipulation, and accordingly it is agreed and stipulated, That all the Revenues, besides those that be necessary for the support of the Civil Government of the Towns, Places, Castles, and their Dependents, which by Virtue of this Treaty are to become Part of the Barrier, and which did by no means belong to the late Charles II. King of Spain, at the Time of his Death, shall for the future belong to the Lords the States General, and they shall levy the same for the Use and Maintenance of their Garrisons, and for providing for the Fortifications and Magazines, and other necessary Expenses: But with this expresse Condition, that neither by Virtue of this Article, nor under any other Pretence, the States

conditione, nè Ordines Generales virtute hujus articuli, vel quocunque alio nomine, potestatem sibi unquam sumant, nova vestigalia in locis prædictis imponendi, vel antiqua augendi diminuendive. Convenit porro conclusumque est, sub eadem conditione haudquaquam vero aliter, ut ad imponendas supra memoratas subministrandas, decies centum millia Florenorum quotannis, five centum mille Imperiales tertio quoque mense Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus numerentur ex certissimis optimisque Proventibus earum partium Provinciarum Hispano-Belgarum, quæ à nupero Hispaniarum Rege tempore mortis suæ possessæ fuerant.

ART. X.

Nulla Urbs, oppidum, fortalicium, five territorium, in Provinciis Hispano-Belgicis cedi, transferri, donari aut devenire potest ad Coronam Gallicam, vel ad quancquam ex stirpe Gallicâ, five id fiet virtute Doni alicujus, seu venditionis, commutationis, conventionis matrimonialis, hereditatis, successionis ex testamento, vel ab intestato; quocumq; demum titulo, vel quocunque sit modo, nulla ex prædictis Provinciis potestati, autoritative Regis Christianissimi, aut cujusquam ex stirpe Gallica subijci potest.

ART. XI.

Quandoquidem vero Articulo 9. fœderis supradicti 7. die Sept. anno 1701, facti, constitutum est, ut tempore, quo transactio vel pax fieret, Fœderati inter se convenirent, præter alias res, de modo, quo

D. D.

States General may never assume to themselves the Authority to lay new Taxes or Duties in the Places above-mention'd, or to raise, or diminish the Old. Moreover it is agreed and stipulated, upon the same Condition, and no otherwise, That towards the Expences before-mention'd, a Million of Florins Yearly, or One Hundred Thousand Crowns every Three Months, be paid to the Lords the States General, out of the clearest and most certain Revenues of the Provinces of the Spanish Low-Countries, which the late King of Spain was in Possession of at the Time of his Death.

ART. X.

No Town, Place, Fort, or Territory of the Spanish Low-Countries, shall be yielded, transferred, given, or descend to the Crown of France, or to any one of the French Line, whether by Virtue of any Gift, Sale, Exchange Marriage - Agreement, Inheritance, Succession by Will, or without Will; nor by any Title, or in any other manner whatsoever, any of the said Provinces shall be put into the Power, or under the Authority of the most Christian King, or of any one of the French Line.

ART. XI.

And whereas by the Ninth Article of the Alliance above-mention'd concluded the 7th of September 1701. it was agreed, That when a Treaty of Peace should be made, the Allies should, among other Things, agree among them-

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D. D. Ordines Generales per obicem antedictam, vulgò *Barriere* dictam, securi reddantur, Regia sua Majestas Magnæ Britanniae vi hujusce Pactionis promittit sese omnem operam collaturam, ut Casaream suam Majestatem perducatur ad inendum cum Dnis. Ordinibus Generalibus Tractatum, iis omnibus quæ superius de obice sive *Barriere*, concordata sunt, consentaneum: dictaque sua Regia Majestas promittit insuper, se studio omni & Officio continuo enixuram, donec Tractatus ante memoratus conclusus fuerit; eodemque confecto fidejussionem suam sive, *Guarantiam* daturam esse.

A R T. XII.

Quandoquidem suprema Autoritas in Provinciis Hispano-Belgicis, ex quo ab hoste illas recuperari contigerit, in Regiâ suâ Majestate Magnæ Britanniae & in D. D. Ordinibus Generalibus collocata fuerit, copiæ quæ dictæ suæ Regiæ Majestatis & D. D. Ord. Generalium maximam partem urbium, oppidorum, fortalitiarumque ad eas pertinentium, jam nunc præfidiis occupant; Conventum hodie concordatumq; est, quod neque provinciarum antememoratarum Gubernatio mutabitur, neque de quâpiam ex urbibus, oppidis, aut fortalitiis præfatis milites præfidiarii deducuntur, donec Commercio Utilitatesque subditorum Magnæ Britanniae ad mentem Regiæ suæ Majestatis accommodatæ fuerint, atque obex sive *Barriere* D. D. Ordinum Generalium modo supra designata constituta fuerit ac firmata.

themselves, in what manner the Lords the States General should be put in a Condition of Safety, by Means of the said Barrier, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, in Pursuance of the said Agreement, Promises, That she will use all her Endeavours, to engage his Imperial Majesty to enter with the Lords the States General into a Treaty agreeable to all that has been above Stipulated relating to the Barrier; And Her said Majesty promises also, that she will continue Her Good Offices till the aforesaid Convention be concluded; and that she will Guaranty the said Treaty when made.

A R T. XII.

Whereas the Supreme Authority in the Provinces of the Spanish Low-Countries, since they happen'd to be recover'd from the Enemy, was put in the Hands of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and of the Lords the States General, and whereas most of the Towns, Places, and Forts thereto belonging are garrison'd by the Troops of Her said Majesty, and of the Lords the States General, it is now stipulated and agreed, That neither the Government of the Provinces above-mentioned shall be chang'd, nor the Garrisons drawn out of any of the said Towns, Places, or Forts, until the Commerce and Concerns of the Subjects of Great Britain be adjust'd to Her Majesty's Satisfaction, and the Barrier of the Lords the States General be settled and secured in the manner above-mention'd.

R.T.A.

ART. XIII.

Cum vero usu compertum sit, summè necessarium esse non solum omnem obstructionem, interruptionemque, aut alia quæcunque Gravamina prævenire, quæ Commercio Britanico oriri possunt, ex eo quod jussu præsidii Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus in tot locis quæ fluvii, & Canalibus imposita sunt, atque in aliis provinciarum Hispano-Belgicarum partibus conceditur; verumetiam, omnes fraudes & collusiones præscindere, quæ excitari queant Abusu privilegii, sive Immunitatis Articulo 6. hujus Tractatus ipsis concessæ, Pacis & Conveniunt est, ut subditi Serenissimæ Reginæ Magnæ Britannicæ in posterum tam belli, quam pacis tempore, in omnibus locis Provinciarum Hispano-Belgicarum atque Obicis, seu Barriere dictis Ordinibus Generalibus cedendis, Privilegiis, Exemptionibus, libertatibus, facilitatibusque universis quoad Commercia, tam quæ Importationem, quam quæ Exportationem spectant, fruantur, quibus unquam olim gavisi sunt; Ut omnibus porro Privilegiis, Exemptionibus, libertatibus, facilitatibusque fruantur, quæ subditis Ordinibus Generalium in Provinciis Hispano-Belgicis, & in locis ad obicem five Barriere attinentibus, vel jam concessæ fuerint, vel in posterum unquam concedentur: Eo quidem modo, ut nulli omnino Officiario, seu Civili, seu Militari, Mercimoniorum ad dictos Magnæ Britannicæ subditos pertinentium, transitum impedire,

vel

ART. XIII.

And whereas Experience has shown, That it is highly necessary to obviate not only any Obstruction, Interruption, or any other Grievance that may befall the Commerce of Great Britain, from the Lords the States General being allow'd the Right to garrison so many Places that are seated on Rivers and Canals; and other Parts of the Provinces of the Spanish Low-Countries; but also to prevent all Frauds and Collusions that may be set on Foot through Abuse (or under Colour) of the Privilege or Immunity granted to them by the Sixth Article of this present Treaty it is agreed and stipulated, That the Subjects of the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, shall, for the future, both in Time of War, and in Time of Peace, enjoy the same Privileges, Immunities, Liberties, and all manner of Advantages, in relation to Trade, as well for Importation, as Exportation, which they ever enjoy'd heretofore, in all the Places and Towns of the Provinces of the Spanish-Low-Countries, and of the Barrier that are to be yielded to the said States General; And moreover that they shall enjoy all the Privileges, Immunities, Liberties, and Advantages, which either have already been granted, or in any Time to come shall be granted to the Subjects of the States General, in the Provinces of the Spanish-Low-Countries, and of the Barrier: In such a manner that no Officer Civil or Military, shall ever be suffer'd to hinder or delay the free Passage of the Merchandizes be-

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longing

vel tardare unquam permittatur; Spondentibus præfatis Ordinibus Generalibus sese graves pœnas, quantum in iis situm erit, illi illisve irrogaturos, qui mentem hujusce Articuli quovismodo in contrarium egisse coarguantur. Antedicti Ordines Generales sese porro obstringunt, mandata sedulo, & efficaciter daturus, eademque strictè observari curaturos, nè com meatu apparatus Belli-
corum, & cœterorum, quorum in dicto Art. V. mentio facta est, subvehendorum nomine, fraudes ullæ committantur, quoad vestigialia rebus mercatoriis imposita, quæ in navigiis iisdem, aliisve vehiculis, unâ cum dicto com meatu, apparatus bellicis scilicet, non onerabuntur unquam, nec transportabuntur. Quod tamen leges & conditiones singulæ instituantur, quæ generali huic articulo melius & plenius observando necessariæ esse queant, hisce insuper conclusum est, ut Commissarii ab utrâque Parte nominentur. —

— qui intra 15. dierum spatium à subscriptione hujus Tractatus convenient, ad statuendum & perficiendum inter se, & cum Commissariis Cæsareæ Majestatis, si quos ipsa à sua parte nominare voluerit, omnes res rationesque, quæ ad Commercium in Provinciis Hispano-Belgicis, & in locis ad obicem sive *Barriere* pertinentibus, habenda spectant, secundum verum sensum, mentemque explicitissimam, hujus Articuli.

longing to the said Subjects of Great Britain; And the said States General promise and engage, That, as far as it shall lie in their Power, they shall cause severe Punishments to be inflicted on him or them, who shall be convicted of having, in any manner, acted contrary to the Meaning and Intent of this Article. Moreover the said States General promise and engage, That they will give strict and effectual Orders, and cause the same to be carefully observ'd, That, under Colour or Pretence of Conveying or bringing in Provisions, Warlike Stores, and other Things mention'd in the Fifth Article of this Treaty, no Frauds be committed as to the Duties and Customs laid on Goods and Merchandize, which Goods and Merchandize shall not be laden or transported in the same Shipping, or other Carriages, together with the said Provisions, and Warlike Stores. And to the end that such particular Rules and Conditions may be settled, as may be necessary for the better and more effectual Performance of this general Article, it is moreover hereby agreed, That Commissioners be named on each side

who within the space of 15 Days, from the Signing of the present Treaty, shall meet to settle and adjust between themselves, and with the Commissioners of his Imperial Majesty, if he please to name any on his Part, all Things relating to the Traffick and Commerce that shall be made in the Spanish Low-Countries, and in the Places belonging to the Barrier, according to the true Sense, and clearest Meaning of this Article.

ART.

ART.

ART. XIV.

ART. XV.

Quo vero fidejussiones sive *Guaranties* vi hujus tractatus mutuo susceptæ melius certiusq; Executioni mandentur; Pactum Conventumq; est, ut serenissima Regina Magnæ Britanniæ, ejusq; Hæredes vel Successores, requisitione facta à parte Dominorum Ordinum Generalium, & NON ALITER, auxilia inferius expressa subministrabunt ad præstandam Obici sive *Barriere* fidejussionem, vulgo *Guarantiam*, similiterq; Domini Ordines Generales, requisitione facta ex parte Regiæ suæ Majestatis, aut post obitum ipsius, HÆREDIS PROXIMI, EX ILLA NATI, aut illisem deficientibus, successoris proximi Protestantis, qui Titulum & Coronam tunc temporis habuerit, Virtute Actorum, Statutorumq; Magnæ Britanniæ, & non Aliter, auxilia inferius designata subministrabunt ad præstandam ipsorum fidejussionem sive *Guarantiam*, super Successione ad Coronam Magnæ Britanniæ: Pactum ulterius conventumq; est, us casu existente quo Partium Contrahentium alterutra requisita fuerit modo supradicto, auxilla quæ subministranda erunt secundum Proportiones insequentes mittentur: Scilicet serenissima Regina Magnæ Britanniæ, ejus Hæredes & Successores, in auxilium Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Decem Mille pedites mittent, & vicissim Domini Ordines Generales in auxilium Regiæ suæ Majestatis, ejus Hæredum Successorumq;

And to the End that the *Subsistings* or *Guaranties* mutually undertaken by virtue of this Treaty, may be the better and the more certainly executed, it is stipulated and agreed, that the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and Her Heirs or Successors, shall, at the Request of the Lords the States General, and NOT OTHERWISE, furnish the Succours hereafter express'd, to make good the Guaranty of the Barrier; and in like Manner the Lords the States General shall, at the Request of Her Royal Majesty, (or after Her Decease) of the NEXT HEIR, BORN OF HER BODY, or (on failure thereof) of the next Protestant Heir who shall at that time have a Title to the Crown by virtue of the Acts and Statutes of Great Britain, and Not Otherwise, furnish the Succours hereafter mentioned, to make good the Guaranty concerning the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain: And it is farther stipulated and agreed, that in case either of the Parties contracting shall be required in the manner aforesaid, the Succours which are to be furnished, shall be sent according to the following Proportions: Namely, the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, Her Heirs and Successors, shall send 10000 Foot to the Assistance of the Lords the States General, and on the other hand, the Lords the States General, shall send to the Assistance of Her Royal Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, 6000 Foot, well provided with Arms under such Generals, and other Officers

rumq; sex mille peditum mit-
tent, armis bene instructorum
sub ejusmodi Præfectis aliisq;
Officiariis, & in tales Legiones
vulgo *Regiments*, atq; Co-
hortes distributos, prout Re-
gie Majestati suæ, ejusve Ha-
redibus & Successoribus, si ipsa
ipsive auxilium miserint, vi-
sum erit, & quemadmodum
Domini Ordines Generales op-
portunum esse duxerint, si ab
ipsis auxilia submittenda fue-
rint. Tenebitur etiam Pars
alterutra viginti naves bellicas
expedire, proberebus omnibus
ornatas munitasq; atque auxi-
lia antedicta impensis partis
quæ illa miserit alentur in-
struenturq; in opem & usum
partis quæ eadem requisiverit.
Sia autem acciderit ut pericu-
lum adeo repentinum immi-
neat ut nihil temporis reliqu-
um sit officiosis intercessionibus
adhibendis, adeoq; mag-
num & majorem copiarum
naviumq; bellicarum numerum
postulet, tenebitur tum pars
utravis, ab alterâ requisita,
auxiliorum vim adaugere,
pacem cum Aggressore diri-
mre, Copiasq; suas omnes
Terrâ Mariq; cum copiis par-
tis Bello Imperitæ conjungere.

ART. XV.

Conventum porro est ut
omnes Reges, Principes, Sta-
tusq; qui huic Tractatui acce-
dere cupiunt, eo invitentur,
admittanturq; isto tamen mo-
do ut dicta Invitatio atq; Ad-
missio, junctim & non separa-
tim à serenissima Regina Mag-
næ Britanniæ, & à Dominis
Ordinibus Generalibus profi-
ciscatur.

ART.

*Officers, & distributed into such
Regiments and Companies as shall
seem good to Her Royal Majesty,
Her Heirs and Successors, if he
or they shall send such Succours;
and as the Lords the States Gene-
ral shall think fit, if the Succours
shall be sent by them. Each Par-
ty shall also be obliged to fit out
Twenty Men of War well equip-
ped, and provided with all Necessi-
ries, and the Succours aforesaid
shall be maintain'd at the Expence
of the Party that shall send them
for the Use and Beboof of the
Party who shall have requested
them: But if it shall happen
that the Danger be so sudden,
that there should be no time left
for any friendly Applications, and
so great as to require a greater
Number of Forces and Ships of
War, then each Party shall be
obliged, being required by the o-
ther, to augment their Succours
to declare War against the Ag-
gressor, and to joyn all their Forces,
by Land and Sea with the Forces
of the Party attack'd.*

ART. XV.

*Moreover, 'tis agreed that all
Kings, Princes and States, that
desire to come into this Treaty,
may be invited and admitted
thereunto, provided the said In-
vitation and Admission proceed
jointly, and not separately, from
the most Serene Queen of Great
Britain, and the Lords the States
General.*

ART.

ART. XVI.

Regia sua Majestas Magnae Britanniae, & Domini Ordines Generales, omnia & singula quae in praesenti Tractatu continentur confirmabunt ratihabebuntque intra spatium quatuor Hebdomadarum, à Die Subscriptionis, vel citius si fieri poterit.

In quorum Fidem, &c.

ART. XVI.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Lords the States General, shall confirm and ratify all that is contain'd in the present Treaty, within the Space of Four Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing, or sooner, if possible.

In Testimony whereof, &c.

Numb. IX.

The Convention or Agreement for the Evacuation of CATALONIA, and the Suspension of Arms in Italy.

TO the end that the War, and the Calamities with which it is attended, may be speedily determined; and for the Forwarding of the Peace, it has been found Expedient to agree upon the Evacuation of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and of the Isles of *Majorca* and *Ivica* of *Catalonia*, and upon the Establishment of a Suspension of Arms throughout all *Italy* and the adjacent Isles situate in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as well as in the Territories of His Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*; which after several Conferences held between the Plenipotentiaries of the Parties engaged in the War, is at last effected, in the Manner following; principally, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Her *Britannick* Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

I. All the *German* and Confederate Troops shall be transported out of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and out of the Isles of *Majorca* and *Ivica*; and to the end this may be perform'd with the greater Speed and Safety, there shall be, between the Parties engaged in the War, their Armies, Troops and Subjects, in all the Places abovementioned, a full and entire Cessation of Arms, and all Hostilities as well by Sea as Land; which shall begin 15 Days after they shall receive Notice of the present Convention. The Day the said Cessation shall begin, the Power which makes the Evacuation shall put into the Hands of the other Powers engaged in the War, either *Barcelona*, or *Terragona*; the Choice remaining in the Power which surrenders, whether of the said Towns he will keep till the entire Evacuation. The said Suspension of Arms shall endure, and be observed *bona fide*, till the Court now residing in *Catalonia*, together with all its Retinue, and other Persons who are disposed to follow it, of whatsoever Nation or Condition, whether Military or not, or *Spaniards* or others, shall with their Effects, and the Troops abovemention'd, be entirely departed, and arriv'd in *Italy*. And forasmuch as all these Persons cannot go any otherwise than by Sea, it is agreed, that such as shall remain, may, after the departure of the first, and till such time as they can meet with Ships necessary for their Transportation, tarry there
in

in Safety, and in Commodious Places, according to what is stipulated in Article VII. upon Condition they deliver up to the other Power the Places still possess'd, in the same Condition, as fast as they shall quit them.

II. The said Transportation of the said Court and Troops shall begin and be finished without any Delay; and, to forward and compleat it as soon as possible, the Commander of the *English* Fleet, which is in those Seas, shall determine the Whole, after having conferr'd about it with the Commanders in Chief, or Commissaries named by both Parties engaged in the War.

III. The said Court, and all its Retinue, together with those who are willing to go along with it is also the Troops abovementioned, may pass in all Safety from *Catalonia*, to *Italy*, with their Effects, Baggage, Arms, Cannon, and Instruments of War, excepting always the Cannon and Instruments of War which were found in the Places when taken, and such as are mark'd with the Arms of *France*, which shall be delivered to the other Party. The Transportation from *Catalonia* to *Italy* shall be made under Convoy of Her *Britannick* Majesty's Fleet, and without any Hindrance on the Part of *France*, her Allies, their Armies, Fleets and Subjects: And in Case any of the Ships, or other Vessels employ'd in that Transportaton, should be forc'd, by Storm or otherwise, into the Harbours or upon the Coast of *France* or her Allies, the said Ships, the Persons and Effects on Board, shall not be detain'd there nor arrested. On the contrary, they shall have all manner of Assistance,

IV. Men shall not be permitted to arrest for Debt any who are minded to be gone; but for the Security of the Creditors, it is agreed that Commissioners shall be named on both sides, who shall state the Debts, and appoint Hostages to be given as Security.

V. The Sick and Wounded, as well Military Men, as of any other Condition, and namely the Clergy, shall be permitted to stay in *Catalonia* in all Safety, at their own Expence, till the Recovery of their Health, and then to go whither, and which way they please, either by Land or Sea; and the necessary Passports shall be granted them, if desired.

VI. All the Prisoners taken in the War of *Spain*, shall be restored on both sides,

VII. As to the other Affairs which have been judg'd convenient for the accelerating and finishing the Point in hand, with all manner of Safety; principally with regard to the Places which the Armies and Troops of the Two Parties engaged in the War are to keep in Possession till the entire Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and of the said Isles; and with regard to the commodious Abode of the Court, the Retinue, and the Troops; and to their Security against all manner of Insult; it is resolv'd, That the Commanders in chief of both Parties engaged in the War, shall agree upon 'em between themselves; and what they shall regulate between themselves in that Respect, shall be observed as if it were here stipulated.

VIII. As soon as the Evacuation shall be begun, there shall be granted and publish'd, in favour of all the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, and of the said Isles, Clergy and Laity, of what Rank soever, a General Amnesty, and Perpetual Oblivion of all that has been done by them, during this War, and upon that Account, in any Place, or Manner whatsoever, against the Parties in War; inasmuch that for these and the like Causes, they shall not, in general or in particular, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by way of Right or Fact, be molested, nor suffer any Damage or Injury, either in Person, or in Estate, Reputation and Security; but that all the Injuries, Violences, Hostilities, and Damages caus'd as well during the War as by means thereof, by Word, Writing, or Action, shall be entirely forgotten and abolish'd, without any Distinction of Persons or Things; nor shall any Trouble be given, on these Accounts, to the *Catalans*, and the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said Isles.

IX. And forasmuch as the Plenipotentiaries of the Power which withdraws his Troops out of *Catalonia* and the said Isles, have farther insisted to obtain, before the Evacuation, the Enjoyment of the Privileges of the *Catalans*, and of the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Isles of *Majorca* and *Ivica*; and since on the part of *France* and her Allies, that Affair has been refer'd entire to the Conclusion of the Peace, Her *Britannick* Majesty has made a reiterated Declaration, that, She will use Her be

Offices where ever they shall be necessary, to the end that hereafter the *Catalans*, and Subjects and inhabitants of the said Isles may enjoy their Privileges, with which the said Plenipotentiaries acquiesced, inasmuch as the most Christian King has declared by his Plenipotentiaries, that he would concur to the same end.

X. Forasmuch as, in digesting the present Agreement, some other Points were debated, to wit, the General Amnesty, the Preservation of Estates, Benefices, Offices, Pensions, and other Advantages, as well in favour of all the *Spaniards*, as in favour of the *Italians* and *Flemmings*, who have hitherto adhered, and are willing hereafter to adhere to one of the Two Parties; and since it was not judg'd expedient to make the Discussion of those Points a Part of this Agreement, which is enter'd into principally for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*; it has been thought fit to refer them to the Treaty of Peace, Her Britannick Majesty having declar'd, that She will use Her best Offices, to get those Points agreed and determin'd at the Conclusion of the Peace.

XI. It is farther agreed by the Parties contracting, in Concurrence with his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, That till the General Peace to be made, and four Weeks after the Signing of the present Treaty, there shall be an entire Suspension of Arms, and Cessation of all manner of Hostilities by Sea and Land, under what Name, Pretence, or upon what Account soever, to take place throughout all *Italy*, and the Islands of the *Mediterranean*, respectively possess'd by the Parties engag'd in War; as, in all the Territories of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, situate as well on this side as on the other side of the *Alps*; and this Suspension of Arms shall stand good, without Reserve or Exception of any Place comprehended under the Name of *Italy*, the Islands of the *Mediterranean*, and the Territories of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*; The said Suspension shall be observed by the Armies, Soldiers, and Subjects of the above-mentioned Parties contracting, who shall, without Delay, send the necessary Orders to the Commanders in Chief, and other Officers, to the end the present Agreement may the more readily be put in Execution; so that any thing done in Contradiction to the present Suspension, after it shall have

commenc'd, and so long as it lasts, howsoever or wheresoever it may be, shall on both sides be forth with redress'd, annu'd and made good, *bona fide*. It is, moreover, expressly declared, That during the Suspension, all Military Contributions shall cease in such of the Territories of His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, as are at present in the Hands of France; neither shall any thing absolutely be exacted therein, more than the ordinary and accustomed Revenues. Provided always, that all the Conditions of this Suspension shall have place throughout the Provinces of France, which border upon the Duke of Savoy's Territories. The Subjects shall likewise be mutually permitted to Traffick together, during the Suspension.

XII. The Affairs of Italy shall remain, during the present Suspension, in the Condition they now are; and the Adjusting thereof is refer'd to the Negotiation of Peace.

XIII. And forasmuch as the Affectionate Exhortations of Her Britannick Majesty contributed very much to the present Agreement; and seeing it appear'd necessary, for the secure and entire Execution of it, that Her said Majesty should take Part, and be engag'd therein; Her Britannick Majesty, relying upon the Assurances given Her by the Most Christian King, as well in his own Name, as in that of his Allies, by the present Stipulation, which shall have the Force of a Treaty solemnly made between their Royal Majesties, That he the Most Christian King and His Allies will perform, *bona fide*, and entirely, all and every of the Articles of this Agreement; She is pleas'd to make Herself Guarantee of the present Treaty, so as to take upon Herself, and to promise, That the abovementioned Parties contracting shall observe *bona fide*, and fully perform all and every of the Articles thereof.

XIV. The present Agreement shall be ratify'd by their Royal Majesties; and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchange'd at Utrecht, within the Term of 4 Weeks, or sooner, if it can be done. In Witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty and of Her Britannick Majesty, have sign'd, and seal'd with their Arms, the present Agreement, Done at Utrecht, March 14. 1713.

Numb. X.

An Agreement for a Cessation of Arms between the Most Christian King on the one part, and his Royal Highness of Savoy on the other.

HER Majesty the Queen of Great Britain having, by Her Interposition, procured (till the General Peace) a Cessation of Arms in *Italy*, between the Powers, who till now have been in War there; it has been agreed between the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and those of his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, that till the Peace to be made with *France*, there shall be a full and entire Cessation of Arms, and all manner of Hostilities, on any Part, or upon what Occasion, or under what Pretence whatsoever, committed by Sea or Land, without Reserve or Exception of any place whatever, between their respective Armies, Soldiers, and Subjects, and in all their Territories; the whole as the said Cessation is to be throughout *Italy*, and the Islands of the *Mediterranean*, respectively possess'd by the Parties which are in War, the said Cessation of Arms to begin in 4 Weeks after the Signing of the present Agreement.

And to these Ends, his Most Christian Majesty and his Royal Highness shall forthwith send the necessary Orders to the Generals and Commanders of their Troops, to the Governors and Commanders of the Countries and Places, and to all others where it shall be necessary, that this Agreement may be immediately executed and observed.

And all that shall, or may be done to the Contrary, in any Manner or Place whatsoever, from the Commencement of the said Cessation of Arms, and during the same, on either side, shall forthwith and *bona fide* be restored, annulled and made good.

It is farther agreed, That during the said Cessation of Arms, all Contributions by Reason of War, and the Exaction of them, shall cease in the Countries and Places of his Royal Highness of Savoy, now in Possession of his Most Christian Majesty; and, That nothing shall be exacted, more than the ordinary and accustomed Revenues; and, That all

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Contributions on the Part of the Duke of *Savoy* shall likewise cease in the Provinces of *France* adjoining to his Territories. Mean while, the respective Subjects shall, and may have entire Liberty of Commerce between them; and if, for greater Security, they demand Passports, they shall be granted to them.

The Affairs of *Italy* shall remain, during the said Cessation of Arms, in the Condition they now are; and the Adjusting thereof is referr'd to the Negotiation of Peace; reserving, however, and excepting the entire Execution of the Treaty of Nov. 8. 1703. between the late Emperor *Leopold* and his said Royal Highness.

The present Agreement shall be ratified by his Most Christian Majesty and by his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchange'd at *Utrecht*, in the space of 4 Weeks, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof, the said Plenipotentiaries of His Most Christian Majesty and those of his Royal Highness of *Savoy* have signed and seal'd with their Arms, the present Agreement. Done at *Utrecht*, March 14. 1713.

The Appendix.

Numb. XI.

The King's Letters Patents, admitting of the King of Spain's Renunciation of the Crown of France, and of the Renunciation of the Duke of Berry, and of the Duke of Orleans of the Crown of Spain.

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all present and to come, Greeting. In the various Revolutions of a War, in which we have only fought to sustain the just Rights of the King our most beloved Brother and Grandson to the Monarchy of *Spain*, We have never ceased to desire Peace. The most prosperous Successes have not dazzled us, and the contrary Events which the Hand of God hath used to try us, have found this Desire in us, not given it Birth. But the time set by Divine Providence for the Repose of *Europe* was not yet come; the distant fear of seeing one Day our Crown and that of *Spain* on the Head of one Prince, made always an equal Impression on the Powers who united against us; and this fear, which was the principal Cause of the War, seemed also to be an unsurmountable Obstacle to the Peace. At last, after many fruitless Negotiations, God being moved with the Sufferings and Groans of so many People, hath vouchsafed to open a sure Way to arrive at so difficult a Peace. But the same Apprehensions always continuing, the first and principal Condition which had been proposed to us by our most dear and most beloved Sister, the Queen of *Great Britain*, as the essential and necessary Foundation of the Treaties, hath been, that the King of *Spain* our said Brother and Grandson, keeping the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, should, for himself and his Descendants for ever, renounce the Rights which his Birth might ever give him and them to our Crown: That reciprocally our most dear and most beloved Grandson the Duke of *Berry*, and our most dear and most beloved Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, should also for themselves and their Descendants, Male and Female, renounce for ever their Rights to the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*. Our said Sister has caused to be represented to us, that without a formal and positive Assurance upon this Point, which alone can be



The Appendix.

a Band of Peace, *Europe* will never enjoy its Repose; all the Powers among whom it is divided being equally perswaded, that it would be their general Interest and Safety to continue a War, the End of which no one can foresee, rather than to be exposed to see the same Prince one Day become Master of two Monarchies so powerful as those of *France* and *Spain*. But as that Princess, whose indefatigable Zeal for re-establishing the general Tranquility we cannot sufficiently commend, perceived the Reluctance we had to consent that one of our Children, so worthy to reap the Succession of our Fathers, should be necessarily excluded from it, in Case the Misfortunes with which it has pleased God to afflict us in our Family, should deprive us also of the Dauphin our most dear and most beloved great Grandson, the sole remaining of the Princes, whose Loss our Kingdom with us has so justly bewailed; she was sensible of our Grief, and after having, in Concert, sought gentler Means to establish the Peace, we agreed with our said Sister to offer to the King of *Spain* other Dominions, inferior indeed to those he possesses, yet which would be the more valuable under his Reign, in regard that reserving his Rights in this Case he would unite to our Crown a part of the said Dominions, if he should one Day arrive at our Succession. We then employed the strongest Reasons to persuade him to accept of this Alternative: We represented to him, that he ought in the first Place to consider the Duty of his Birth; that he stood indebted to his House and his Country before he was engaged to *Spain*; that if he did not answer his first Engagements, he might possibly one Day in vain repent his having abandon'd the Rights which he might be no longer in a Condition to maintain. We added to these Reasons Personal Motives of Friendship and Tenderness, which we thought capable of moving him, the Pleasure we might have of seeing him from time to time near us, and passing with him part of our Days, as we might promise ourselves from the Neighbourhood of the Dominions offered to him; the Satisfaction of instructing him ourselves in the State of our Affairs, and of depending upon him for the time to come; so that if God should preserve to us the Dauphin, we might give to our Kingdom in the Person of the King our Brother and Grandson, a Regent instructed in the Art of governing; and that if this Infant, so valuable to us and our Subjects, should

should be taken from us, we might at least have the Consolation of leaving to our People a King Virtuous, fit to Govern, and who might reunite very considerable Dominions to our Crown. Our Instances, repeated with all the Force and necessary Tenderness, to persuade a Son who so justly merits the Efforts we have made to preserve *France* to him; have only produced on his Part repeated Refusals to abandon such brave and faithful Subjects, whose Zeal for him was signaliz'd in Conjunctions in which his Throne appeared in the greatest Hazard; so that persisting with an invincible Firmness in his first Resolution, maintaining too that it was more glorious and advantageous to our House and Kingdom, than that which we pressed him to accept, he hath declared in an Assembly of the States of the Kingdom called together for this purpose at *Madrid*, that to arrive at the general Peace, and secure the Tranquillity of *Europe* by a Balance of Powers, he would renounce of his own Motion and free Inclination, and without any Constraint, for himself his Heirs and Successors for ever, all Pretensions, Rights and Titles that he, or any of his Descendants may have at present or any time hereafter to the Succession of our Crown; that he would hold excluded from it himself, his Children, Heirs and Descendants for ever; that he would consent for himself and for them, that from this time forward his Rights and that of his Descendants should pass and be transferred to such Princes as the Law of Succession and Order of Birth called, or shall call to Inherit our Crown, in Default of our said Brother and Grandson the King of *Spain* and his Descendants, as is amply specified by the Act of Renunciation admitted by the States of his Kingdom; and in Consequence, he hath declared that he would especially desist from the Right, which may have been added to that of his Birth, by our Letters Patents dated in *December* 1700, by which we declared that our Will was, that the King of *Spain* and his Descendants should keep for ever the Rights of their Birth or Race, in the same Manner as if they made their Residence in our Kingdom, and of the Registring which was made of our said Letters Patents, as well in our Court of Parliament, as in our Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*. We are sensible, as a King and Father, how much it were to be desired that the general Peace

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might have been concluded without a Renunciation, which makes so great a Change in our Royal House, and in the ancient Order of Succession to our Crown; but we are yet more sensible how much it is our Duty to secure speedily to our Subjects a Peace so necessary to them. We shall never forget the Efforts they have made for us during the long continuance of a War we could not have sustained, & their Zeal had not been of a greater Extent than their Strength. The Safety of so faithful a People is to us a Supreme Law, which ought to be above any other Consideration. To this Law it is that we this Day sacrifice the Right of a Grandson so dear to us; and by the Price which the general Peace will cost our Affection, we shall have the Consolation testifying to our Subjects, that at the Expence of our own Blood they will always hold the first Rank in our Heart. For these Causes, and other weighty Considerations us thereunto moving, after having seen in our Council the said Act of Renunciation of the King of Spain our said Brother and Grandson, bearing Date the 5th of November last; and also the other Acts of the Renunciation which our said Grandson the Duke of Berry, and our said Nephew the Duke of Orleans, have reciprocally made of their Rights to the Crown of Spain, as well for themselves as their Descendants Male and Female; in Consequence of the Renunciation of our said Brother and Grandson the King of Spain, all which are herewith annexed, together with a collated Copy of the said Letter Patents dated in December 1700, under the Counter-Seal of our Chancery; of our special Grace, full Power and Royal Authority, we have pronounced, decreed and ordained, and by these Presents signed with our Hand, do pronounce, decree and ordain, and it is our Will and Pleasure, that the said Act of Renunciation of our said Brother and Grandson the King of Spain, and those of our said Grandson the Duke of Berry, and of our said Nephew the Duke of Orleans, which we have admitted and do admit, be registred in all our Courts of Parliament and Chambers of Accounts of our Kingdom, and other Places where it may be requisite, to be executed according to their Form and Tenour; and in Consequence we will that our said Letters Patents dated in the Month of December 1700, be and remain null and of no Effect; that they be returned to Us, and that



hat in the Margin of the Registers of our said Court of Parliament and of our said Chamber of Accounts, in which the said Letters Patents are Registered, the Extract of these Presents be put and inserted, the more to signify our Intentions of the Revocation and Nullity of the said Letters. Willing, hat pursuant to the said Act of Renunciation of our said Brother and Grandson the King of *Spain*, he be from henceforth regarded and considered as excluded from our Succession, that his Heirs, Successors and Descendants be likewise excluded from it for ever, and regarded as incapable of Possessing it. Meaning, hat in their Defaults, all Rights which may, at any time whatever, belong to them to our said Crown and Succession of our Dominions, be and remain transferred to our most dear and most beloved Grandson the Duke of *Berry*, and his Children and Male Descendants born in lawful Marriage, and successively in their Default, to such of the Princes of our Royal House and their Descendants, who by the Right of their Birth and the Order established at the Foundation of our Monarchy, shall succeed to our Crown. So giving in Charge to our trusty and beloved Counsellors of our Parliament of *Paris*, hat they cause these Presents, with the Acts of Renunciation done by our said Brother and Grandson the King of *Spain*, by our said Grandson the Duke of *Berry*, and by our said Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, to be read and published and registered, and the Contents of them to be kept, observed and executed according to their Form and Tenour, fully, peaceably and perpetually, removing and causing to be removed all Obstacles and Impediments, any Law, Statutes, Customs, Arrests, Regulations and other things to the contrary notwithstanding; to which and the Derogatories of Derogatories contained in them, we have derogated and derogate by these Presents. *For such is our Pleasure.* And to the End that this may be firm and lasting for ever, we have caused our Seal to be put to these said Presents. Given at *Versailles* in the Month of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1713. Signed *LOUIS*, and underneath *Phelypeaux*. And seal'd with the Great Seal.



Numb. XII.

King *Philip's* Renunciation to the Crown of *France* having before been inserted in this Collection, we shall proceed to the Duke of *Berry's* Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain*.

CHARLES Son of *France*, Duke of *Berry*, *Alecon* and *Angouleme*, Viscount of *Vernon*, *Andely* and *Gisors*, Lord of the Manors of *Coignac* and *Marpins*. Be it known to all Kings, Princes, Commonwealths, Corporations, and all other Bodies and private Persons, That all the Powers of *Europe* finding themselves almost ruined by the present War, which have brought Desolation upon their Frontiers and in other Parts of the wealthiest Monarchies and other States, it was agreed in the Congress and Treaties of Peace that are negotiating with *Great Britain*, to settle a Ballance and political Limits of Kingdoms, whose Interests have been and still are the sad occasion of a bloody Dispute, and that this should be held for a fundamental Maxim for the preserving the Peace, that Provision ought to be made to prevent the Forces of those Kingdoms becoming so formidable as to give any Jealousie; which it was thought could not be established upon a more solid Bottom, than by preventing their Encrease, and keeping 'em to a certain proportion, that the Weakest being united, may be able to defend themselves against those who are more powerful, and may support themselves respectively against those who are equal to them in Strength.

To this End the King, our most honoured Lord and Grandfather, and our dearest Brother the King of *Spain*, have stipulated and agreed with the Queen of *Great Britain*, that reciprocal Renunciations to the Crowns of *France* and of *Spain*, should be made by all the Princes both present and to come, and to all the Rights that may appertain to every of them to the Succession of either Kingdom, establishing an habitual Right to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain* in that Line, which should be thereunto enabled and declared to follow immediately that of our Brother the King *Philip V.* by the States of *Spain* that were to assemble for this End, establishing thereby



hereby an immoveable Balance to preserve the equality of Weight which it is desired may be settled in Europe, and going on to state particularly all the Cases that are foreseen of their being united to serve for Precedents to all that may happen, it has also been stipulated and agreed between the most Christian King our most honoured Lord and Grandfather, King *Philip V.* our Brother, and the Queen of *Great Britain*, that the said King *Philip* should renounce, in behalf of himself and his whole Posterity, all Hopes of succeeding to the Crown of *France*; That we on our side should likewise in the behalf of our selves and our Posterity renounce the Crown of *Spain*; That our dearest Uncle the Duke of *Orleans* should do the same, so that all the Lines of *France* and *Spain* respectively, and with relation to each other, should be excluded for ever and to all Intents and Purposes, from all Right which the *French* Lines might have to the Crown of *Spain*, or the *Spanish* Lines to the Crown of *France*; and finally that Care should be taken to prevent the House *Austria's* asserting, under Pretence of these Renunciations, or under any other Pretence whatsoever, the Claim they might have to the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchy; forasmuch as by uniting this Monarchy to the Hereditary Countries and States of that House it would become formidable, even without having the Empire, to other Powers that are between both, and would be as it were surrounded, which would destroy the Equality that is now intended to be established, in order to secure and settle the more perfectly the Peace of Christendom, and remove all Jealousie from the Northern and Western Powers, which is the End proposed in this Political Ballance; all those Branches being thus removed and excluded, and in default of the Lines of King *Philip V.* and all his Children and Posterity, the Crown of *Spain* being declared to devolve on the House of *Savoy*, the Duke (of *Savoy*) being descended from the Infanta *Catherine*, Daughter of *Philip II.* It being considered, that the House of *Savoy* thus immediately succeeding, this equality and evenness of Weight between these three Powers, may thereby be settled as upon its Center, without which it would be impossible to extinguish the Fire of War that is now burning and is capable of destroying every thing.

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Being therefore willing to concur by our desisting from and abdicating all our Rights, as well for us as for our Successors and Posterity, to the establishing the universal Tranquility and secure the Peace of *Europe*, because we look upon this to be the most certain and effectual Means of doing it, in the dreadful Circumstances of this Juncture, we have resolved to renounce all hope of succeeding to the Crown of *Spain*, and all Right thereunto which does or may appertain to us by what Title or Means soever; and that this our Resolution may have its full effect, and also whereas King *Philip V.* our Brother did, on the Fifth of *November* Instant, make his Renunciation to the Crown of *France*, We of our meer free and frank Will, and without being moved thereunto by any respectful Awe or any other Inducement than those above declared, do declare and hold our selves to be from this time forward, together with our Children and Posterity, absolutely excluded and incapacitated for ever, without any limitation or distinction of Persons, Kindred, or Sex, from all Claim and Right to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain*; We Will and Consent for us, our said Children and Posterity, that from this time forward for evermore, We together with them may be held, in pursuance of these Presents, to be excluded and incapacitated as well as all the other Issue of the House of *Austria*, who as has been related and supposed, ought also to be excluded, in whatever Degree of Kindred either of us may be when the said Succession may fall to us, our Line, that of our whole Posterity and all others of the House of *Austria*, as hath been said, being to be therefrom removed and excluded: That the Kingdom of *Spain* shall therefore be held to be devolved and transferred to such Person to whom in Case, whenever it shall happen, the Succession ought to devolve and be transferred; So that we shall esteem and hold him to be the lawful and true Successor, for that for the same Reasons and Motives neither we nor our Posterity ought any longer to be considered as having any Foundation for representing actively or passively, or making a Continuation of an effective or substantial Line, Blood or Quality, or even of deriving any Right of Descent, or computing our Degrees of Kindred from the Persons of Queen *Mary Theresa* of *Austria*, our most Honoured Lady and Grandmother, Queen *Anne* of *Austria* our most honoured Lady

Lady and Great Grandmother, or the Glorious Kings
 their Ancestors. On the contrary we ratify the
 Clauses of their last Wills, and the Renunciations
 made by the said Ladies our Grandmother and Great
 Grandmother. We likewise renounce all Right
 that may appertain to Us, our Children and Pos-
 terity by virtue of the last Will of King *Charles* the
 Id, who notwithstanding what is above related, calls
 as to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain* upon
 failure of the Line of King *Philip* the Vth. We
 do therefore depart from this Right and renounce
 the same for Us, our said Children and Posterity;
 We promise and undertake for us and our said Chil-
 dren and Posterity to endeavour with all our Might,
 that this present Act shall be fulfilled without per-
 mitting or suffering the same to be violated directly
 or indirectly in the whole or in part; And we de-
 sist from all Means whether ordinary or extraor-
 dinary, which by common Law or any particular
 Privilege might avail Us, our Children and Pos-
 terity, which means we do absolutely renounce, and par-
 ticularly that of the evident, enormous and most
 enormous Injury that may be found in the said re-
 nunciation to the Crown of *Spain*; and We will that
 none of the said Means be effectual, but that if
 under this pretence, or any other colour, We should
 attempt to possess ourselves of the said Kingdom by
 force of Arms, the War we should make or stir up
 should be held unjust, unlawful and unduly entered
 upon; and contrariwise the War he should make
 upon us, who by virtue of this Renunciation had
 the Right of succeeding to the Crown of *Spain*, be
 held allowable and just, and that all the Subjects
 and People of *Spain* do acknowledge, obey and de-
 fend him, do him homage and swear Fealty to him
 as to their lawful King and Lord. And for the
 greater Certainty of all that, We declare and pro-
 mise for Us and in the behalf of our Children and
 Posterity, We do solemnly swear by the Gospel con-
 tained in this Missal upon which we lay our right
 Hand, that we will observe, maintain and fulfil the
 same in the whole and every part thereof; That we
 will never ask for any Absolution therefrom, and
 that if any one asks it for Us or that it be granted
 us *motu proprio*, we will not make any use or take
 any Advantage from it. Nay more, we do make
 this further Oath, that in case the same should be
 granted



granted Us, this our Oath shall subsist and endure for ever, whatever Dispensations might be granted Us. We do also swear and promise, that We have not made nor shall make publicly or secretly any Counter Protest or Reclamation that might impede the Contents of these Presents, or lessen the Validity thereof; and that if we should make any such, whatever Oaths might accompany them, they shall be of no Force, Virtue or Effect. In Witness whereof, and to render these Presents more valid, they were passed before Masters *Alexander Le Fevre* and *Anthony Le Moine* Councillors to the King, Notaries, Keepers of Notes to his Majesty, and Keepers of Seals in the Chatelet of *Paris* here underwritten, who have delivered the present Act of the whole Matter. And that these Presents may be publish'd and registered wherever there shall be occasion, My Lord Duke of *Berry* has constituted the Bearers of the Duplicates made out thereof, his general and special Attornies whom the said Lord hath specially empowered and authorised in this behalf. *Made* the 24th Day of *November*, 1712. before Noon, and hath Signed the present Duplicate, and one more, the Minute whereof remains with the said *Le Moine*, Notary. Signed *CHARLES, Le Fevre* and *Le Moine*; and Sealed on the side the same Day. After which is written; We *Jerom Dargouges*, Knight, Lord of *Fleury*, Councillor to the King in his Councils, Honorary Master of the Requests of his Household, Civil Lieutenant of the City, Provostship and Viccounty of *Paris*, certify all whom it may concern, That Masters *Alexander Le Fevre* and *Anthony Le Moine*, who have signed the Act on the other Parts, are Councillors to the King, Notaries, Keepers of Notes to his Majesty, and Keepers of Seals in the Chatelet of *Paris*, and that Faith ought be given as well in Courts of Justice as elsewhere, to all Acts by them admitted. In Witness whereof we have signed these Presents, and have caused the same to be Counter-signed by our Secretary, and our Seal of our Arms to be affix'd thereunto. *Paris*, this 24th Day of *November* 1712. Signed *Dargouges*, and underneath by my said Lord *Barbey*, and Sealed.



*The Duke of ORLEANS's Renunciation to
the Crown of SPAIN.*

P H I L I P, Grandson of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*,
Valois, *Chartres* & *Nemours*. Be it known by
these Presents, to all Kings, Princes, Common-
wealths, Potentates, Corporations, and to all Per-
sons present and to come, That the fear of an U-
nion of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, having been
the chief Motive of the present War; and the o-
ther Powers of *Europe* having always apprehended
that these two Crowns should be placed upon one
and the same Head, it has been laid as the Founda-
tion of the Peace which is now transacting, and
which it is hoped will be more and more cement-
ed for the Repose of so many States that have sacri-
fis'd themselves, like so many Victims, to oppose the
Danger they thought themselves threatned withal,
that there ought to be settled a kind of Equality and
Ballance between the contending Princes, and that
a separation must be made to endure for ever, and
in an irrevocable manner, of the Rights they claim
and which they defended, Sword in Hand, with a
reciprocal Slaughter on both sides. That in order
to settle this Equality, the Queen of *Great Britain*
hath propos'd, and upon those Instances it has been
agreed by the King our most honoured Lord and
Uncle, and by the Catholick King our most Dear
Nephew, that to avoid at any time whatsoever an
Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, reciprocal
Renunciations should be made, to wit, by the Ca-
tholick King *Philip V.* our Nephew, for himself and all
his Posterity to the Succession of the Crown of
France; as also by the Duke of *Berry*, our dearest
Nephew, and by Us for ourselves and for all our
Posterity, to the Crown of *Spain*, upon condition
likewise that neither the House of *Austria* nor any
of its Posterity may succeed to the Crown of *Spain*,
because that House even without the Empire's be-
ing united to it, would become formidable if a new
Power were added to its ancient Dominions, and
consequently this Ballance, which is desired may be
establish'd for the Good of all the Princes and States
of *Europe*, would cease. Now it is certain that with-
out this Ballance, States are prejudiced by the weight
of

of their own Greatness; or that Envy induces their Neighbours to form Alliances to attack and reduce them to such a State, that these great Powers may inspire less Fear, and may not aim at Universal Monarchy. And whereas his Catholick Majesty in order to obtain the End proposed, did on his Part, make his Renunciation the 5th Day of this present Month; We consent that upon failure of *Philip V.* our Nephew and his Posterity, the Crown of *Spain* may go to the House of the Duke of *Savoy*, whose Rights are evident and known; since he is descended from the Infanta *Catherine*, Daughter of *Philip II.* and that he is called thereto by the other Kings his Successors, so that his Right to the *Spanish* Succession is indisputable. And being desirous to concur in the Glorious End proposed of restoring the Publick Tranquility, and preventing the Fears which might be occasioned by our Birth Right, and other Rights that may belong to Us, We have resolved to make this Relinquishment, Abdication and Renunciation of all our Rights for Us and in the behalf of all our Successors and Posterity, and for the accomplishing of this Resolution which we have taken of our mere free and frank Will, We declare and hold ourselves to be from this time forward, together with our Children and Posterity, absolutely excluded and incapacitated for Ever, without any limitation or distinction of Persons, Kindred or Sex, from all Claim and Right to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain*. We will and consent for Us and our Posterity, that from this time forward and for Evermore, We and Ours may be held to be excluded, unable and incapable in what Degree soever We may be, and in what manner soever the Succession may fall to our Line and to all the rest, whether of the House of *France* or that of *Austria*, and of all the Posterity of either House, which as is said and supposed, ought to hold themselves likewise to be removed and excluded, and that the Succession of the said Crown of *Spain* shall therefore be held to be devolved and transferr'd to such Person to whom in such Case the *Spanish* Succession ought to be transferred when ever it shall happen; so that we shall esteem and hold him to be the lawful and true Successor, by reason that neither We nor Our Posterity ought any longer to be considered as having any Foundation for representing actively or passively, or making a com-
 cianation

tinuation of an effective or substantial Line, Blood or Quality; or even of deriving any Right of Descent, or computing our Degrees of Kindred from Queen *Anne of Austria*, our most Honoured Lady and Grandmother, or the Glorious Kings her Ancestors. On the contrary, We ratify the Renunciation made by the said Lady Queen *Anne*, and all the Clauses incerted by the Kings *Philip III.* and *Philip IV.* in their last Wills and Testaments. We do likewise renounce all the Right that may belong to Us and to our Children and Posterity, by virtue of a Declaration made by *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, our Nephew at *Madrid*, the 25th of *October*, 1703. and whatever Rights might appertain unto Us and our Posterity, We depart therefrom and renounce the same on our and their behalf; We promise and undertake for Us, our said Children and Posterity, both present and to come, to endeavour with all our Power, that these Presents shall be observed and fulfilled, without permitting or suffering the same to be violated directly or indirectly, in the whole or in part; and We desist from all Means whether ordinary or extraordinary, which by common Law, or any particular Privilege, might avail Us, our Children and Posterity, which means We do absolutely renounce, and particularly that of the Evident, Enormous and most Enormous Injury that may be found in the said Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain*. And We will, that none of the said means shall serve or avail Us, but that if under this pretence or any other colour, We should attempt to possess ourselves of the said Kingdom by force of Arms, the War We should make or stir up, should be held unjust, unlawful and unduly entred upon; and contrarywise the War he should make upon us, who by virtue of this Renunciation had the Right of succeeding to the Crown of *Spain*, be held allowable and just, and that all the Subjects and People of *Spain* do acknowledge, obey and defend him, do him Homage and swear Fealty to him, as to their lawful King and Lord. And for the greater assurance and certainty of all that we declare and promise for Us and in the behalf of our Successors and Posterity, We do solemnly swear by the Gospels contained in this Missal, upon which We lay our Right Hand, that We will observe, maintain and fulfil the same in the whole and every Part thereof;


that We will never ask for any Absolution therefrom, and that if any one asks it for Us, or that it be granted Us *proprio motu*, We will make no use of, or take any Advantage from it. Nay more, We make this further Oath, That in case the same should be granted Us, this our Oath shall subsist and endure for Ever, whatever Dispensations might be granted Us. We do also swear and promise, that We have not made nor shall make publicly or secretly any Counter Protest or Reclamation that might impede the Contents of these Presents, or lessen the Validity thereof; and that if We should make any such, whatever Oath might accompany them, they shall be of no Force, Virtue or Effect; and for greater Security, we have passed and do pass the present Act of Renunciation, Abdication, and quitting Claim before Masters *Anthony Le Moyne* and *Alexandre Le Fevre*, Notaries, Keepers of Notes, and Keepers of Seals in the Chatelet of *Paris* here underwritten, in our Royal Palace at *Paris*, in the Year 1712, before Noon. And that these Presents may be Insinuated and Registered wherever there shall be occasion, We have constituted the Bearer our Attorney, and have Signed these Presents and the Minute thereof remaining in the Possession of the said *Le Fevre*, Notary. Signed *PHILIP* of *Orleans*; *Le Moyne* and *Le Fevre*, and Sealed on the side the same Day.

We *Jerom Dargouges*, Knight, Lord of *Fleury*, Councillor to the King in his Councils, Honorary Master of the Requests of his Household, Civil Lieutenant of the City, Provostship and Viscounty of *Paris*, certify all whom it may concern, That Masters *Alexander Le Fevre* and *Anthony Le Moyne*, who have signed the Acts on the other Part, are Counsellors to the King, Notaries in the Chatelet of *Paris*, and that Faith ought to be given as well in Courts of Justice as elsewhere to all Act by them admitted. In Witness whereof we have signed these Presents, and have caused the same to be Counter-Signed by our Secretary, and our Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereunto, *Paris*, this 21st Day of *November*, 1712. Signed *Dargouges*, and underneath by my Lord *Barbey*, and Sealed.



*The Kings Letters Patents, given at Versailles
in the Month of December 1700.*

LEWIS, by the Grace of GOD, King of *France* and *Navarre*, To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting. The Successes which it hath pleas'd God to heap upon Us during the Course of our Reign, are so many Motives unto Us to consult, not only for the present, but future Times, the Welfare and Tranquility of the People entrusted to our Government by the Divine Providence, whose impenetrable Decrees let us only see that we ought not to repose our Confidence either in our Forces; the Extent of our Dominions, or in a numerous Posterity, and that the Blessings we receive from the Bounty of God Almighty, have no other Foundation than that of his Will. Nevertheless, as it is his Determination that the Kings he hath chosen to guide his People, shou'd provide against such Events as are capable of producing Disorders and most bloody Wars, that they may obviate those Evils, by the Light they derive from the Divine Wisdom: We fulfil his Decrees, when, amidst the universal Rejoycings of our Kingdom, We foresee as a thing possible a melancholly Event, which we pray God for ever to divert. At the same Time that we accept the Testament of the late King of *Spain*, That our most Dear and most Beloved Son the Dauphin renounces his lawful Rights to that Crown, in Favour of his Second Son the Duke of *Anjou*, our most Dear and most Beloved Grandson, appointed by the late King of *Spain*, his Universal Heir, That this Prince, known at present by the Name of *Philip* the V. King of *Spain*, is ready to enter into his Kingdom, in Compliance with the importunate Desires of his new Subjects: This great Affair does not hinder us from carrying our Views beyond the present Time; and when our Succession seems best establish'd, We esteem it just, and our Duty, as a King and a as Father, to declare Our Will to Futurity, conformable to the Sentiments with which those two Qualities inspire Us. So being perswaded that the King of *Spain* our Grandson will always retain the same
Tenderness


 Tenderness and Affection, of which he has given so many Proofs, towards us, towards his Family, and towards his Kingdom in which he was Born; that the new Subjects, by his Example uniting themselves to Ours, a perpetual Friendship, and most perfect Correspondence, will be form'd betwixt 'em. We shoud also believe it an Injustice to him, which we are not capable of, and an irreparable Injury to our Kingdom, if a Prince whom we part with to gratify the unanimous Request of the *Spanish* Nation, should hereafter be look'd upon as a Foreigner. For these Causes, and other important Considerations Us thereunto moving, We, of our special Grace, full Power, and Royal Authority have signified, declar'd, and ordain'd, and by these Presents sign'd with our Hand, do signify, declare, and ordain, and our Will and Pleasure is, That our most Dear and most Beloved Grandson the King of *Spain*, keep always the Rights of his Birth in the same manner as if he made his actual Residence in our Kingdom. And our most Dear, and most Beloved only Son the Dauphin being the true and lawful Successor and Heir to our Crown and Dominions, and after Him our most Dear, and most Beloved Grandson the Duke of *Burgundy*: If it should so happen, which God forbid, that our said Grandson the Duke of *Burgundy* should die without Issue Male, or that such Issue Male born in good and lawful Marriage die before Him, or leave behind them no Male Children born in lawful Marriage; in this Case our said Grandson the King of *Spain*, claiming the Rights of his Birth, shall be the true and legitimate Successor of our Crown and Dominions, notwithstanding he be then absent and residing out of our Kingdom; and immediately after his Decease, his Heirs Male begotten in lawful Marriage, shall come to the Succession, notwithstanding they were born and do live out of our said Kingdom. Willing that for the Causes above mention'd neither our said Grandson the King of *Spain*, nor his Male Issue be judg'd and reputed less able and capable to come to the said Succession, or whatever else may accrew to Them in our said Kingdom. On the contrary our Intention is, That all Rights and other Things in general whatsoever which might at present, or in Time to come may belong and appertain to them, be and continue whole and

and entire, as if they resided and inhabited continually in our Kingdom, until their Death, and their Heirs were Natives and Residents of the same; having enabled and dispens'd with them for that Purpose as far, as is or shall be necessary, as do We enable and dispense with them by these Presents. And so we command our Beloved and Trusty Counsellors, the Members of our Parliament, and Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*, the President and Treasurers General of *France* at our Exchequer, establish'd in the same Place, and all others our Officers and Justices to whom it shall appertain, that they cause these Presents to be registred, and the Contents thereof to be rendred effectual to our said Grandson the King of *Spain*, his Children and Issue Male in lawful Marriage begotten, fully and peaceably, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. For such is Our Pleasure, and to the End that this be a firm and establish'd Thing for ever, We have caus'd our Seal to be affix'd to these Presents. Given at *Versailles*, in the Month of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1700. and of our Reign the 58. Sign'd, *LEWIS*, and on the Fold by the King, *PHÉLIPEAUX*, and on the Side Examin'd, *PHÉLIPEAUX*, and seal'd with the great Seal in green Wax, upon a Silk String of Red and Green.

Registred at the Request of the King's Attorney General, being heard thereunto, in Order to their being executed according to their Form and Tenour, in Pursuance of this Days Decree. *Paris* in Parliament, the first Day of *February*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and One. Signed, *DONGOIS*.

Registred in the Chamber of Accounts at the Request of the King's Attorney General, being heard thereunto, in Order to their being executed according to their Form and Tenour, the several Courts being assembled together the 1701.

Signed,

R I C H E R.

Offers



Offers and Demands of the French King for making Peace for the House of Austria and the Empire.

THE King promises and engages to make Peace with the House of *Austria* upon the Conditions hereafter specified, provided they be accepted before the 1st day of *June* next, after which Time his Majesty will not be bound to any Engagement.

The King will after the Signing of the Peace, acknowledge all the Titles he has not yet acknowledged; namely, the D. of *Hanover* in the Quality of Elector, with the Rights and Prerogatives annexed to that Dignity.

The Treaty concluded at *Ryswick* in the Month of *October* 1697 shall be restored, and the *Rhine* shall serve for a Barrier between *France* and the Empire; so that the King shall keep all that his Majesty actually possesses on this side that River, and shall restore or demolish the Places which belong to him on the other side, or in the Course of that River.

He shall restore to the House of *Austria* the Town of *Old Brisac*, with all the Dependencies situate on the Right of the *Rhine*, his Majesty keeping those which are on the Left, among others the Fort called the *Mortier*, all according to the Disposition made by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

His Majesty shall likewise restore to the House of *Austria* and to the Empire, the Fort of *Kehl*.

As for the other Fortresses, built on the other side of the *Rhine*, the King will cause the Horn-work built over against *Hunningen*, about the Right Bank of that River, to be demolished; as also another Horn-work built in an Island before *Hunningen*.

His Majesty will likewise cause the Fort *du Rhin* under *Strasbourg*, situate in an Island on the Right of *Strasbourg* Bridge, going to *Fort Kehl*, to be demolished.

And Fort *Tille*, upon the Bridge between the Fort *du Rhin* and Fort *Kehl*.

Fort *Louis*, which is in the Island of the Rhine, shall be razed, as well as the Horn-work made in the Island

Island called the *Marquise*, over against the said Fort; as also some Redoubts and Retrenchments in the said Island.

Fort Selingen upon the River *Stolbaffen*, situate on t^other side of the *Rhine*, over against *Fort Louis*, shall be demolish'd; the Fortifications made at *Homburg* and *Bischo* shall likewise be razed, conformably to the 30th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

Landau shall remain to the House of *Austria*, in the Condition that Place is at present.

The said House of *Austria* shall also have the Kingdom of *Naples*,

The Dutchy of *Milan*, except so much of the said Dutchy as was yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, by the Treaty concluded between the Emperor *Leopold* and the said Duke, in the Year 1703; namely, the Town and Country of *Vigevano*, unless the Equivalent shall be made before the Conclusion of the Peace.

The States and Places of *Italy* which do not depend upon the Kingdom of *Naples*, nor the Dutchy of *Milan*, shall be restored to those to whom they lawfully belong.

The Four Places belonging to *Spain*, upon the Coast of *Tuscany*, and among the rest, *Porto-Longone*, shall be given to the House of *Austria*.

The *Spanish-Netherlands*, except what shall be hereafter specify'd, shall belong to the House of *Austria*; as also the Places and Countries which the King yields; and the Whole shall be deliver'd up to the said House, upon the Conditions she shall settle with the States General.

All that *Prussia* possesses in the Province of *Gelderland*, and the Bailiwicks of *Kessel* and *Kvilenberg*, with their Dependencies, shall be yielded to her.

As the King of *Spain*, in yielding the *Spanish Netherlands* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, has reserv'd to himself the Right of chusing, in one of the Places which compose them, a Country producing 30000 Crowns a Year, to be made a Principality in favour of the Princess *Ursini*, that reserve shall take place.

The Elector of *Cologne* shall be restored to all his Territories, Benefices, Dignities, Sees, Revenues, Moveables, Jewels, and in general to all the Estates and Prerogatives, of which that Prince has been depriv'd in the Course of this War.

The same Restoration shall be made in favour of his proscribed Officers and Domesticks; and such

whose Estates were confiscated for following their Master.

There may be a *Dutch* Garrison in the Citadel of *Liege*, and in the Town and Castle of *Huy*; the Fortifications of *Bonne* to be demolished.

The Diocese and Chapter of *Hildesheim* shall be settled upon the same Foot they ought to be by the Tenour of the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* shall be reinstated in general in all the Territories he was possess'd of before the present War, except the *Upper Palatinate*, which is to be left to the Elector *Palatine*, with the Rank annex'd thereto in the Electoral Colledge, to be enjoy'd by him, and Prince *Charles* of *Newbourg* only during their Lives; and the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Rank in the Electoral College, which the Elector of *Bavaria* had before the War, shall, in Default of them, fall to the said Elector of *Bavaria*, or to his Descendants. In the mean time, a Ninth Electorate shall be created in his Favour.

The Kingdom of *Sardinia* shall be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, with the Title of King.

That Prince shall enjoy in entire Sovereignty the Duchy and Town of *Luxembourg*, the Town and Country of *Namur*, the Town of *Charleroy*, and all their Dependencies, till he shall be reinstated in his Dominions, except the *Upper Palatinate*, and put in Possession of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King.

Moreover, the Elector of *Bavaria* shall remain in Possession of the Sovereignty of the Town and Duchy of *Luxembourg*, and their Dependencies, till he is made amends for the Losses he sustained by the Infringement of the Treaty of *Ilbersheim*; and that Amends shall be stated by disinterested Arbitrators, whereof the Queen of *Great Britain* is pleased, to be one.

In the mean time, the States General shall immediately after the Peace made with the King, put Garrisons into the Town of *Luxembourg*, the Town and Castle of *Namur*, and the Town of *Charleroy*.

The Princes, Children of the Elector of *Bavaria*, shall be restored to him, as also the Artillery, Moveables, Jewels, and, in general, all the Effects taken from that Prince.

All the proscribed Officers and Domesticks of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and such whose Effects were confiscated

ificated for following their Master, shall be restored, and those of the Elector of *Cologne*.

As soon as the Elector of *Bavaria* shall be put in Possession of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King, and all his Territories in general, except the *Upper Palatinate*, shall be restored to him, he shall yield the Sovereignty of *Namur* and *Charleroy*, and their Dependencies; and when he shall be made Amends for the Losses he has sustain'd by the infringement of the Treaty of *Illersheim*, he shall also yield the Sovereignty of the Duchy of *Luxembourg*.

There shall be a general Amnesty for all the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, or others, who have follow'd either Party; and their Effects shall be restored to them as well in *Spain*, as in *Italy*.

An entire Satisfaction shall be given to the Duke *de S. Pierre*, by the Payment of all the Money he advanced for *Sabionetta*, and of the Interest of that Money; and that Part of his Estate which has been confiscated, or detain'd, shall in general be restored to him, as also the Income of the said Estate confiscated without any just Cause. Done at *Utrecht*, April 11, 1713.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES. MESNAGER.

This Writing agrees with the Piece given to the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great Britain*, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, Sign'd by the said Ministers, before the Signing of the Peace, which has been made between the Queen of *Great Britain* and his Most Christian Majesty. And the said Ministers of Her *Britannick* Majesty have deliver'd this Writing into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

Utrecht, April 14. 1713.

Joh. BRISTOL. C. P. S. STRAFFORD.

TREATY of Peace and Friendship between the most Serene and most Potent Princess *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, and the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Lewis* the XIVth, the most Christian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713.

W Here as it hath pleased Almighty God, for the Glory of his Name, and for the universal Welfare, so to direct the Minds of Kings for the healing, now in his own time, the Miseries of the wasted World, that they are disposed towards one another with a mutual desire of making Peace: Be it therefore known to all and singular, whom it may concern, That under this Divine Guidance, the most Serene and most Potent Princess and Lady *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, and of the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord *Lewis* the XIVth, by the Grace of God, the most Christian King, consulting as well the Advantage of their Subjects, as providing, (as far as mortals are able to do) for the perpetual Tranquility of the whole Christian World, have resolved at last to put an end to the War, which was unhappily kindled, and has been obstinately carried on above these Ten Years, being both Cruel and Destructive, by reason of the Frequency of Battels, and the Effusion of Christian Blood. And for promoting this their Royal Purpose, of their Own proper Motion, and from that Paternal Care which they delight to use towards Their Own Subjects, and the Publick Weal of Christendom, have nominated and appointed the most Noble Illustrious, and Excellent Lords their Royal Majesties respective Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, viz. Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, the Right Reverend, *John*, by Divine Permission, Bishop of *Bristol*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *England*, One of Her Majesties Privy-Council, Dean of *Windlor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter; As also the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lord *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesties Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; and his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty

Majesty the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, Nicolas Marquiss of Huxelles, Marshall of France, Knight of the King's Orders, and Lieutenant-General of the Dukedom of Burgundy; and Nicolas Mesnager, Knight of the King's Order of St. Michael; And have furnished the said Ambassadors Extraordinary with full and ample Power to Treat, Agree on, and Conclude a Firm and Lasting Peace between Their Royal Majesties: Wherefore the aforesaid Ambassadors, after divers and important Consultations had in the Congress held at Utrecht for that purpose, having at length overcome, without the Intervention of any Mediator, all the Obstacles which hindered the end of so wholesome a Design, and having invoked the Divine Assistance, that God would be pleased to preserve this Their Work inviolate and unviolated, and to prolong it to the latest Posterity, after having mutually communicated, and duly exchanged their full Powers, (Copies thereof are inserted Word for Word at the end of this Instrument) they have agreed on the reciprocal Conditions of Peace and Friendship between Their abovementioned Majesties, and Their People and Subjects, as follows.

I. **T**hat there be an universal perpetual Peace, and a true and sincere Friendship between the most Serene and most Potent Princess *Anne*, Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Lewis* the XIVth the most Christian King, and their Heirs and Successors, as also the Kingdoms, utates, and Subjects of both, as well without as within *Europe*; and that the same be so sincerely and inviolably preserved and cultivated, that the one do promote the Interest, Honour, and Advantage of the other, and that a faithful Neighbourhood on all sides, and a secure cultivating of Peace and Friendship do daily flourish again, and encrease.

II. That all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords, and Wars, between the said Queen of *Great Britain*, and the said Most Christian King, and their Subjects, do cease and be abolished, so that on both sides they do wholly refrain and desist from all Plundering, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Annoyance whatsoever, as well by Land, as by Sea and Fresh Waters, in all Parts of the World, and chiefly through all Tracts, Dominions, and Places, of what kind soever, of the Kingdoms, Countries, and Territories of either side.

III. All Offences, Injuries, Harms, and Damages, which the aforesaid Queen of *Great Britain*, and Her Subjects, or the aforesaid most Christian King, and his Subjects, have suffered the one from the other, during this War, shall be buried in Oblivion, so that neither on account, or under pretence thereof, or any other thing, shall either hereafter,
or

or the Subjects of either, do, or give, cause, or suffer to be done or given to the other any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation, or Hindrance, by themselves, or by others, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, under colour of Right, or by way of Fact.

IV. Furthermore for adding a greater strength to the Peace which is restored, and to the faithful Friendship which is never to be violated, and for cutting off all occasions of distrust, which might at any time arise from the established Right and Order of the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Limitation thereof by the Laws of *Great Britain* (made and enacted in the Reigns of the late King *William* the Third, of glorious Memory, and of the present Queen) to the Issue of the abovesaid Queen, and in default thereof, to the most Serene Princess *Sophia*, Dowager of *Brunswick-Hanover*, and Her Heirs in the Protestant Line of *Hanover*. That therefore the said Succession may remain safe and secure, the most Christian King sincerely and solemnly acknowledges the abovesaid Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and on the Faith and Word of a King, on the Pledge of His own and His Successors Honour, He does declare and engage, That he accepts and approves the same, and that His Heirs and Successors do and shall accept and approve the same for ever. And under the same Obligation of the Word and Honour of a King, the most Christian King promises, That no one besides the Queen Her Self, and Her Successors, according to the Series of the said Limitation, shall ever by Him, or by his Heirs or Successors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*. And for adding more ample Credit to the said Acknowledgment and Promises, the most Christian King does engage, That whereas the Person who, in the life-time of the late King *James* the Second, did take upon him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Decease, that of King of *Great Britain*, is lately gone, of his own accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*, to reside in some other place, He the abovesaid most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, will take all possible Care, that he shall not at any time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatsoever return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

V. Moreover the most Christian King promises, as well in His own name, as in that of His Heirs and Successors, That they will at no time whatever Disturb, or give any Molestation to the Queen of *Great Britain*, Her Heirs and Successors, descended from the abovesaid Protestant Line, who possess the Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions belonging

belonging thereunto. Neither will the aforesaid most Christian King, or any one of His Heirs, give at any time any Aid, Succour, Favour, or Council, directly or indirectly, by Land or by Sea, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Warlike Provision, Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other way, to any Person or Persons, whatsoever they be, who for any Cause, or under any Pretext whatsoever, should hereafter endeavour to oppose the said Succession, either by open War, or by fomenting Seditions, and forming Conspiracies against such Prince or Princes who are in Possession of the Throne of *Great Britain*, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament aforementioned, or against that Prince or Princess, to whom the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* shall be open, according to the said Acts of Parliament.

VI. Whereas the most destructive Flame of War, which is to be extinguished by this Peace, arise chiefly from thence, That the Security and Liberties of *Europe* could by no means bear the Union of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* under one and the same King; And whereas it has at length been brought to pass by the Assistance of the Divine Power, upon the most earnest Instances of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and with the consent both of the most Christian, and of the Catholick King, that this Evil should in all times to come be obviated, by means of Renunciations drawn in the most effectual form, and executed in the most solemn manner, the Tenor whereof is as follows.

(Here follows, 1st. the *French King's Letters Patents*, which admit the Renunciations of the King of *Spain*, and those of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*, 2d. The King of *Spain's Renunciation*. 3d. The Duke of *Berry's Renunciation*; 4th The Duke of *Orlean's Renunciation*. 5th The *French Kings Letters Patents* of *December, 1700*: All which Pieces having before been inserted in this Collection, are omitted in this place.)

Now whereas it is provided and settled by the preceding Renunciation (which is always to have the force of a pragmatick, fundamental, and inviolable Law) That at no time whatever either the Catholick King himself, or any one of His Lineage, shall seek to obtain the Crown of *France*, or ascend the Throne thereof; and by reciprocal Renunciations on the part of *France*, and by Settlements of the Hereditary Succession there, tending to the same purpose, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* are so divided and separated from each other, that the aforesaid Renunciations, and the other Transactions relating thereto, remaining in force, and being truly and faithfully observed, they can never

ver be joynd in one. Wherefore the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene the most Christian King engage to each other solemnly, and on their Royal Words, That nothing ever shall be done by Them, or Their Heirs and Successors, or allowed to be done by others, whereby the aforesaid Renunciations, and the other Transactions aforementioned, may not have their full effect: But rather on the contrary, Their Royal Majesties, with joint Councils and Forces, will always sincerely take that care, and use those endeavours; that the said Foundations of the Publick Safety may remain unshaken, and be preserved untouched for ever.

Moreover the most Christian King consents and engages, That He will not, for the Interest of his Subjects, hereafter endeavour to obtain, or accept of any other Usage or Navigation and Trade to *Spain*, and the *Spanish Indies*, than what was practised there in the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, or than what shall likewise be fully given and granted at the same time to other Nations and People, concerned in Trade.

VII. That there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both Their Royal Majesties, as it was formerly in time of Peace, and before the Declaration of this last War, and it is also agreed and concluded by the Treaty of Commerce this Day made between the two Nations.

VIII. That the Ordinary Distribution of Justice be revived and open again through the Kingdoms and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majesties, so that it may be free for all the Subjects on both sides to sue for and obtain their Rights, Pretensions and Actions according to the Laws, Constitutions, and Statutes of each Kingdom.

IX. The most Christian King shall take care that all the Fortifications of the City of *Dunkirk* be razed, that the Harbour be filled up, and that the Sluices or Moles which serve to cleanse the Harbour be Levelled, and that at the said Kings own expence, within the space of Five Months after the Conditions of Peace are Concluded and Signed; That is to say, the Fortifications towards the Sea, within the space of Two Months, and those towards the Land, together with the said Banks, within Three Months; on this express Condition also, that the said Fortifications, Harbour, Moles or Sluices, be never Repaired again. All which shall not however be begun to be Ruined, till after every thing is put into His Christian Majesty's Hands, which is to be given him, instead thereof, or as an Equivalent.

X. The said most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom

dom and Queen of Great Britain, to be possessed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Streights of *Hudson*, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea-Coasts, Rivers, and Places situate in the said Bay, and Streights; and which belong thereto, no Tracts of Land or Sea being excepted, which are at present possessed by the Subjects of *France*. All which, as well as any Buildings there made, in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected, either before or since the *French* seized the same, shall, within Six Months from the Ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly delivered to the *British* Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of *Great Britain*, to demand and receive the same, entire and undemolished, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball which are therein, as also with a Quantity of Powder, if it be there found, in Proportion to the Cannon-Ball, and with the other Provision of War usually belonging to Cannon. It is however provided that it may be intirely free for the Company of *Quebec*, and all other the Subjects of the most Christian King whatsoever, to go by Land, or by Sea, whithersoever they please out of the Lands of the said Bay, together with all their Goods, Merchandizes, Arms, and Effects, of what Nature or Condition soever, except such things as above reserved in this Article. But it is agreed on both sides, to determine within a Year, by Commissaries to be forthwith named by each Party, the Limits which are to be fixed between the said Bay of *Hudson*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits both the *British* and *French* Subjects shall be wholly forbid to pass over, or thereby to go to each other by Sea or by Land. The same Commissaries shall also have Orders to describe and settle in like manner the Boundaries between the other *British* and *French* Colonies in those parts.

XI. The above-mentioned most Christian King shall take care that Satisfaction be given, according to the Rule of Justice and Equity, to the *English* Company Trading to the Bay of *Hudson*, for all Damage and Spoil done to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Goods, by the Hostile Incursions and Depredations of the *French*, in time of Peace, an Estimate being made thereof by Commissaries to be named at the Requisition of each Party. The same Commissaries shall moreover inquire as well into the Complaints of the *British* Subjects concerning Ships taken by the *French* in time of Peace, as also concerning the Damages sustained last Year in the Island called *Montserrat*, and others, as into those things of which the *French* Subjects complain, relating to the Ca-

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Pitulaiton in the Island of *Nevis*, and Castle of *Gambia*, also to *French Ships*, if perchance any such have been taken by *British Subjects* in time of Peace. And in like manner into all Disputes of this kind, which shall be found to have arisen between both Nations, and which are not yet ended; and due Justice shall be done on both sides without delay.

XII. The most Christian King shall take care to have delivered to the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the same Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, Solemn and Authentick Letters, or Instruments, by virtue whereof it shall appear that the Island of *St. Christopher* is to be possessed alone hereafter by *British Subjects*, likewise all *Nova Scotia* or *Acadie*, with its ancient Boundaries, as also the City of *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis Royal*, and all other things in those Parts, which depend on the said Lands and Islands, together with the Dominion, Propriety, and Possession of the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and all Rights whatsoever, by Treaties, or by any other way obtained, which the most Christian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects thereof, have hitherto had to the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and the Inhabitants of the same, are yielded and made over to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to Her Crown for ever, as the most Christian King doth at present yield and make over all the particulars above-said; and that in such ample manner and form, that the Subjects of the most Christian King shall hereafter be excluded from all kind of Fishing in the said Seas, Bays, and other Places, on the Coasts of *Nova scotia*, that is to say, on those which lye towards the East, within 30 Leagues, beginning from the Island commonly called *Sable*, inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the South-West.

XIII. The Island called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Islands, shall from this time forward, belong of Right wholly to *Britain*; and to that end the Town and Fortress of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the said Island, are in the Possession of the *French*, shall be yielded and given up, within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King to those who have a Commission from the Queen of *Great Britain*, for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, or any of their Subjects, at any time hereafter lay Claim to any Right to the said Island and Islands, or to any Part of it, or them. Moreover it shall not be Lawful for the Subjects of *France*, to Fortifie any Place in the said Island of *Newfoundland*, or to Erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts necessary and usual for Drying of Fish;

or to Resort to the said Island, beyond the time necessary for Fishing and Drying of Fish. But it shall be allowed to the Subjects of *France*, to catch Fish, and to Dry them on Land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of *Newfoundland*, which stretches from the Place called *Cape Bonavista*, to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the Westernside, reaches as far as the Place called *Point Riche*. But the Island called *Cape Breson*, as also all others, both in the Mouth of the River of *St. Lawrence*, and in the Gulph of the same Name, shall hereafter belong of Right to the *French*; and the most Christian King shall have all manner of Liberty to Fortifie any Place, or Places, there.

XIV. It is expressly provided, that in all the said Places and Colonies to be yielded and restored by the most Christian King, in pursuance of this Treaty, the Subjects of the said King may have Liberty to remove themselves within a Year to any other Place, as they shall think fit, together with all their moveable Effects. But those who are willing to remain there, and to be subject to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, are to enjoy the Free exercise of their Religion, according to the usage of the Church of *Rome*, as far as the Laws of *Great Britain* do allow the same.

XV. The Subjects of *France* inhabiting in *Canada*, and others shall hereafter give no Hindrance or Molestation to the Five Nations or Cantons of *Indians*, subject to the Dominions of *Great Britain*, nor to the other Natives of *America*, who are Friends to the same. In like manner the Subjects of *Great Britain*, shall behave themselves Peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects or Friends to *France*; and on both sides they shall enjoy full Liberty of going and coming on account of Trade. As also the Natives of those Countries shall, with the same Liberty, resort, as they please, to the *British* and *French* Colonies, for Promoting Trade on one side, and the other, without any Molestation or Hindrance, either on the Part of the *British* Subjects, or of the *French*. But it is to be exactly and distinctly settled by Commissaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* or of *France*.

XVI. That all Letters, as well of Reprisal, as of Mark and Counter-Mark, which have hitherto on any account been Granted on either side, be and remain null, void, and of no effect; and that no Letters of this kind be hereafter Granted by either of Their said Royal Majesties, against the Subjects of the other, unless there shall have been plain Proof. beforehand of a Denial, or wrongful Delay of Jus-

rice; and unless the Petition of him, who desires the Grant of Letters of Reprisal, be exhibited and shown to the Minister, who resides there in the Name of that Prince, against whose Subjects those Letters are demanded, that he within the space of Four Months, or sooner, may make enquiry to the contrary, or procure that Satisfaction be forthwith given to the Plaintiff by the Party accused. But in case no Minister be Residing there from that Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are Demanded, that Letters of Reprisal be not Granted till after the space of Four Months, to be computed from the Day whereon the Petition was Exhibited and Presented to the Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are desired, or to his Privy Council.

XVII. Whereas it is expressly Stipulated among the Conditions of the Suspension of Arms, made between the above-mentioned Contracting Parties the 11-22 Day of August last past, and afterwards prolonged for Four Months more, in what cases Ships, Merchandizes, and other moveable Effects, taken on either side, should either become Prize to the Captor, or be restored to the former Proprietor; It is therefore agreed, that in those Cases the Conditions of the aforesaid Suspension of Arms shall remain in full Force, and that all things relating to such Captures, made either in the *British* and *Northern-Seas*, or in any other Place, shall be well and truly executed according to the Tenor of the same.

XVIII. But in case it happen through Inadvertency, or Imprudence, or any other Cause whatsoever, that any Subject of Their aforesaid Royal Majesties do, or commit any thing by Land, by Sea, or on Fresh Waters, in any part of the World, whereby this present Treaty be not observed, or whereby any particular Article of the same hath not its Effect, this Peace and good Correspondence between the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Christian King, shall not be therefore interrupted or broken, but shall remain in its former Strength, Force, and Vigor. But that Subject alone shall be answerable for his own Fact, and shall suffer the Punishment, which is inflicted by the Rules and Directions of the Law of Nations.

XIX. However in case (which God Almighty forbid) the Diffensions which have been laid asleep, should at any time be renewed, between Their said Royal Majesties, or their Successors, and break out into Open War, the Ships, Merchandizes, and all the Effects, both moveable and immoveable, on both sides, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports, and in the Dominions of the adverse Party, shall not be Confiscated, or any
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wife Endamaged; But the intire space of Six Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Rupture, shall be allowed to the said Subjects of each of Their Royal Majesties, in which they may sell the aforesaid things, or any part else of their Effects, or carry and remove them from thence whither they please, without any Molestation, and retire from thence themselves,

XX. Just and reasonable Satisfaction shall be given to all and singular the Allies of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in those Matters which they have a right to demand from *France*.

XXI. The most Christian King will, in consideration of the Friendship of the Queen of *Great Britain*, Grant, that in making the Treaty with the Empire, all things concerning the State of Religion in the aforesaid Empire, shall be settled conformable to the Tenor of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, so that it shall plainly appear, that the most Christian King neither will have, nor would have had any alteration made in the said Treaties.

XXII. Moreover, the most Christian King engages that he will forthwith after the Peace is made, cause Justice to be done to the Family of *Hamilton*, concerning the Dukedom of *Chateaufort*, to the Duke of *Richmond*, concerning such requests as he has to make in *France*, as also to *Charles Douglas*, concerning certain Lands to be reclaimed by him and to others.

XXIII. By the mutual Consent of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, the Subjects of each Party, who were taken Prisoners during the War, shall be set at Liberty, without any Distinction or Ransom, paying such Debts, as they shall have contracted in the time of their being Prisoners.

XXIV. It is mutually agreed, That all and singular the Conditions of the Peace made this Day between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, be confirmed by this Treaty; and Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* takes upon Her Self the Guaranty of the same, to the end that it may be more firmly and inviolably observed.

XXV. The Treaty of Peace made this Day between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, is particularly included in this Treaty, as an Essential part of it, and is confirmed by it, in the same manner as if it were word for word inserted therein; Her Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* declaring expressly that She will be bound by the *Supulations* of Security

curity and Guarranty promised therein, as well as by those which She has formerly taken upon Her Self.

XXVI. The most Serene King of *Sweden* with His Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, and Rights, as also the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are in the best manner included in this Treaty.

XXVII. Their Majesties have also been pleased to comprehend in this Treaty the Hans-Towns, namely *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*, and the City of *Dantzick*, with this effect, that as soon as the General Peace shall be concluded, the Hans-Towns and the City of *Dantzick*, may for the future, as Common Friends, enjoy the ancient Advantages which they have heretofore had in the Business of Trade, either by Treaties, or by old Custom.

XXVIII. Those shall be comprehended in this present Treaty of Peace, who shall be named by common consent, on the one part and on the other, before the Exchange of the Ratifications, or within Six Months after.

XXIX. Lastly, solemn Ratifications of this present Treaty, and made in due Form, shall be exhibited on both sides at *Utrecht*, and mutually and duly exchanged within the space of Four Weeks, to be computed from the Day of the signing, or sooner if possible.

XXX. In Witness whereof We the under-written Ambassadors extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, have put our Seals to these present Instruments, subscribed with Our own Hands, at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ in the Year

1713.

(L.S.) *John Bristol*. C. P. S.

(L.S.) *Serafford*.

(L.S.) *Huxiller*.

(L.S.) *Mesnager*.

T R E A T Y of Navigation and Commerce between the most Serene and most Potent Princess *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Lewis* the XIVth, the most Christian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the $\frac{11}{11}$ of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713.

W Hereas the most Serene and most Potent Princess and Lady *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the most Serene and most Po-

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sent Prince and Lord Lewis the Fourteenth, by the Grace of God, the most Christian King, since They apply'd Their Minds, by the disposal of the Almighty, to the study of Peace, have both been moved with an earnest desire to encrease the Advantages of their Subjects, which are to arise therefrom, by a Reciprocal Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, which ought to be as well the Principal Fruit, as Establishment of Peace: And to that end They have most Graciously given Instructions to Their Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, going to the Congress at Utrecht, that they should employ their utmost Diligence and Care both to Re-establish Peace, and to Renew the former Treaties of Commerce between the Two Nations, and to adapt them to the Present State of Affairs; That is to say, Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, to the Right Reverend, John by Divine Permission, Bishop of Bristol, &c. (as in the Preceding Treaty.) Whereupon the said Ambassadors, to the end that the Design of Their Royal Majesties which is so Pious and Wholesome might attain the desired Effect, having had several Conferences upon that Affair, and having adjusted the Principal Matters on both sides, as far as they could in so short a time, after having Communicated to each other, and duly Exchanged the full Powers, wherewith they were provided for this purpose, Copies whereof are inserted word for word at the end of this Instrument, have Agreed upon Articles of Navigation and Commerce, in manner and form as follows.

I. **I**T is Agreed and Concluded between the most Serene and most Potent Queen of Great Britain, and the most Serene and most Potent, the most Christian King, That there shall be a reciprocal, and intirely perfect Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects on each part, through all and every the Kingdoms, States, and Dominions, and Provinces of Their Royal Majesties in Europe, concerning all and singular kinds of Goods, in those Places, and on those Conditions, and in such manner and form, as is settled and adjusted in the following Articles.

II. But that the Commerce and Friendship between the Subjects of the abovesaid Parties may be hereafter secure, and free from all Trouble and Molestation, it is Agreed and Concluded, That if at any time any ill Understanding and Breach of Friendship, or Rupture should happen between the Crowns of Their Royal Majesties (which God forbid) in such case the Terms of Six Months shall be allowed, after the said Rupture, to the Subjects and Inhabitants on each part, residing in the Dominions of the other, in which they themselves may retire, together with their Families, Goods, Merchandizes, and Effects, and carrying them whithersoever they shall please: As likewise at the same time the

the selling and disposing of their Goods, both moveable and immoveable, shall be allowed them freely without any disturbance; and in the mean time their Goods, Effects, Wares, and Merchandizes, and particularly their Persons, shall not be detained or troubled by Arrest or Seizure: But rather in the mean while the Subjects on each side shall have and enjoy good and speedy Justice, so that, during the said space of Six Months, they may be able to recover their Goods and Effects entrusted as well to the publick, as to private Persons.

III. It is likewise Agreed and Concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majesties, shall exercise no Acts of Hostility and Violence against each other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers, Streams, Ports or Havens, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, so that the Subjects of either Party shall receive no Patent, Commission, or Instruction, for Arming and Acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Reprisal, as they are called, from any Princes or States, which are Enemies to one side or the other; nor by Vertue, or under Colour of such Patents, Commissions or Reprisals, shall they disturb, infest, or any way prejudice or damage the aforesaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of Great Britain, or of the most Christian King; neither shall they arm Ships in such manner as is aforesaid, or go out to Sea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either side, strict and expresse Prohibitions shall be renewed and published in all the Regions, Dominions, and Territories of each Party wheresoever, That no one shall in any wise use such Commissions or Letters of Reprisal; under the severest Punishment that can be inflicted on the Transgressors, besides Restitution and full Satisfaction to be given to those, to whom they have done any damage; neither shall any Letters of Reprisal be hereafter granted on either side by the said Confederates, to the Detriment or Disadvantage of the Subjects of the other, except in such case only as Justice is denied or delayed; to which Denial or Delay, Credit shall not be given, unless the Petition of the Person who desires the said Letters of Reprisal, be communicated to the Minister residing there on the part of the Prince, against whose Subjects they are to be granted, that within the space of Four Months, or sooner, if it be possible, he may evince the contrary, or procure the performance of what is due to Justice.

IV. The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the aforesaid Confederates shall have Liberty, freely and securely, without License or Passport, general or special, by Land or by Sea

Sea, or any other way, to go into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands, Illands, Cities, Villages, Towns, walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, Sorts, Dominions, or Territories whatsoever of the other Confederate in *Europe* there to enter, and to return from thence, to abide there, or to pass through the same, and in the mean time to Buy and Purchase as they please, all things necessary for their Subsistence and Use, and they shall be Treated with all mutual kindness and favour. Provided however that in all these Matters they behave and comport themselves conformably to the Laws and Statutes, and live and converse with each other friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Concord by all manner of good Understanding.

V. The Subjects of each of their Royal Majesties may have Leave and License to come with their Ships, as also with the Merchandizes and Goods on Board the same (the Trade and Importation whereof are not prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, places, and Rivers of either side in *Europe*, to enter into the same, to resort thereto, to remain and reside there, without any Limitation of Time; also to hire Houses, or to lodge with other People, and to buy all lawful kinds of Merchandizes, where they think fit, from the first Workman or seller, or in any other manner, whether in the publick Market for the Sale of Things, in Mart-Towns, Fairs, or wheresoever those Goods are Manufactured or Sold; they may likewise lay up and keep in their Magazines and Ware-houses, and from thence expose to Sale Merchandizes brought from other Parts; neither shall they be in any wise obliged, unless willingly of their own accord, to bring their said Merchandizes to the Marts and Fairs, on this Condition however, That they shall not sell the same by Retail in Shops, or any where else. But they are not to be loaded with any Impositions or Taxes on account of the said Freedom of Trade, or for any other Cause whatsoever, except what are to be paid for their Ships and Goods according to the Laws and Customs received in each Kingdom. And moreover they shall have free Leave, without any Molestation, to remove themselves, also if they shall happen to be Married, their Wives, Children, and Servants, together with their Merchandizes, Wares, Goods and Effects, either bought or imported, whensoever and whithersoever they shall think fit, out of the Bounds of each Kingdom, by Land and by Sea, on the Rivers and fresh Waters, Discharging the usual Duties, notwithstanding any Law, Priviledge, Grant, Immunity or Custom, in any wise importing the contrary. But in the Business of Religion, there

shall be an entire Liberty allowed to the Subjects of each of the Confederates, as also, if they are Married, to their Wives and Children, neither shall they be Compelled to go to the Churches, or to be present at the Religious Worships in any other place. On the contrary, they may, without any kind of Molestation, perform their Religious Exercise after their own way, altho' it be forbid by the Laws of the Kingdom, privately and within their own Walls, and without the Admittance of any other Persons whatsoever. Moreover Liberty shall not be refused to Bury the Subjects of either Party, who Dye in the Territories of the other, in convenient and decent places, to be appointed for the purpose, as occasion shall require; neither shall the dead Bodies of those that are Buried be any ways molested. The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom shall remain in full force, and shall be duly put in Execution, whether they relate to Commerce and Navigation, or to any other Right, those cases only being accepted, concerning which it is otherwise determined in the Articles of this prefix Treaty.

VI. The Subjects of each Party shall pay the Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export through all the Dominions and Provinces of either Party, as are due and accustomed. And that it may be certainly known to every one what are all the said Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export, It is likewise agreed, That Tables shewing the Customs, Port-Duties, and Imposts, shall be kept in Publick Places, both at *London*, and in other Towns within the Dominions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at *Roan*, and other Towns of *France*, where Trading is used, whereunto recourse may be had, as often as any question or dispute arises concerning such Port-Duties, Customs, and Imposts, which are to be demanded in such manner, and no otherwise, as shall be agreeable to the plain Word and Genuine Sense of the abovesaid Tables. And if any Officer, or other Person in his name, shall under any pretence, publicly, or privately, directly or indirectly, ask or take of a Merchant, or any other Person, any Sum of Money, or any thing else on account of Right, Dues, Stipend, Exhibition, or Compensation, altho' it be under the name of a free gift, or in any other manner, or under any other pretence, more, or otherwise, than what is prescribed above, in such case the said Officer, or his Deputy, if he be found guilty, and convicted of the same before a competent Judge, in the Country where the Crime was committed, shall give full Satisfaction to the Party that is wronged, and shall likewise be punished according to the Direction of the Laws

VII. Merchants, Masters of Ships, Owners, Mariners, Men of all kinds, Ships, and all Merchandizes in general, and Effects of one of the Confederates, and of his Subjects and Inhabitants, shall on no publick or private Account, by virtue of any general or special Edict, be Seized in any the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores, or Dominions whatsoever of the other Confederate for the Publick Use, for Warlike Expeditions, or for any other Cause, much less for the private use of any one, shall they be detained by Arrests, compelled by Violence, or under any colour thereof, or in any wise Molested or Injured. Moreover it shall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any thing, or to extort it by force, except the Person to whom it belongs consent, and it be paid for with ready Money. Which however is not to be understood of that Detention and Seizure, which shall be made by the Command and Authority of Justice, and by the ordinary Methods, on account of Debt, or Crimes, in respect whereof the Proceeding must be by way of Law, according to the form of Justice.

VIII. Furthermore it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, That all and singular the Subjects of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Serene the most Christian King, in all Countries and Places subject to their Power one each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities at least, and have the like favour in all things, as well in the Courts of Justice, as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatsoever, which any Foreign Nation, the most favoured, has, uses, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

IX. It is further agreed, That within the space of two Months after a Law shall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it shall be sufficiently provided that no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, Imported into *Great Britain*, from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for Prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not Prohibited before that time, be repealed, the general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of *September* in the Year 1664 shall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France*

by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods Imported and Exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovementioned, and shall not exceed the Rate therein settled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made, and in the other Provinces the Duty shall not be payable, otherwise than according to the Rule at that time prescribed; And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be Repealed. But whereas it is urged on the Part of *France*, that certain Merchandizes, that is to say, Manufactures of Wool, Sugar, Salted Fish, and the Product of Whales be excepted out of the Rule of the abovementioned Tariff, and likewise other Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which having been proposed on the part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjusted, a Specification of all which is contained in a separate Instrument Subscribed by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both sides; It is hereby Provided and Agreed, that within two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commissaries on both sides shall meet at *London*, to consider of, and remove the difficulties concerning the Merchandizes to be excepted out of the Tariff of the Year 1664, and concerning the other heads, which, as is abovesaid, are not yet wholly adjusted. And at the same time the said Commissaries shall likewise endeavour, (which seems to be very much for the Interest of both Nations) to have the methods of Commerce on one part, and of the other, more thoroughly examined, and to find out and establish just and beneficial means on both sides for removing the difficulties in this matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always understood and provided, that all and singular Articles of this Treaty, do in the mean while remain in their full force; and especially that nothing be deemed, under any pretence whatsoever, to hinder the benefit of the General Tariff of the Year 1664. from being granted to the Subjects of Her Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the said *British* Subjects from having and enjoying the same, without any Delay or Tergiversation, within the space of Two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain*, as abovesaid, in as ample manner and form as the Subjects of any Nation, the most favoured, might have and enjoy the benefit of the aforesaid Tariff, any thing to be done, or discussed by the said Commissaries, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

X. The Duties on Tobacco Imported into *France*, either in the Leaf, or prepared, shall be reduced hereafter to the same moderate Rate, as the said Tobacco, of the growth of any Country in *Europe* or *America*, being brought into *France*, does or shall pay. The Subjects on both sides shall also pay the same Duties in *France* for the said Tobacco; There shall be likewise an equal liberty of Selling it; and the *British* Subjects shall have the same Laws as the Merchants of *France* themselves have and enjoy.

XI. It is likewise concluded that the Imposition or Tax of 50 *Sols Tournois* laid on *British* Ships in *France* for every Tun, shall wholly cease, and be from henceforward annulled. In like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling, laid on *French* Ships in *Great Britain* for every Tun shall cease; neither shall the same, or any the like Impositions be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either side.

XII. It is further agreed and concluded, That it shall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and others the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in all Places of *France*, to manage their own business themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, nor shall they be obliged to make use of any Interpreter, or Broker, nor to pay them any Salary, unless they chuse to make use of them. Moreover Masters of Ships shall not be obliged in loading or unloading their Ships to make use of those Workmen, either at *Bordeaux*, or in any other Places as may be appointed by Publick Authority for that purpose; but it shall be intirely free for them to load or unload their Ships by themselves, or to make use of such Persons in loading or unloading the same as they shall think fit, without the payment of any Salary to any other whomsoever; neither shall they be forced to unload any sort of Merchandizes either into other Ships, or to wait for their being loaded longer than they please. And all and every the Subjects of the most Christian King shall reciprocally have and enjoy the same Privileges and Liberty in all places in *Europe* subject to the Dominion of *Great Britain*.

It shall be wholly lawful and free for Merchants and others, being Subjects either to the Queen of *Great Britain*, or to the most Christian King, by Will, and any other Disposition made, either during the time of Sicknes, or at any other time before, or at the point of Death, to devise or give away their Merchandizes, Effects, Money, Debts belonging to them, and all moveable Goods, which they have or ought to have at any time of their Death, within

within the Dominions and any other Places belonging to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Christian King. Moreover, whether they Dye, having made their Will, or Intestate, their lawful Heirs and Executors, or Administrators, residing in either of the Kingdoms, or coming from any other Part, although they be not Naturalized, shall freely and quietly receive and take possession of all the said Goods and Effects whatsoever, according to the Laws of *Great Britain* and *France* respectively; in such manner however, that the Wills, and Right of entring upon the Inheritances of Persons Intestate, must be proved according to Law, as well by the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the Subjects of the most Christian King, in those Places where each Person died, whether that may happen in *Great Britain*, or in *France*, any Law, Statute, Edict, Custom, or *Droit & Aubeine* whatever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. A Dispute arising between any Commander of the Ships on both sides, and his Seamen in any Port of the other Party, concerning Wages due to the said Seamen, or other Civil Causes, the Magistrate of the Place shall require no more from the Person accused, than that he give to the Accuser a Declaration in Writing, Witnessed by the Magistrate, whereby he shall be bound to answer that matter before a Competent Judge in his own Country, which being done, it shall not be lawful either for the Seamen to desert their Ship, or to hinder the Commander from prosecuting his Voyage. It shall moreover be lawful for the Merchants on both sides, in the Places of their Abode, or elsewhere, to keep Books of their Accounts, and Affairs, as they shall think fit, and to have an Intercourse of Letters, in such Language or Idiom, as they shall please, without any molestation or search whatsoever. But if it should happen to be necessary for them to produce their Books of Accounts for deciding any Dispute and Controversie, in such case they shall be obliged to bring into Court the Intire Books or Writing, but so as that the Judge may not have liberty to inspect any other Articles in the said Books, than such as shall relate to the Testimony, or Authority in question, or such as shall be necessary to give Credit to the said Books; neither shall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the said Books or Writings forcibly out of the Hands of the Owners, or to retain them; the case of Bankruptcy only excepted; neither shall the said Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain* be obliged to Write their Accounts, Copies of Letters, Acts or Instruments relating to Trade, on Stamped Paper, in *French*,
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Papier timbre, except their Day-Book, which, that it may be produced as Evidence in any Law Suit, ought according to the Laws, which all Persons trading in *France* are to observe, to be subscribed *gratis* by the Judge, and signed with his own hand.

XV. It shall not be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, not being Subjects of one or of the other of the Confederates, who have Commissions from any other Prince, or State, in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports of one or the other of the aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to Exchange either Ships, Merchandizes, or any other Ladings; neither shall they be allowed even to Purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

XVI. The Ships of both Parties being Laden, Sailing along the Coasts, or Shores of the other, and being forced by Storm into the Havens or Ports, or coming to Land in any other manner, shall not be obliged there to Unlade their Goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any Duty, unless they do of their own accord unlade their Goods there, or dispose of any part of their Lading: But it may be lawful to take out of the Ship, and to sell, leave being first obtained from those who have the inspection of Sea-Affairs, a small part of their Lading, for this end only, that necessities, either for the Refreshment or Victualling of the Ship may be purchased; and in that case the whole Lading of the Ship shall not be subject to pay the Duties, but that small part only, which has been taken out and sold.

XVII. It shall be lawful for all and singular the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, to Sail with their Ships, with all manner of Liberty and Security, no Distinction being made, who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes Laden thereon, from any Port to the places of those who are now, or shall be hereafter at Enmity with the Queen of *Great Britain*, or the most Christian King; It shall likewise be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforesaid, to Sail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforesaid, and to Trade with the same liberty and security from the Places, Ports, and Havens of those who are Enemies of both, or of either Party, without any Opposition or Disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the Enemy aforesaid to Neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an Enemy, to another place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. As it is now Stipulated concerning Ships and Goods, that

that free Ships shall also give a freedom to Goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be Free and Exempt, which shall be found on Board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, altho' the whole Lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the Enemies of either of Their Majesties, Contraband Goods being always excepted, on the discovery whereof matters shall be managed according to the sense of the subsequent Articles. It is also agreed in like manner, That the same Liberty be extended to Persons who are on Board a Free Ship, with this Effect, That although they be Enemies to both, or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that free Ship, unless they are Soldiers, and in actual service of the Enemies.

XVIII. This Liberty of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all kinds of Merchandize, excepting those only which follow in the next Article, and which are signified by the name of Contraband.

XIX. Under this name of Contraband, or Prohibited Goods, shall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fuses, and other things belonging to them, Fire-balls, Gunpowder, Match, Cannon-Ball, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Hallberds, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-ball, Helmets, Head-pieces, Breastplates, Coats of Mail, and the like kinds of Arms, proper for arming Souldiers, Musket-rests, Belts, Horses with their Furniture, and all other Warlike Instruments whatever.

XX. These Merchandizes which follow, shall not be reckoned among Prohibited Goods, that is to say, all sorts of Clothes, and all other Manufactures woven of any Wool, Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Materials whatever; all kinds of Cloths, wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are used to be made; Gold and Silver, as well Coyned as Uncoyned, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brasse, Coals; As also Wheat and barley, and any other kind of Corn and Pulse; Tobacco, and likewise all manner of Spices, Salted and Smoaked Flesh, salted Fish, Cheese and Butter, Beer, Oyls, Wines, Sugars, and all sorts of Salt, and in general all Provisions which serve for the nourishment of Mankind, and the Sustenance of Life. Furthermore all kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tarr, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-cloths, Anchors, and any parts of Anchors; also Ship-Masts, Planks, Boards and Beams of what Trees soever; and all other things proper either for Building or Repairing Ships; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been Worked into the form of any Instru-

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ment, or thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall wholly be reckoned among free Goods, as likewise all other Merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned in the preceding Article, so that they may be Transported, and Carried in the freest manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to places belonging to an Enemy, such Towns or Places being only excepted, as are at that time Besieged, Blocked up round about, or Invested.

XXI. To the end that all manner of Dissentions and Quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side, and t'other, it is Agreed, That in case either of their Royal Majesties, who are Allied, should be Engaged in War, the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally, must be furnished with Sea Letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as also the Name and Place of Habitation of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that it may appear thereby, that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes, which Passports shall be made out and Granted, according to the Form annexed to this Treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to return Home within the space of a Year. It is likewise agreed, That such Ships being laden, are to be provided, not only with Passports, as abovementioned, but also with Certificates containing the several particulars of the Cargo, the Place whence the Ship Sailed, and whither she is Bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or Contraband Goods as are enumerated in the 19th Article of this Treaty, be on Board the same, which Certificates shall be made out by the Officers of the Place whence the Ship set Sail, in the accustomed Form. And if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said Certificates, the Person to whom they belong, he may freely do so.

XXII. The Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of Both of Their most Serene Royal Majesties coming to any of the Sea-Coasts within the Dominions of either of the Confederates, but not willing to enter into Port, or being entred, yet not being willing to shew or to sell the Cargoes of their Ships, shall not be obliged to give an Account of their Lading, unless they are suspected upon sure Evidence, of carrying to the Enemies of the other Confederate Prohibited Goods, called Contraband.

XXIII. And in case of the said manifest suspicion, the said Subjects and Inhabitants of the Dominions of both Their
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most Serene Royal Majesties shall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Passports and Certificates, in the manner before specified.

XXIV. But in case the Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both Their most Serene Royal Majesties, either on the Sea-Coast, or on the high Seas, shall meet with the Men of War of the other, or with Privateers, the said Men of War and Privateers, for Preventing any Inconveniencies, are to remain out of any Cannon-shot, and to send a Boat to the Merchant Ship, which has been met with, and shall enter her with Two or Three Men only, to whom the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall shew his Passport, concerning the Property thereof, made out according to the Form annexed to this Present Treaty; and the Ship which shall exhibit one, shall have free Passage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest her, search, or compel her to quit her intended Course.

XXV. But that Merchant Ship of the other Party, which intends to go to a Port at Enmity with the other Confederate, or concerning whose Voyage, and the sort of Goods on Board, there may be just suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, either on the high Seas, or in the Ports and Havens, not only her Passports, but her Certificates, expressing, that they are not of the kind of Goods Prohibited which are specified in the 19th Article.

XXVI. But if one Party, on the exhibiting the above-said Certificates, mentioning the Particulars of the things on Board, should discover any Goods of that kind which are declared Contraband or Prohibited by the 19th Article of this Treaty, designed for a Port subject to the Enemy of the other, it shall be unlawful to Break up the Hatches of of that Ship, wherein the same shall happen to be found, whether she belong to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, or of *France*, to open the Chests, Packs, or Casks therein, or to remove, even the smallest Parcel of the Goods, unless the Lading be brought on Shore, in the Presence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made; but there shall be no Allowance to sell, exchange, or alienate the same in any manner, unless after that due and lawful Process shall have been had against such Prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty respectively shall by a Sentence Pronounced, have Confiscated the same, saving always well the Ship it self, as the other Goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be esteemed Free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the Prohibited Goods, much less shall they be Confiscated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only Part thereof

thereof, shall consist of prohibited or Contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor, who has discovered them, in such case the Captor having received those Goods, shall forthwith discharge the Ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to prosecute the Voyage on which she was bound.

XXVII. On the contrary it is Agreed, That whatever shall be found to be Laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, and His Subjects, the whole, although it be not of the sort of Prohibited Goods, may be Confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonging to the Enemy himself; except those Goods and Merchandizes as were put on Board such Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after such Declaration, if so be it were done within the time and limits following, that is to say, If they were put on Board such Ship in any Port and Place within the space of Six Weeks after such Declaration within the bounds called the *Naze* in *Norway*, and the *Soundings*; of two Months from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibraltar*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean Sea*; and of Eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; so that the Goods of the Subjects of either Prince, whether, they be of the nature of such as are Prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on Board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the same, within the time, and limits aforesaid, shall no ways be liable to Confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the Proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said Merchandizes be Contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the Ports belonging to the Enemy.

XXVIII. And that more abundant care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of Both Their most Serene Royal Majesties, that They suffer no injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the most Christian King, and all Their Subjects, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be Punished, and shall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all cause of Damage, and the Interest thereof, by Reparation, under the Bond and Obligation of their Person and Goods.

XXIX. For this Cause all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Patents, or special Commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a Competent

Judge, sufficient Security by good Bail, who are Men able to Pay, and have no Interest in the said Ship, and are each bound in the whole, for the Sum of 1500 *l.* Sterling, or 16500 *Livres Tournois*; or if such Ship be provided with above One hundred and fifty Seamen or Soldiers, for the Sum of 3000 *l.* Sterling, or 33000 *Livres Tournois*, that they will make intire Satisfaction for any Damages and Injuries whatsoever, which they, or their Officers, or others in their Service, commit during their course at Sea, contrary to this present Treaty, or the Edicts of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties, Published by virtue thereof; under Penalty likewise of having their Special Commissions and Patents revoked and annulled.

XXX. Both their abovenamed Royal Majesties being willing to shew a Mutual and Equal Favour in all their Dominions respectively, to the Subjects of each other, in the same manner as if they were their own Subjects, will give such Orders as shall be necessary and effectual, That Justice be Administred concerning Prizes in the Court of Admiralty, according to the Rule of Equity and Right, and the Articles of this Treaty, by Judges who are above all Suspicion, and have no manner of Interest in the Cause in Dispute.

XXXI. Whensoever the Ambassadors of each of Their Royal Majesties abovenamed, and other Their Ministers; having a publick Character, and residing in the Court of the other Prince, shall complain of the unjustness of the Sentences which have been given, Their Majesties on each side, shall take Care, that the same be Revised and Re-examined in their respective Councils, that it may appear whether the Directions and Provisions perscribed in this Treaty have been observed, and have had their due effect: They shall likewise take care, that this matter be effectually provided for, and that Right be done to every Complainant, within the space of Three Months. However, before or after Judgment given, the Revision thereof still depending, for the avoiding of all Damage, it shall not be lawful to sell the Goods in Dispute, or to unlade them, unless with the Consent of the Persons concerned.

XXXII. A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other, and a Sentence or Decree being given in favour of the Reclaimer, that same Sentence or Decree, Security being given, shall be put in Execution, the Appeal of the Captor to a superior Judge in any wise notwithstanding; which however is not to be observed when Judgment has been given against the Reclaimer.

XXXIII.

XXXIII. In case that either Ships of War, or Merchant-Men, forced by Storm, or other Misfortune, be driven on Rocks or Shelves on the Coasts of one or the other Party, and are there Broken in pieces, and Ship-wrecked, whatever part of the Ships, or Tackling thereof, as also of the Goods and Merchandizes shall be saved, or the Produce thereof, shall be faithfully restored to the Proprietors, Reclaimers, or their Factors, paying only the Expences of preserving the same, in such manner as it may be settled on both sides concerning the rate of Salvage: Saving at the same time the Rights and Customs of each Nation. And both Their most Serene Royal Majesties will interpose Their Authority, That such of Their Subjects may be severely punished, who in the like Accident shall be found guilty of Inhumanity.

XXXIV. It shall be free for the Subjects of each Party to employ such Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Solicitors, and Factors, as they shall think fit, to which each the said Advocates, and others above-mentioned, may be appointed by the Ordinary Judges, if it be needful, and the Judges be required thereunto.

XXXV. And that Commerce and Navigation may be more securely and freely followed, it is further agreed, That neither the Queen of *Great Britain*, nor the most Christian King, shall receive any Pirates and Robbers, into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns, neither shall they permit them to be received into the Ports to be protected, or Assisted by any manner of harbouring or support by any the Subjects or Inhabitants of either of them; But they shall rather cause all such Pirate and Sea-Robbers, or whoever shall receive, conceal, or assist them, to be apprehended, and punished as they deserve, for a Terror and Example to others. And all the Ships, Goods, or Merchandizes, being piratically-taken by them, and brought into the Ports of the Kingdom of either, as much as can be found, although they have by Sale been conveyed to others, shall be restored to the lawful Owners, or their Deputies, having Instruments of Delegation, and an Authority of Procuracion for reclaiming the same; and indemnisation shall be made, proper Evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty, for proving the Property. And all Ships and Merchandizes, of what nature soever, which can be rescued out of their Hands on the high Seas, shall be brought into some Port of either Kingdom, and shall be delivered to the Custody of the Officers of that Port, with this intention, that they be delivered intire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due
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and sufficient proof shall have been made concerning the Property thereof.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful as well for the Ships of War of both Their most Serene Royal Majesties, as for Privateers, to carry whithersoever they please, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, neither shall they be obliged to pay any thing to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any other Judges, nor shall the aforementioned Prizes, when they come to, and enter the Ports of either of Their most Serene Royal Majesties, be detained by Arrest, neither shall Searchers, or other Officers of those places, make Examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; But rather they shall have liberty to hoist Sail at any time, to depart and to carry their Prizes to that place, which is mentioned in their Commission or Patent, which the Commanders of such Ships of War shall be obliged to shew: On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge shall be given in their Ports to such as have made a Prize upon the Subjects of either of Their Royal Majesties. And if perchance such Ships shall come in, being forced by stress of Weather, or the danger of the Sea, particular care shall be taken, (as far as it is not repugnant to former Treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elsewhere, as soon as possible.

XXXVII. Neither of Their most Serene Royal Majesties shall permit that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coasts, or in the Ports, or Rivers of Their Dominions, by Ships of War, or others having Commission from any Prince, Commonwealth, or Town whatsoever. And in case such a thing should happen, both Parties shall use their Authority and united Force, that the damage done be made good.

XXXVIII. If hereafter it shall happen through Inadvertency, or otherwise, that any Contraventions, or Inconveniencies, on either side arise concerning the Observation of this Treaty, the Friendship and good Intelligence shall not immediately thereupon be broke off; but this Treaty shall subsist in all its force, and a proper Remedy for removing the Inconveniencies shall be procured, as likewise Reparation of the Contraventions; and if the Subjects of the one or the other be found in fault, they only shall be severely punished and chastised.

XXXIX. But if it shall appear that a Captor made use of any kind of Torture upon the Master of the Ship, the Ships-Crew, or others who shall be on Board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party; in such case not only the Ship it self, together with the Persons, Mer-

Merchandizes, and Goods whatsoever; shall be forthwith released without any further delay, and set intirely free, but also such as shall be found Guilty of so great a Crime, as also the Accessaries thereunto, shall suffer the most severe Punishment, suitable to their Crime; This the Queen of Great Britain, and the most Christian King do mutually engage shall be done without any respect of Persons.

Form of the Passports to be desired of, and given by the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. or by the Lords Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. according to the Direction of the 21st. Article of this Treaty.

TO all, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting
 We High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. (or) We Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. do make known and testify by these Presents, That A. B. of C. the usual place of his Dwelling, Master or Commander of the Ship called D. appeared before us, and declared by solemn Oath (or) produced a Certificate under the Seal of the Magistrates, or of the Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port E.
 Dated the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17 of and concerning the Oath made before that the said Ship and Vessel D. Burthen Tuns, whereof he himself is at this time Master or Commander, doth really and truly belong to the Subjects of Her most Serene Majesty our most Gracious Sovereign. And whereas it would be most acceptable to us, that the said Master or Commander should be assisted in the Affairs wherein he is justly and honestly employ'd, We desire you, and all and every of you, That wheresoever the said Master or Commander shall bring his Ship, and the Goods on board thereof, you would cause him to be kindly received, to be civilly treated, and in paying the lawful and accustomed Duties, and other things, to be admitted, to enter, to remain in, to depart out of your Ports, Rivers, and Dominions, and to enjoy all manner of Right, and all kind of Navigation, Traffick, and Commerce, in all Places where he shall think it proper and convenient. For which we shall always be most willing and ready to make returns to you in a grateful manner. In Witness and Confirmation whereof We have Signed these presents, and caused Our Seal to be put thereunto. Given at the Day of the Month of in the Year 17

Form

Form of the Certificates to be required of, and to be given by the Magistrate, or Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port, in their respective Towns and Ports, to the Ships and Vessels which Sail from thence, according to the 21st Article of this present Treaty

W *E. A. B.* Magistrate (or) Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port of C. do certify and attest, That on the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17 *D. E. of F.* personally appeared before us, and declared by a solemn Oath, That the Ship or Vessel called *G.* of about Tuns, whereof *H. I. of K.* his usual place of Habitation, is Master or Commander, does rightfully and properly belong to him and others Subjects, of Her most Serene Majesty, our most Gracious Sovereign, and to them alone: That she is now bound from the Port of *L.* to the Port of *M.* laden with the Goods and Merchandizes here under particularly described and enumerated, that is to say, as follows,
In Witness whereof we have Signed this Certificate, and Sealed it with the Seal of our Office. *Given* the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17

Form of the Passports and Letters, which are to be given in the Admiralty of France, to the Ships and Barks, which shall go from thence, according to the 21st Article of this present Treaty.

L *EVELIS* Count of *Thoukouse*, Admiral of France, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting We make known that We have given leave and permission to Master and Commander of the Ship called of the Town of Burthen Tuns, or thereabouts, lying at present in the Port and Haven of and bound for and Laden with after that his Ship has been visited, and before Sailing, he shall make Oath before the Officers, who have the Jurisdiction of Maritime Affairs, That the said Ship belongs to one or more of the Subjects of His Majesty, the Act whereof shall be put at the end of these Presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his Crew on Board, the Marine Ordinances and Regulations, and enter in the proper Office a List signed, and witnessed, containing the Names and Surnames, the places of Birth and Abode of the Crew of his Ship, and of all who shall embark on Board her, whom he shall not take on Board without the knowledge and

and permission of the Officers of the Marine, and in every Port or Haven where he shall enter with his Ship he shall shew this present Leave to the Officers and Judges of the Marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his Voyage. And he shall carry the Colours, Arms and Ensigns of the King, and of Us during his Voyage. In Witness whereof We have Signed these Presents, and put the Seal of Our Arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by our Secretary of the Marine at the Day of 17
Signed Lewis Court of *Toulouse*, and underneath by

Form of the Act containing the Oath.

WE of the Admiralty of do Certifie that Master of the Ship named in the above Passport, has taken the Oath mentioned therein. Done at the Day of 17

XL. The present Treaty shall be Ratified by the Queen of *Great Britain*, and by the most Christian King, and the Ratifications thereof shall be duly Exchanged at *Utrecht* within four Weeks, or sooner if possible.

XLI. In Witness whereof we the underwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, have set our Hands and Seals to this present Treaty, at *Utrecht* the 11th Day of *March* in the the Year of our Lord 1713.

(L. S.) *John* Bristol G. P. S.
(L. S.) *Strafford*.

(L. S.) *Huxelles*.
(L. S.) *Mesnager*.

ANNA R.

ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting Whereas the Congress that was held at *Utrecht* in the beginning of the last Year, for making a General Peace, has been drawn out into length above the Fourteen Months by various Obstacles, which have been thrown in the way, contrary to Our Hopes and Wishes; But now, by the favour and goodness of Almighty God (who has been pleased to inspire the Love of Concord more strongly into the Breasts of the Parties engaged in War) it seems happily to tend towards the End so long desired, and so necessary for the Tranquillity and Welfare of *Europe*; We having at last adjusted with Our good Brother the most Christian King Our Matters on both sides, relating both to Peace and

and to Commerce, to the end Our Ministers have who hitherto under the Title of Plenipotentiaries apolyed themselves, with Our highest Approbation, to the discharge of this Employment, may, with greater Splendor, put an End to this most wholesom Work, have thought fit to give them the most Honourable Character of our Ambassador Extraordinary. Now Know ye, That We, reposing especial Confidence in the Loyalty, Industry, Experience, and Sagacity in managing Matters of great Importance, of the Right Reverend Father in God Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor *John Bishop of Bristol*, Keeper of Our Privy-Seal, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of Our most Noble Order of the Garter; And of Our Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin and Councillor *Thomas Earl of Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, First Commissioner of Our Admiralty, Knight of Our most Noble Order of the Garter, and Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*, have named, made, and constituted them, as by these presents, We do name, make, and constitute them, Our true, certain, undoubted Ambassadors Extraordinary, Commissaries, Procurators, Plenipotentiaries, giving and granting to them joyntly and separately, all and all manner of Power, Faculty, and Authority, as also both general and special Order (but so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) to meet and confer in the City of *Utrecht*, or in any other place, with the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, which the said most Christian King shall have deputed on his part, being furnished with sufficient Authority, and to treat, agree, and conclude concerning the adjusting, in the most friendly manner, the Conditions of Navigation and Commerce between Our Subjects and those of the said most Christian King, and to sign for Us, and in Our Name, all such things as shall be so agreed and concluded; and to make out such and so many Instruments of what is concluded, as shall be necessary, and to exchange and mutually receive the same; and generally to do and perform all such things as they shall judge necessary, or any way conducible towards making and settling the Conditions of Navigation and Commerce, as is abovesaid, in as ample manner and form, and with the like force and effect, as We Our selves might do and perform, if We were present, Engaging and Promising on Our Royal Word, That We will accept, approve, and ratifie, in the same manner and form as they have been agreed, all and every

every thing that by vertue of these presents shall happen to be transacted, concluded and signed by Our said Ambassadors Extraordinary, Commissaries, Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries, joyntly, or separately. In Witness, and Confirmation whereof, We have commanded Our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be affixed to these presents, signed with Our Royal Hand. Given at Our Palace of *St. James's* the 24th Day of the Month of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, and of our Reign the Twelfth.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Norvege*, To all such who shall see these Presents, Greeting. Whereas we have omitted nothing for contributing with all Our Might towards the Re-establishment of a sincere and Solid Peace; And as Our most Dear and most Beloved Sister the Queen of *Great Britain* has shewn the same Desire, and there is room to hope, That the Conferences which are held at *Utrecht* for attaining to so desirable a Good, will in a little time have a happy Issue; And being willing likewise to apply all our Care for promoting the effect thereof, and reposing entire Confidence in the Capacity, Experience, Zeal, and Fidelity for Our Service, of Our most Dear and Well-beloved Cousin, the Marquis, d' *Huxelles*, Marshal of *France*, Knight of Our Orders, and Our Lieutenant-General of the Government of *Burgundy*, and of our Dear and Well-beloved the Sieur *Mesnager*, Knight of Our Order of *St. Michael*. For these Causes, and other good Considerations Us hereunto moving, We have Commissioned, Ordained and Deputed, as by these Presents Signed with Our Hand, We do Commission, Ordain, and Depute the said Sieurs, Marshal d' *Huxelles*, and *Mesnager*, and have given, and do give to them full Power, Commission, and special Command in quality of Our Ambassadors Extraordinary, and our Plenipotentiaries, to Confer, Negotiate, and Treat with the Ambassadors Extraordinary, Plenipotentiaries of our said Sister, provided with Her Powers in due form, to agree, conclude, and sign such Treaties of Commerce, Articles and Conventions, as they shall see good. We will in that case of absence of one of them by Sickness, or through any other lawful Cause, the other have the same Power, to confer, negotiate, treat, agree, conclude and sign such Treaties of Commerce, Articles, and Conventions as shall be agreeable to the good which We propose to Our selves, and to the reciprocal advantage of Our Subjects, so that our said Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries may act in all which shall belong to the Negotiation with Our said Sister, with the same Authority

as we should and might do, if We were present in Person; altho' there should be something which might require a more special Order than is contained in these Presents. We promise on the Faith and Word of a King to approve, and to keep firm and lasting for ever, to fulfil and execute punctually all that the said Sieurs Marshal d' *Huxelles* and *Messager*, or one of them, in the said Cases of Absence, or of Sickness, shall Stipulate, Promise, and Sign, by virtue of this present power, without ever acting contrary thereto, or permitting that any thing be done to the contrary, on any Cause, or under any pretence whatsoever; As likewise to cause Our Letters Ratifying the same to be dispatched, in good form, and to cause them to be delivered in Order to be Exchanged within the time, which shall be Agreed on by the Treaties to be made. For this is Our Pleasure. In Witness whereof We have caused Our Seal to be affixed to these Presents. Given at *Versailles* the Fourth Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord, 1713. and of Our Reign the Seventhth. Signed L E W I S, and on the fold, By the King. *Colbert*,

BE it known unto all Men, That whereasⁱ in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded this Day between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the most Serene, the most Christian King, by Their Majesties Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries, mention is made of some Heads of Matters, which being proposed on the part of Great Britain, have not as yet been mutually adjusted; and therefore it was thought fit to refer them to be discussed and determined by Commissioners: We therefore the underwritten Ambassadors, that it may certainly appear what are these Heads of Matters which are to be referred to Commissioners, have resolved to give a particular Description of them in this Writing; Declaring that they are the same, and no other than what follow.

I. NO Manufactures of either Kingdom, and the Dominions belonging thereunto, shall hereafter be subject to be inspected and confiscated, under any pretence of fraud or defect in making or working them, or because of any other Imperfection therein; But absolute freedom shall be allowed to the buyer and seller to bargain and agree for the same, as they shall see good; Any Law, Statute, Edit, Arrest, Priviledge, Grant, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And forasmuch as a certain Usage, not confirmed by any Law, has obtained in several Towns of *Great Britain* and of *France*; That is to say, That every one for coming in, and going out, shall pay a kind of Tax, called in *English*, *Head-Money*, and in *French*, *Du Chef*, it is concluded, That neither the same, nor any other Duty on that Account, shall any more be exacted.

III. And the *British* Merchants shall not hereafter be forbidden to sell the said Tobacco to any buyer whom they please, for which purpose the letting out the Duties on the said Tobacco to Farmers, which has been hitherto Practised, shall cease, neither shall such Farming be used again hereafter.

IV. The following Case only being excepted, that is to say, where *British* Ships shall take up Merchandizes in one Port, and carry them to another Port of *France*, in which case, and in no other, the *British* Subjects shall be obliged to pay the Duties abrogated and abolished by this Article, only in Proportion to the Goods which they take in, and not according to the bulk of the Ship.

V. Whereas kinds of Goods, contained in Casks, Chests, or other Cases, for which the Duties are paid by weight, will be exported from, and Imported into *France* by *British* Subjects; It is therefore agreed that in such case the aforesaid Duties shall be payable only according to the Weight of the Goods themselves, but the weight of the Casks, Chests, and other Cases whatever, shall be deducted in such manner and in such proportion, as has been hitherto in use in *England*, and is still practised.

VI. It is farther agreed, That if any Mistake or Error shall on either side be committed by any Master of a Ship, his Interpreter, or Factor, or by others employed by him in making the Entry or Declaration of the Goods on Board his Ship, for such defect, if so be some Fraud does not evidently appear, neither the Ship nor the Lading thereof shall be subject to be confiscated, but it shall be free for the Proprietors to take back again such Goods as were omitted in the Entry or Declaration of the Master of the Ship, paying only the accustomed Duties, according to the Rates settled in the Books; neither shall the Merchants, or the Master of the Ship lose the said Goods or suffer any other Punishment, if so be that the said Goods, so omitted, were not brought

brought on Shore, before the Declaration made, and the Customs paid for the same.

VII. And whereas the Quality of the Ship, Master, and Goods, will sufficiently appear from such Passports and Certificates, It shall not be Lawful for the Commanders of Men of War to exact any other Verification under any Title whatsoever. But if any Merchant Ship shall want such Passports or Certificates, then it may be examined by a proper Judge but in such manner as if it shall be found from other Proof, and Documents, that it does truly belong to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, and does not contain any Prohibited Goods designed to be carried to the Enemy of the other, it shall not be liable to Confiscation, but shall be released, together with its Cargo, in order to proceed on its Voyage, since it may often happen that such Papers could not come to the Ship when she was setting Sail from any Port, or that they have been lost by some chance or other, or that they have been taken away from the Ship. And if besides the Passports and Certificates made according to the form of their Treaty, other Passports and Certificates happen to be found in the Ship, in another form, and perhaps according to the Prescription of Treaties made with others, no pretence shall be taken from thence, of detaining, or in any wise molesting, either the Ship or Men, or Goods. If the Master of the Ship named in the Passports be removed by Death, or any other cause, and another be put in his place, the Passports shall nevertheless retain their force, and the Ships, and Goods Laden thereon, shall be secure.

VIII. It is further provided on both sides, and shall be taken for a general Rule, That a Ship and Goods, altho' they have remained in the Enemies Power for 24 Hours, shall not therefore be esteemed as Capture, and be immediately made Prize, but if on other Accounts they ought to be restored, they may be reclaimed, and shall be given again to the Proprietors.

IX. It shall be free for both their Royal Majesties, for the advantage of their Subjects, Trading to the Kingdoms and Dominions of the other, to Constitute National Consuls of their own Subjects, who shall enjoy that Right and Liberty which belongs to them by reason of the Exercise of their Function; But as to the places where such Consuls are to be appointed, both sides shall afterwards agree between themselves.

In Witness whereof we the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and of his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty have Subscribed this present Instrument with our Hands, and set Our Seals thereunto. At *Utrecht* the 11^{th} Day the Month of *March* in the Year 1713.
April

(L. S.) *John Bristol C.P.S*
(L.S.) *Strafford.*

(L.S.) *Huacelles.*
(L.S.) *Mefnager.*

BE it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, Concluded the 11^{th} Day of *March* 1713. between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the most Serene the most Christian King, by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Their Majesties certain Merchandizes, namely Wollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt Fish, and what is produced from Whales, are excepted in general Words from the Rule of the Tariff made the 18th Day of the Month of September, in the Year 1664. in order to be afterwards referred to the discussion of Commissaries; To prevent therefore all mistakes and ambiguity; which might perhaps arise from such general Terms, and to make it more evidently appear what particular sorts of Goods are to come under the Consideration of the aforesaid Commissaries. We the under written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries have declared by these presents, and do declare, That the Exemption of the abovementioned Merchandizes is to be understood in the manner following.

I. **W** Halebone cut and prepared, Fins and Oyls of Whales, shall pay at all places of importation in the Kingdom, the Duties appointed by the Tariff of the 7th of December, 1699.

Clothes, Ratines, and Serges, shall be likewise subject to the same Duties of the Tariff of the 7th of December 1699 and in order to facilitate the Trade thereof, it shall be allowed to import them by *St Valvery* upon the *Somme* by *Rouen*, and by *Bourdeaux*, where these Goods shall be subject to Visitation in the same manner as those which are made in the Kingdom.

III. Salt Fish in Barrèls only is to be imported into the Kingdom, and at all places of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries, and Territories under the Dominion of the King, even at all Free Ports the Duties of Landing and of Consumption shall be paid which were appointed before the Tariff
of

Of 1664, and besides 40 *Livres per* Last consisting of 12 Barrels weighing each 300 l. for the Duty of Entry which Entry shall not be permitted but by *St. Valery* upon the *Somme, Rouen, Nantes, Libourne, and Bourdeaux*, and shall remain prohibited at all other Harbours or Ports as well in the Ocean as in the *Mediterranean*.

IV. Refin'd Sugar in Loaf or in Powder, white and brown Sugar Candy, shall pay the Duties appointed by the Tariff of 1699.

In Confirmation of which, We the Underwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, have Sign'd and Seal'd these Presents at *Utrecht* the 12 Day of *April* in the Year 1713.
May

(L. S.) *Joh. Brissot C. P. S.*

(L. S.) *Strasford.*

(L. S.) *Huxelle.*

(L. S.) *Mespager.*

FINIS.

THE CONTENTS

- A** Accounts, publick, Page 3. 8.
- ACTS** pass'd, p. 37. 311. 137.
- Adams, Dr.** chosen Provoost of King's College, Cambridge, p. 375.
- ADDRESS** of the Commons, for an Account of the Money issued for the Navy, p. 3. In favour of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, p. 108. Of Thanks to the Queen, p. 118. Of the Lords, p. 122. Of the City of London, p. 141. Of the Lieutenantcy of London, p. 142. Of the Justices of Peace of Middlesex, p. 143. Of the University of Oxford, p. 145. Of the University of Cambridge, p. 146. Of the Isle of Wight, p. 149. Of Tiverton, &c, p. 150 & seq.
- Africa**, Trade thither, p. 3.
- Bill** to settle it rejected, p. 111.
- ALBEMARLE**, Earl of, Account of his burning the Magazines of Arras, p. 94. defeated at Denain, p. 188 & seq. His Conduct justified, p. 192. He goes from Paris to Holland, p. 230. His Conduct approv'd by the States General, p. 232.
- ALLIES** their towing Expeditions blasted, p. 96, 188. & seq.
- ARGYLE**, Duke of, speaks in Praise of the Memory of King William the III. p. 32. arrives in London, p. 374. is made Commander in Chief Scotland, p. 380, and Governor of Minorca, p. 346. He embarks at Calais, p. 400.
- Arran, Earl of**, made Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, p. 397.
- Arhol, Duke of**, sworn of the Privy Council, p. 375.
- Audiences of Foreign Ministers**, p. 382, 399.
- AUMONT**, Duke of, the French Ambassador Extra. to Great Britain, p. 390. He embarks at Calais, p. 400.
- Auxillaries** in British Pay, Passages relating to them, p. 162, 164, 169, 174, 176.
- Barrington, Sir Charles**, made Vice Admiral of Essex, p. 400.
- BERRY**, Duke of, his Restoration to the Crown of Spain, p. 351. and Appendix Number XII.
- B**
- BERWICK**, Duke of, his unsuccessful Attempt in Piedmont, p. 263.
- Bewdley**, New Charter of, repealed, p. 382.
- BOLINGBROKE**, Lord Viscount, his Journey, and Negotiation in France, p. 207 & seq. His Reception at Dunkirk, p. 212. He arrives in London, p. 216 made Recorder of Harwich, p. 400.
- Bouchain**, surrender'd to the French, p. 257.
- BRAZIL**, Prince of, born, p. 277. Great Rejoicings thereupon at Utrecht, p. 335.
- BRISTOL**, Bishop of, Lord Privy-Seal, arrives in Holland; his Negotiations there, p. 41. & seq. His Declaration about the Duke of Ormond's declining to fight the French

The CONTENTS.

- French, p. 99. *He proposes a Suspension of Arms,* p. 165.
- British Troops, *refus'd Passage through the Dutch Towns,* p. 181. 184.
- Buckley, Mr. *Resolutions of the Commons against him,* p. 9.
- BUYS, Mr. *arrives in Holland,* p. 41. *His Conduct approv'd by the States* p. 42.
- C.
- CADOGAN, General, *serves under the Duke of Ormond,* p. 93. *Account of his burning the Magazines of Arras,* p. 93. 94. &c. *He is remov'd from all his Employments,* p. 310.
- Campaign in the Netherlands, p. 96. 196. 229. 247. in Portugal, p. 275. in Catalonia, p. 280. & seq.
- Campo-Mayor, *besieg'd,* p. 275. *The Siege rais'd,* p. 277.
- Cannon, Dr. *his Proceedings in Convocation,* p. 378.
- Cardigan, Earl of, *made Master of the Buck Hounds,* p. 382.
- Carmarthen, Marquis of *marries the Lady Eliz. Harley,* p. 398.
- Catalonia, *Affairs there,* p. 280. & seq. *Agreement about the Evacuation of it,* p. 351. and Appendix Numb. IX.
- Cessation of Arms. *See Suspension.*
- Chardin, Sir John, *dies,* p. 400.
- Chetwind, Mr. *recall'd,* p. 393.
- Chevalier de St George, *various Reports about him,* p. 211. *He returns to the Castle of Livry,* ibid. *Is said to have taken the Title of Duke of Gloucester,* p. 212. *His Envoy at Madrid order'd to depart that City,* p. 274. *His Birth-Day celebrated,* p. 380.
- Commissioners for the Wine-Licence, p. 375. *Of Trade and Plantations,* 382. *Of the Excise,* ibid. *of the Visiting-Office,* p. 383. *Of the Navy,* p. 390.
- CONVOCATION, *their Proceedings,* p. 376 & seq.
- Consbruck, *Monseur dies,* p. 397.
- Consuls appointed, p. 399.
- CORVER, Monseur, *his Memorable Speech at Amsterdam,* p. 163.
- Cotton, Sir Robert, *dies,* p. 399.
- Cromwell, Richard, *his Death and Character,* p. 382.
- Crozat, Monseur, *Patent granted to him,* p. 267.
- D.
- Danes take Staden, p. 353. *defeated by the Swedes,* p. 354.
- Danish Minister in London, *expostulated with,* p. 202.
- Dartmouth, Earl of, *his Answer to the Representation of the French Refugees,* p. 26.
- Dauphins of France, *Three of them die in one Year,* p. 55.
- Demands, *Specifick, of the Allies,* p. 59. to p. 83.
- Denain, *the Confederate Troops defeated there,* p. 187.
- Douay *invested by the French,* p. 196. *Surrender'd,* p. 229.
- Dunkirk *delivered to the English,* p. 178. *Great Mortality there,* p. 394.
- Ducl, Brigadier, *dies,* p. 398.
- E.
- East-India Company, *their Directors chosen,* p. 374.
- Edwards, Dr. *dies,* p. 384.
- Emperor, *Account of his Differences with the D. of Savoy,* p. 258. & seq.
- Erle, Lieutenant General, *remov'd,* p. 380.
- Eversfield, Charles, Esq; *made Treasurer of the Ordnance,* p. 381.

The CONTENTS.

Eugene, Prince of Savoy, arrives at the Hague, p. 90. goes to Utrecht, and back to the Hague, *ibid.* Sets out for Tournay, p. 92. goes to his Army, p. 96. His endeavours to fight the French oppos'd by the Duke of Ormond, p. 98. He refuses to give over the Siege of Queinoy, p. 168. His Message to the D. of Ormond, p. 179. His Reply to the Duke's Answer, p. 180. Sends an Excuse to the D. of Ormond, p. 181. Comes to the Camp at Denain, p. 187. finds it impossible to succour the E. of Albemarle, p. 189. His Conduct justified, p. 192. He sends a Reinforcement, to Douay, p. 196. finds it impossible to relieve it, p. 229. His Letter in Justification of the E. of Albemarle, p. 231. goes from the Hague to Vienna, p. 332.

F.

Faringdon, Lieut. Gen. dies, p. 395.
Finch, Mr. marries Mrs. Fisher p. 398.
Fitzharding, Ld. Viscount, dies, p. 398.
Flying-Post, Author of the, obnoxious to the Government, p. 394.
Forces, disbanded p. 386.
Foreign Ministers, their Audiences, p. 382. 396.
France, Specifick Explanation of Her Officers. p. 51.

— **King of,** his Letters to the Cardinal de Noailles, p. 197. 230. 2. 7. His Letters Parents about the Renunciations, p. 351. and Appendix, No. XI. Offers made in his Name to the Emperor and Empire, p. 364. and Appendix, No. XV.

French Generals, their just Praise, p. 193. They improve their Success at Denain, p. 193 & seq.

French, Protestants, or Refugees, their Representation, p. 34. Their Memorial, p. 27. Their Deputation, *ibid.* Petition of the Refugees in Switzerland, p. 28. Remarkable Passage about those on the Gallies at Dunkirk, p. 214 & seq. A Memorial presented in their Favour, p. 362.

Fryth, Mr. made Lancaster, &c. at Arms, p. 397.

Furness, Sir Henry, dies, p. 397.

G.

Generals, appointed by the Queen p. 92.

Germans, threaten to carry on the War, p. 366. their Remarks on the Offers of France, p. 367.

Germany, Affairs in the North of that Country p. 353.

Godfrey, Brigad. dies, p. 395.

Godolphin, Earl of, charg'd with Mismanagement, p. 8. his Death and Character, p. 391. He is interr'd, p. 395.

Gower, Lord, married, p. 374.

Grants of K. William, Hall to enquire into their Value, p. 19, 30. 31.

Granville, Lady, dies, p. 386.

Grovestein, Maj. Gen. his Incursion into France, p. 168.

Gunter, James Esq; dies p. 389.

H.

Hambden, Mr. his Speech, p. AC. His Motion for the Allies to be Guarantees of the Protestant Succession, p. 134. Report about him, p. 398.

Hamilton, Duke of, made Master of the Ordnance, and named Ambassador Extra to France, p. 289, 390. Account of his Quarrel and Duel with

The CONTENTS.

with the Lord Mohun, p 296,
& seq. His Character, p 303.
Hamilton, Col. his Tryal, p 310.
Hannier, Sir Thomas, goes over
to the Netherlands, p 93,
His Conduct there, p 173.
Hanover, Elector of, his An-
swer to Mr. Harley, p 264.
Hartley, Thomas Esq, his private
Embassy to Hanover, p 263.
Herkubites, or Mobots. p. 5.
Hereford, Bp. of, dies, p 297.
Hill, Artificer, takes Possession
of Dunkirk, p 178, made
Major General, and a Privy
Counsellor, p 272, and Lieut.
Gen. of the Ordnance, p 380.
Hoare, Sir Richard, chosen Ld.
Mayor of London, p 393;
Sworn, p 396.
Huntington, Ld. dies, p 386.
Hurt, Mr. committed to New-
gate, p 395.

I.

Jamaica, great Hurricane there,
p 399.
Ikerrin, Lord, dies, p 384.

K.

Killegrew, Admiral, dies, p 397.
King, Dr. dies, p. 400.
Kirk, or Church of Scotland,
their Representation against
the Patronage Bill, p. 14.
Knôque, Fort, surpriz'd by M.
de la Rue, p 253 & seq.

L.

Landrecy invested, p 180, the
Siege laid aside, 196.
Lansdowne, Lord, made one of
the Tellers of the Exchequer,
p 382. Made Comptroller of
the Household, p 383, Sworn a
Privy Counsellor, p 388.
Leeds, Duke of, his Death and
Character, p 384.
Letter, of the States General to
the Queen, p 101, 119, from
Amsterdam, about the Plan
of Peace, p 159. Of the States
Field-Deputies, about the Af-
fair of Denain, p 190. Of

the Pope to the French King's
Confessor, p 244, from an
unknown Hand to the Bishop of
Bristol, p. 245, Of the States
General to the Queen, p 332,
from the Council of State to
the States Gen. p 332, Of the
Queen to the States Gen. p
338, Of the K. of Prussia to
the Q. of Gr. Britain, p 342,
Of the new K. of Prussia to the
States General, p 357.

L.

Lewen, Wm. Esq; Knight, head,
p 399.
Lewis, Mrs. made Provost Mar-
shal of Barbadoes, p 395.
Lexington, Lord, his Voyages,
and Negotiation in Spain, p
273 & seq.
Liege, City of, their Complaints,
p 358.
Lord Lieutenants, appointed,
p 375, 376, 379, 381, 395, 398.
Lottery Bill, p 37.

M.

Maccartney, Lieut. Gen. his
Share in the Duel between D.
Hamilton and Ld. Mohun,
p 296, & seq. Strit search af-
ter him, p 312.
Mansell, Ld. made one of the
Tellers of the Excheq. p 383.
Manwaring, Mr. dies, p 397.
Marchiennes, invested by the
French, p 193, Surrenders,
p 194, its loss irreparable, p
196.
Marlborough, Duke of, Orders
given to Prosecute him, p 7,
387. He sends a Challenge to
the E. of Poulet, p 109; his
Glory heightened by the Success
of the French in Flanders, p
198. Reasons of his going out
of England, p 309. He is
denyd the Favour of seeing the
Queen, ibid. He embarks at
Dover; and his Reception at
Ostend, p 308. Copies of Ver-
ses on his going into Germany

The CONTENTS.

- p 309. *His Reception at Mac-*
tricht, p 310. He goes to
Aix-la Chapelle, ibid. Bill
exhibited against him, p 387.
His Grace insulted in the Post
Boy, p 387.
- Martin, George, Esq; *chosen*
Alderman, p 397.
- Mayor, Lord, of London, *seiz'd*
with an Apopleckick Fit, p 393.
- Melarede, Mons. de *arrives at*
London p 396, goes back to
Utrecht, p 398.
- Memorial, of the States Gen.
 p 9. *Of the French Refugees,*
 p 27. *Of Count Sinzendorf,*
 p 166. *Of the Protestant Al-*
lies, in favour of the Prote-
stants of France, p 362.
- Mesnager, Mons. *Account of*
his Quarrel with Count Rech-
teren, p 217, & seq. the differ-
ence accommodated, p 341.
- Meurs taken by Surprise by the
 Prussians, p 332.
- Military Preferments, p 380.
- Mohocks, pretended, *Account of*
them, p 5.
- Mohun, Lord, *Account of his*
Duel, with D. Hamilton, p 296
& seq. His Character, p 304.
- Monteleone, Marq. of, *appoint-*
ed by K. Philip to go to the
British Court, p 275, comes to
London, p 330, his Compli-
ment to the Queen, p 331.
- Montserrat, Island of, *plunder'd*
by Mr. Callart, p 251.
- N.
- Negotiations of Peace, p 41 &
 seq. 199 & seq. 269 & seq.
 313 & seq. 334 & seq. p 355
 & seq.
- Netherlands, Spanish. *New*
Council establish'd there. 359.
- Nickson, Dr. *dies, p 397.*
- Northampton, Earl of, *made*
Constable of the Tower, p 374.
- North and Grey, Lord, *march*
Goys, of Portsmouth, p 350.
- Offers of France, p 51, *to the*
Emperor and Empire, p 365
and Appendix Numb. XV.
- Oldes, Sir Wm. *Sworn Usher of*
the Black Rod, p 273.
- Orange, *Principality of, ex-*
chang'd for the Upper Quarter
of Gelderland, p 356, 357, 358.
- Orleans, Duke of, *his Renuncia-*
tion to the Crown of Spain, p
351, & Appendix, No. XIII.
- Ormond, D. of, *arrives at the*
Hague, p 91, sets out for the
Army. ibid. & p 96, declines
attacking the French, p 98,
declares for a Suspension of
Arms, p 161. His Answer to
P. Eugene's Message, p 179.
He declares a Suspension of
Arms, p 180. Report about
his Grace confuted, p 183. He
marches towards Ghent, p 182,
takes Possession of that City, p
184, and of Bruges, p 185.
Sends Troops and Artillery to
Dunkirk, ibid. returns to En-
gland p 291.
- Orrery, Earl of, *his Proceed-*
ings at Brussels, p. 359.
- Oxford, E. of, *his Speeches about*
the Grants Bill, p 32, vari-
ous Reports about him, p 272.
- Parliament of Gr. Britain, *their*
Proceedings, p 2 & seq. 101
& seq. adjourn'd p 139, Pro-
rogued, 140, 393.
- Parliament of Ireland *proro-*
gued, p 391.
- Pasteur, Major Gen. *his Incursi-*
on into Zealand, p 198.
- Patronage Bills, p 5, 13, 14, 16.
- Peace, *Negotiations of it, p 41*
& seq. Plan of it, p 112. Ne-
gotiations of it, p 199 & seq.
269 & seq. 2 3 & seq. 334
& seq. p. 355 & seq. Signed,
p 364.
- Peterborough, F. of, *the Royal Re-*
giment of Horse bestow'd on
him, p 398.
- Phi-

The CONTENTS.

- Philip, *K. of Spain, his Declaration to his Council*, p 265.
His Decree about his Renunciation, p 266, &c. *His Renunciation*, p 275 & Appendix Numb. VI.
- Plots, *Sham*, p 291, 294, 306.
- Pole, *Sir Wm. made Master of the Household*, p 381.
- Polignac, *Abbot of, made a Cardinal*, p 343.
- Popish Priests and Jesuits, *come over*, p 391.
- Portmore, *E. of, made Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Bath*, p 272.
- Portugal invaded by the Spaniards, p 275, *their Suspension of Arms with France and Spain*, p 277.
- Preliminaries, *New, insisted on by the Dutch*, p 199.
- Prefs, *Licentiousness of it*, p 12. *Bill to restrain it*, p 110.
- Pretender, *See Chevalier de St George*.
- Prior, *Mr. Plenipotentiary in France*, p 258, *goes thither*, p 397.
- Prisoners exchanged, p 394.
- Privy-Seal Ld. *See Bristol. Privy Counsellors, Sworn*, p 375 388, 398.
- Proposition or Representation of the 4 Associated Circles, p 225.
- Protections, *Orders about them* p 4.
- Protest of the Lords, *against the Orders given to the D. of Ormond not to fight* p 103. *And against the rejecting the Guaranty Clause*, p 122. *order'd to be expung'd*, p 126.
- Protestant Interest, *Conferences about it at Utrecht*, p 336.
- Prussia, *K. of, groundless Reports about him*, p 164, *his Death*, p 345. *Particular Account of it*, p 346. *His Letter to the Q. of Gr. Britain, in favour of the French Protestants*, p 248. *The new King exchanges the Principality of Orange*, p 356 & seq.
- Pullein, *Capt. made Governor of Bermudas*, p. 400.
- Quarantine, *taken off*, p 381. *New Orders for performing it*, p 383.
- Queen Anne, *Her Answer to a Resolution of the Commons*, p 108. *Her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, containing the Plan of Peace*, p 192. *Her Answer to the Commons Address thereupon*, p 119. *And to the Lords Address*, p 122. *And to the Resolution of the Commons about the Protestant Succession*, p 135. *Her Speech at the Close of the Session of Parliament*, p 138. *Her Answer to the City Address*, p 142. *to the Lieutenantcy*, p 143. *to the Justices of Midd.* p 144. *to the University of Oxford*, p 145. *to the University of Cambridge*, p 147. *She is indisposed with the Gout*, p 271. *Comes to St. James's*, p 330. *Her Answer to the Marq. de Montelone's Compliment*, p 331. *Her Endeavours to prevent the Elect. P. of Saxony's changing his Religion*, p 331. *Her Answer to the Letter of the States Gen.* p 338. *She gives a Stipend to the Divinity Professors in Scotland*, p 380. *goes to Windsor*, p 383.
- Queblois, *surrender'd to the Allies*, p 169. *retaken by the French*, p 248.
- R.
- Ragotski, *lands at Hull*, p 397.
- Rechteren, *Count Account of his Quarrel with M. Meniger* p 217 & seq. p 232 & seq 270.
- Regiments reduced, p 386. 396.
- Regulation for opening the Congress at Utrecht, p 43.

The CONTENTS.

- Remarks of the Imperial and German Ministers on the Officers of France, p 367.
- Renunciations of the King of Spain, p 275, and Appendix Numb. VI. of the Dukes of Berry and Orleans, p 351. & Appendix, Numb. XII. XIII.
- Representation of the Church of Scotland, p 14. Of the French Refugees, p 24. Of the Four Associated Circles, p 325.
- Richmond, D. of, his House search'd, p 312.
- Ridpath, Mr. committed to Newgate, p 395.
- Riffé, Colonel, committed to Newgate, and discharge'd, p. 396.
- Rivers, Earl, made Gen. and Commander in Chief in England, p 380. He dies, p 389.
- Roderick, Dr. dies, p 374.
- Rue, Monsieur de la, surprises Fort Knoque, p 253.
- Ruffel, Ld dies, p 381.
- S.
- St. Asaph, Ld. Bp. of, his Preface to 4 Sermons, p 128. continues'd, p 132.
- St. Gall, Abbot of, driven out of his Country, p 371.
- St. John, Mr Secretary. His Answer to the Dutch Memorial, p 10. His Answer to Mr. Hambden, p 40. His Declaration to the Foreign Ministers about the Auxiliaries, p 176. He is made Ld. Viscount Bolingbroke, p 382. See Bolingbroke.
- St. John, George, Esq; appointed Secretary to the British Embassy, p 350.
- Salmon, Dr. dies, p 400.
- Savoy, D. of, false Reports about him, p 166. Account of his Differences with the Emperor, p. 258. & seq.
- Scarisdale, Lord, nam'd Envoy Extr. to Vienna, p 394.
- Seafield, E. of, chosen one of the 16 Scotch Peers, p 390.
- Sermon preach'd at Paris, Conclusion of it, p 249.
- Shrewsbury, D. of, goes Ambassador Extr. to France, p 312. 398. 400.
- Sighs of Europe, a Book so call'd, p 260, and Appendix, Numb. V.
- Sinzendorf, Count, his Memorial, p 166. His Negotiation at the Hague, p 200 & seq.
- South-Sea Company, their Directors chosen, p 385.
- Spaniards invade Portugal, p 279. raise the Siege of Cam-po-Mayor, p 277.
- Staden taken by the Danes, p 353.
- Stanhope, Gen. exchange'd for the D. of Escalona, p 207. waits on the Queen, p. 217.
- States Gen. their Memorial, p 9. their Letter to the Queen, dated June 5. p 101. and Appendix, p 49. They resolve to entertain the German Auxiliaries, p 160. reject the Suspension of Arms, p 172. alarm'd at the D. of Ormond's marching towards Ghent, p 183. their firmness, p 199. their Resolution about the Affair of Count Rechteren, p 238. They decline again the Suspension of Arms, p 243. their new Scheme of Peace, p 269. they are variously affected with the E. of Strafford's Declaration, p 320. their Letter to the Queen thereupon, p 322.
- Steenbock, General, defeats the Danes p 354, burns Akena, &c. p 355.
- Steuart, Sir Simon, made Chamberlain of the Excheq. p 381.
- Strafford, E. comes over, p 39. returns to Holland, and his Negotiation there, p 169. goes to the D. of Ormond's Army.

The CONTENTS.

- my, p 174. returns to Utrecht
 p 185. *Insult offer'd to him*, p
 243. *He comes to England*, p
 271. *Sets out for Holland*, p
 313. *His Negotiations there*.
ibid. & seq. *He is made first*
Commis. of the Admiralty,
 p 381.
 Supply, *Resolutions thereupon*,
 p 4-17.
 Suspension of Arms, p 161.
 168. *rejected by the States Gen.*
 p 172. *declared by the English*.
 180. and the French, p 181.
Treaty for it, p 204. *proclaim-*
ed, p 208. 209.— *Between*
France, Spain and Portugal,
 p 277. *between France and*
Gr. Britain prolong'd, p 329.
between France and Portu-
gal renew'd, p 349. *In Italy*
 p 251. *between the Poles and*
Swedes, p 354.
 Swedes beat the Danes, p 354.
 Switzerland, *Affairs there*, p 376,
 seq.
 T.
 Thurston, Mr. *made Judge Ad-*
vocate, p 474.
 Treaty, *New of Succession and*
Barrier, Signed, p 342. Ap-
 pendix, Numb. VIII.
 Turks, *declare War against the*
Czar of Muscovy, p 355.
- V.
 Vanderdussen, *Mons. b's sharp*
Repartee, p 84.
 Villar., *Marsb. de, his Disposition*
to attack Denain, 186. *Sur-*
cessfully executed, p 188 & seq.
 Utrecht, *Negotiations there. See*
Negotiations and Peace.
 W.
 Walpole, Mr. *his Case publish'd*
 p 140.
 Ways and Means, *to raise the*
Supply, p 5. 13. 19. 21. 22. 23.
 Web, Lieut. Gen. *made Com-*
mander in Chief of the Land-
Forces in Gr Britain, p 380.
 Weymouth, *Ld. Visc. made Keep-*
er of the West of Dean, p 374.
And Govr. of the Mine Ad-
venture, p 397.
 Whigs, *maliciously aspers'd* p 6.
 Whiteman, *Brigad. Commander*
in Scotland, p 396.
 Wm. K. III. *his Birth Day so-*
lemniz'd, which occasions some
Disturbance, p 291.
 Willoughby, *Ld. of Parham,*
dies, p 388.
 Wolfenbuttel, *a Princess of,*
turns Roman Catholic, p 386.
 Wood, *Lieut. Gen. dies*, p 380.
 Wyndham, *Sir Wm made Se-*
cretary at War, p 381.

The APPENDIX.

- No. I. *Resolutions, Memorial, and Vouchers of the States General, in Answer to*
the Votes of the House of Commons of Great Britain, page 1.
 No. II. *Letter from the States Gen. to the Queen*, p. 49. *The Queens Answer*, p. 56.
 No. III. *Several Papers relating to the French Protestants*, p. 57.
 No. IV. *Earl of Albemarle's Relation of the Affairs of Denain*, p. 65.
 No. V. *Abstract of a Book, call'd, The Sights of Europe*, p. 73. *Also a Letter to the*
Marquis de ——— in Answer to the Sights of Europe, p. 103.
 No. VI. *King Philip's Renunciation*, p. 151.
 No. VII. *Relation of the Victory gain'd by the Swedes over the Danes*, p. 181.
 No. VIII. *New Treaty of Guaranty and Barrier*, p. 129.
 No. IX. *Agreement for the Evacuation of Catalonia, and Suspension of Arms in Italy.*
 No. X. *Suspension of Arms between France and Savoy.*
 No. XI. *The French King's Letters Patents, admitting of the Renunciations of*
King Philip, the Duke of Berry and the Duke of Orleans.
 No. XII. *The Duke of Berry's Renunciation.*
 No. XIII. *The Duke of Orleans's Renunciation.*
 No. XIV. *The French King's Letters Patents of December, 1700.*
 No. XV. *Offers and Demands of the French King, for making Peace with the*
House of Austria, and the Empire.
 No. XVI. *Treaties of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and France.*

F I N I S

